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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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On the 20th day of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Seventh Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* GERMAN, FRENCH, *and* SPANISH LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXPERIMENTS ON COLOURS.

IF a ray of light pass through a glass prism, it forms a spectrum; which, Sir Isaac Newton conceives, may be composed of the following seven colours; viz. 1st, violet; 2d, indigo; 3d, blue; 4th, green; 5th, yellow; 6th, orange; 7th, red. If this spectrum be divided into 360 equal parts, each of these colours (according to Sir Isaac Newton) will occupy that proportion of parts which is assigned to it in the circular spectrum. *See Fig.* 1. And if these colours be mixed, by making the circle revolve swiftly round its centre, they compose white.

It is generally known that indigo and red, when mixed in proper proportions, produce violet; that blue, and yellow, produce green; and that yellow, and red, produce orange.

Does it not then seem probable, since indigo, blue, yellow, and red, are capable of producing the other three colours, viz. violet, green, and orange, *that indigo, blue, yellow, and red,* may be the only original, or elementary colours, at least that, *if mixed in due proportions, they should produce the effect of the seven, or compose white.*

EXPERIMENT I. See Table, Fig. 2, A. 1.

To ascertain upon this supposition the proportion of indigo, blue, yellow, and red, in white.

See the spectrum for the following proportions, viz.

Indigo	40				
Blue	60				
Yellow	48				
Red	45				
		The Degrees in a Circle.	The Colours in the Spectrum.	Colours in the Circle which is to contain the four Colours.	
			Indigo.		
As	193	360	40 Blue	$74\frac{118}{193}$	Indigo
	193	360	60 Yellow	$111\frac{177}{193}$	Blue
	193	360	48 Red	$89\frac{103}{193}$	Yellow
	193	360	45	$83\frac{181}{193}$	Red.
				360	

A circle then painted $74\frac{118}{193}$ indigo, $111\frac{177}{193}$ blue, $89\frac{103}{193}$ yellow, $83\frac{181}{193}$ red, should produce white.

[*In future I shall not state the process for discovering the proper proportions of the different colours, but merely state the results, for the sake of brevity, and, for the same reason, I shall occasionally use the initial letters of the colours only.*]

But it is contended, that although a violet may be produced, by blending red, and indigo; a green, by blending blue, and yellow; and an orange, by blending yellow, and red: yet the violet, green, and orange so produced, are *factitious* and *combined,* and not like the violet, orange, and green, prismatic colours, because if these colours, so composed, be passed through a second prism, they will be separated into the two elementary colours composing them; which, it is said, cannot be done with the prismatic violet, green, and orange. Now Experiment A 1, and the consideration, that the factitious violet, green, and orange, are each composed of the colours immediately contiguous to them, the one to the right hand, and the other to the left hand, in the prismatic spectrum; as well as the objection mentioned before, (which, if it be conclusive, proves all the seven colours of the prism to be equally elements), these circumstances concur in suggesting a supposition; *that any factitious prismatic colour, may be produced by the two immediately contiguous.*

EXPERIMENT II.

Upon this supposition a circle painted,

45 or $190\frac{50}{85}$ Red

40 $169\frac{35}{85}$ Indigo

Should compose 360 Violet.

See Table B 1.

EXPERIMENT III.

80 or $205\frac{100}{140}$ Violet

60 $154\frac{40}{140}$ Blue

Should compose 360 Indigo.

See Table B 2.

EXPERIMENT IV.

40 or	144	Indigo
60	216	Green
Should compose 360		Blue.

See Table B 3.

EXPERIMENT V.

60 or	200	Blue
48	160	Yellow
Should compose 360		Green.

See Table B 4.

EXPERIMENT VI.

60 or	248 $\frac{24}{87}$	Green
27 or	111 $\frac{63}{87}$	Orange
Should compose 360		Yellow.

See Table B 5.

EXPERIMENT VII.

48 or	185 $\frac{75}{93}$	Yellow
45	174 $\frac{18}{93}$	Red
Should compose 360		Orange.

See Table B 6.

EXPERIMENT VIII.

27 or	90 $\frac{90}{107}$	Orange
80	269 $\frac{17}{107}$	Violet
Should compose 360		Red.

See Table B 7.

From these Experiments, B 1, to B 7, it appears that a factitious colour, resembling any colour in the prism, may be produced by the combination of the two that are immediately contiguous, in the proportion in which they are in the spectrum.

It follows then, that any three following colours in the spectrum when combined, produce only the middle colour, because the two extremes produce only the intermediate colour.

EXPERIMENT IX.

45 or	98 $\frac{30}{165}$	Red
80	174 $\frac{90}{165}$	Violet
40	87 $\frac{45}{165}$	Indigo
Should compose 360		Violet.

See Table C 1.

EXPERIMENT X.

80 or	160	Violet
40	80	Indigo
60	120	Blue
Should compose 360		Indigo.

See Table C 2.

EXPERIMENT XI.

40 or	90	Indigo
60	135	Blue
60	135	Green
Should compose 360		Blue.

See Table C 3.

EXPERIMENT XII.

60 or	128 $\frac{96}{168}$	Blue
60	128 $\frac{96}{168}$	Green
48	102 $\frac{44}{168}$	Yellow
Should compose 360		Green.

See Table C 4.

EXPERIMENT XIII.

60 or	160	Green
48	128	Yellow
27	72	Orange
Should compose 360		Yellow.

See Table C 5.

EXPERIMENT XIV.

48 or	144	Yellow
27	81	Orange
45	135	Red
Should compose 360		Orange.

See Table C 6.

EXPERIMENT XV.

27 or	63 $\frac{144}{152}$	Orange
45	106 $\frac{88}{152}$	Red
80	189 $\frac{72}{152}$	Violet
Should compose 360		Red.

See Table C 7.

From the Experiments B 1 to B 7, which prove that any intermediate factitious prismatic colour, may be composed of the two immediately contiguous, it follows: *that if any four following colours in the spectrum be taken, a tint or shade intermediate to the second and third colours will be produced.* For the 1st, and the 3d, produce the 2d, which is intermediate; and the 2d, and 4th, produce the 3d, which is intermediate to them; consequently the tint, shade, or colour, produced by all the four, will be the same, as would have been produced by combining only the 2d, and 3d, or the two intermediate colours.

From the Experiments C 1 to C 7, it may be inferred, *that white or the same effect which is produced by the combination of the seven colours, will be produced by beginning with any colour in the spectrum, and combining a quantity of the 2d colour equal to the 1st, 2d, and third; with a quantity of the 5th colour equal to the 4th, 5th, and 6th, and by adding to these the 7th colour*

colour in the proportion in which it exists in the spectrum, because any three following colours produce on combination only the middle colour. On this supposition white is produced by

EXPERIMENT XVI.

Indigo	180 =	Violet 80 + Indigo 40 + Blue 60. See C 2.
Yellow	135 =	Green 60 + Yellow 48 + Orange 27. See C 5.
Red	45 =	Red 45 in the Spectrum,
	360	See Table D 1.

EXPERIMENT XVII.

Blue	160 =	Indigo 40 + Blue + 60 Green + 60. See C 3.
Orange	120 =	Yellow 48 + Orange 27 + Red + 45. See C 6.
Violet	80	See the Spectrum.
	360	See Table D 2.

EXPERIMENT XVIII.

Green	168 =	Blue 60 + Green 60 + Yellow 48. See C 4.
Red	152 =	Orange 27 + Red 45 + Violet 80. See C 7.
Indigo	40	See the Spectrum.
	360	See Table D 3.

EXPERIMENT XIX.

Yellow	135 =	Green 60 + Yellow 48 + Orange 27. See C 5.
Violet	165 =	Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40. See C. 1.
Blue	60 =	See the Spectrum.
	360	See Table D 4.

EXPERIMENT XX.

Orange	120 =	Yellow 48 + Orange 27 + Red 45. See C 6.
Indigo	180 =	Violet 80 + Indigo 40 + Blue 60. See C 2.
Green	60 =	See the Spectrum.
	360	See Table D 5.

EXPERIMENT XXI.

Red	152 =	Orange 27 + Red 45 + Violet 80. See C 7.
Blue	160 =	Indigo 40 + Blue 60 + Green 60. See C 3.
Yellow	48 =	See the Spectrum.
	360	See Table D 6.

EXPERIMENT XXII.

Violet	165 =	Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40. See C 1.
Green	168 =	Blue 60 + Green 60 + Yellow 48. See C 4.
Orange	27 =	See the Spectrum.
	360	See Table D 7.

It follows from what has preceded, *that the following combination of colours will produce white; viz. begin at any colour in the spectrum, and take of the 2d a proportion or quantity = to the 1st, 2d, and 3d; of the 5th a proportion = to the 4th and 6th; and of the 6th = 5th and 7th.*

EXPERIMENT XXIII.

Indigo	180 =	to Violet 80 + Indigo 40 + Blue 60
Yellow	87 =	Green 60 + Orange 27
Orange	93 =	Yellow 45 + Red 48.
Produce	360	White. See Table E 1.

EXPERIMENT XXIV.

Orange	120 =	to Yellow 48 + Orange 27 + Red 45
Indigo	140 =	Violet 80 + Blue 60
Blue	100 =	Indigo 40 + Green 60
Produce	360	White. See Table E 2.

EXPERIMENT XXV.

Blue 160 = to Indigo 40 + Blue 60 + Green 60
Orange 93 = Yellow 48 + Red 45
Red 107 = Orange 27 + Violet 80

Produce 360 White. See Table E 3.

EXPERIMENT XXVI.

Red 152 = to Orange 27 + Red 45 + Violet 80
Blue 100 = Indigo 40 + Green 60
Green 108 = Blue 60 + Yellow 48

Produce 360 White. See Table E 4.

EXPERIMENT XXVII.

Green 168 = to Blue 60 + Green 60 + Yellow 48
Red 107 = Orange 27 + Violet 80
Violet 85 = Red 45 + Indigo 40

Produce 360 White. See Table E 5.

EXPERIMENT XXVIII.

Yellow 135 = to Green 60 + Yellow 48 + Orange 27
Violet 85 = Red 45 + Indigo 40
Indigo 140 = Violet 80 + Blue 60

Produce 360 White. See Table E 6.

EXPERIMENT XXIX.

Violet 165 = to Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40
Green 108 = Blue 60 + Yellow 48
Yellow 87 = Green 60 + Orange 27

Produce 360 White. See Table E 7.

From the circumſtance, that if four following colours be taken, a ſhade intermediate to the 2d and 3d, will be produced; it is evident, that *white ſhould be produced by that ſhade, or tint, equal in quantity to the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th colours, combined with the 6th colour, equal in quantity to the 5th, 6th, and 7th.* By this method white may be produced by the combination of two colours, or rather by one priſmatic colour, and a ſhade intermediate to two others, which ſhade may be diſtinguiſhed by a name compounded of the two colours, to which it is intermediate.

EXPERIMENT XXX.

Indigo Blue 240 = Violet 80+40 Indigo+60 Blue+60 Green
Orange 120 = Yellow 48+Orange 27+Red 45

360 White. See Table F 1.

EXPERIMENT XXXI.

Blue Green 208 = Indigo 40+Blue 60+Green 60+Yellow 48
Red 152 = Orange 27+Red 45+Violet 80

360 White. See Table F 2.

EXPERIMENT XXXII.

Green Yellow 195 = Blue 60+Green 60+Yellow 48+Orange 27
Violet 165 = Red 45+Violet 80+Indigo 40

360 White. See Table F 3.

EXPERIMENT XXXIII.

Yellow Orange 180 = Green 60+Yellow 48+Orange 27+Red 45
Indigo 180 = Violet 80+Indigo 40=Blue 60

360 White. See Table F 4.

EXPERIMENT XXXIV.

Orange Red 200 = Yellow 48+Orange 27+Red 45+Violet 80
Blue 160 = Violet 40+Blue 60+Green 60

360 White. See Table F 5.

EXPERIMENT

EXPERIMENT XXXV.

Red Violet 192 = Orange 27 + Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40
Green 168 = Blue 60 + Green 60 + Yellow 48

360 White. See Table F 6.

EXPERIMENT XXXVI.

Violet Indigo 225 = Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40 + Blue 60
Yellow 135 = Green 60 + Yellow 48 + Orange 27

360 White. See Table F 7.

It may perhaps be found that this is the moſt harmonious combination of colours poſſible; and that which perſons of taſte would adopt with the happieſt effect in their dreſs, in the colouring of their apartments, or in any ſubject which colours are employed to embelliſh.

In part 2d, of the 76th vol. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, for the year 1786, a very intereſting and ingenious memoir is publiſhed, containing various experiments by Dr. Robert Darwin, on the ocular ſpectra of light and colours. In this memoir it is obſerved, that if a piece of coloured ſilk, about an inch in diameter, be placed on a ſheet of white paper, about half a yard from the eye, and it be looked upon ſteadily for a minute, and the eye be then removed to another part of the white paper, a ſpectrum will be ſeen of the form of the ſilk; but of a colour oppoſite to it, viz.

Red ſilk produces a	blue green ſpectrum.
Orange . . .	an indigo blue.
Yellow . . .	a violet indigo.
Green . . .	a red violet.
Blue	an orange red.
Indigo . . .	a yellow orange.
Violet . . .	a green yellow.

Now theſe ſpectra are preciſely of the colour which, combined with that colour which produced them, compoſe white, agreeable to the Experiments from F 1 and F 7.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1794, Part 1ſt, page 107, there is an account of ſome very intereſting experiments on the effects of light tranſmitted through coloured glaſs, by Sir Benjamin Thompſon, Count Rumford: *e. g.* provide two candles, and let the light proceeding from one, paſs through a coloured glaſs; let the other candle be ſo much farther removed from an object intercepting the light of both, that the two ſhadows of that object produced by the candles be equally ſtrong; or in other words, let the light tranſmitted through the glaſs, when it falls on the object, whoſe ſhadow is to be received, be equally intenſe with the light proceeding immediately from the more diſtant candle; one of theſe ſhadows will be of the colour of the glaſs, the other will be the oppoſite colour, or that colour which combined with the tranſmitted colour would produce white.

The two ſhadows produced by two candles, one tranſmitting the light through a coloured glaſs, the light of the other falling immediately on the object will be,

If the glaſs be Violet	—Violet and green yellow
Indigo	—Indigo and yellow orange
Blue	—Blue and orange red
Green	—Green and red violet
Yellow	—Yellow and violet indigo
Orange	—Orange and indigo blue
Red	—Red and blue green.

Theſe Experiments, which are eaſily made, and very amuſing, coincide with thoſe from F 1 to F 7, No. 30 to 36, and with the Experiments on the Ocular Spectra, made by Dr. Robert Darwin, and referred to in Dr. Darwin's Zoonomia; a work which may be conſidered as one of the firſt productions of the human mind.

Fig. 3. Is a table ſhewing the numeral relation which the ſeveral colours bear to each other, beginning with any colour in the priſmatic ſpectrum.

Birmingham. S. GALTON, Jun.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SUPPOSING the National Debt to be equal to four hundred millions (or more of 3 per cent. Annuities, of the value of 50 per cent. that is, two hundred millions ſterling; *fifty millions*, or more if it can be employed, of this property, may be put into circulation, in the following manner. Let any ſtockholder, who would wiſh to circulate ſome part of his ſtock, without ſelling it, transfer a certain quantity of it, ſuppoſe twenty thouſand pounds 3 per cents. to the Governors and Directors of the Bank, who are then to deliver to him fifty certificates, or notes of transfer; each of them to be marked as of the value of 100l. or a greater quantity in number, and of leſs value

value reſpectively; but the whole together to be of the amount of 5000l. ſterling. By this means every particular quantity of ſtock might produce a fourth part of its nominal amount for the purpoſes of circulation; for it is preſumed, the mercantile world would receive and circulate theſe *Stock Notes* as readily as they now do Bank notes, as 100l. ſtock muſt be allowed a ſufficient ſecurity for 25l. money, by all who give any degree of credit whatever to the public funds. The ſtock thus transferred in truſt, would not be tied up, as the proprietor might redeem it by bringing into the Bank a quantity of Stock notes equal in amount to thoſe originally obtained by him, or he might ſell his ſtock ſubject to the charge upon it. The notes being ſuppoſed to circulate with the ſame facility as Bank notes do, would be conſidered as money, and conſequently if lent by the original holders, would entitle them to receive intereſt on the loan, in like manner as the lender of Bank notes now receives the intereſt for the loan of thoſe notes; therefore, if according to the firſt ſuppoſition fifty millions of money could thus be brought into circulation, the gain to the ſtockholders would be 2,500,000l. annually, and ſo in proportion, if the circulating medium ſhould be uſed in leſs or greater extent; but this would be too great a gain for the ſtockholder, particularly as he would derive other advantages from the ſcheme; it is therefore propoſed that Government and the Bank of England ſhould participate in the profits. It may be thought proper that ſo much of the dividends as is equal to 5 per cent. on the ſtock notes ſhould be kept back by government; that is, that the payment of ſo much of the dividends ſhould be ſuſpended during the war, and that the amount of theſe dividends ſhould, at the end of the war, be divided between the Government and the Bank of England, and the perſons who ſhould then be the ſtock-holders; or if a ſuſpenſion of dividends ſhould be thought improper, ſome other arrangement might be adopted, as the mutual intereſts of government and the ſtock proprietors might dictate. The liberty of iſſuing the notes is not meant to be general, but to be given as a privilege to the ſubſcribers to future government loans, who will in conſequence be induced to accept of a leſs rate of intereſt; and as the increaſe of money is intended to be confined in its firſt application, to the aſſiſtance of the *landed intereſt*, which is the main object of the plan, the perſons who obtain the notes upon the ſecurity of their transferred ſtock, are engaged to lend them upon mortgages of land, and to depoſit the mortgages in the Bank as an additional ſecurity for the notes.

London, July 5, 1799. G. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you a ſmall communication, but am not ſure, that it deſerves inſertion in your Magazine.

In the year 1778, or the beginning of 1779, as I was walking by the docks in Liverpool, I obſerved a ſort of oblong wooden box, emitting ſteam through all the junctures of the wood. Upon an enquiry into its uſe, a ſailor, who was paſſing by, informed me, that ſhip-timber was ſoftened in it by the action of ſteam: a recent diſcovery; to the great ſaving of materials and labour, conſumed heretofore and expended in accommodating the planks to the various curvatures of the veſſel. No long time afterwards, I was ſurpriſed to find in the Argonautics of Valerius Flaccus, that ſome ſimilar proceſs, according to the poet, was employed by the builder of the firſt ſhip Argo in the fabrication of that renowned veſſel. The words are theſe, book i. verſe 125.

Fervere cuncta virûm cœtu, ſimul undique cernit
Delatum nemus, et doctâ reſonare bipenni
Litora: jam pinus gracili diſſolvere lamnâ
Theſpiaden; jungique latus, LENTOQUE SEQUACES
MOLLIRI VIDET IGNE TRABES—.
The buſtling throng of men, and groves he ſees
Hewn down, and axes ſounding through the ſhores:
With the thin ſaw how Tiphys ſlits the pine,
And joins the ſides, he views: *how ſtubborn beams*
Relent and ſoften to the ſuppling fire.

I do not know that this coincidence of a loſt uſage among the ancients, with modern practice, has been pointed out by any former writer.

Dorcheſter Gaol, July 3d, 1799. G. WAKEFIELD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am naturally fond of variety, and wiſh to paſs, although by decent, and not precipitate, gradations, from one ſubject to another, whether that ſubject be of the amuſing, the political, or the

the buſineſs kind, I am not well pleaſed when I find the public determined, as it were, to ſtand ſtill and devote their whole attention to one thing only. I do not like to hear people ſay, "now we have got a fit ſubject for converſation through the reſt of our lives, let us deſpiſe and forget every thing elſe." And yet, Sir, ſomething very like this I have certainly heard ſince the firſt performance of Pizarro; the very words may not have been expreſſed, but as I have ſince heard nothing but about Pizarro, it is but fair to conclude that the ſentiment prevails. Now, Sir, I ſhould really be glad to know how long this play is to engroſs our attention, or whether faſhion, in ſome evil hour of omnipotent ſway, has not decreed that both at bed and at board, whether walking, riding, ſitting, eating or drinking, whether in town or country, in church and ſynagogue, in the ſenate or at the bar, we are to hold no converſation for the remainder of our lives unleſs about Pizarro.

I ſay, Sir, I really ſhould be glad to know this, for although I am ready to allow all the merit due to this play in all its editions and tranſlations, and as many more editions and tranſlations as the admirers of Kotzebue, or the mutilators of Kotzebue, ſhall in their great liberality be pleaſed to give us, and although I would not for the world throw out the leaſt hint of diſapprobation or exception to any one line or word that either Kotzebue, Mr. Sheridan, or any of the tranſlators, or mutilators aforeſaid, have written or ſhall hereafter write, yet I own my failing: I do not like to be *Pizarroed* out of my memory and recollection, in every company I enter, and every ſociety I frequent. I ſhall make no objection to Pizarro at Drury-lane, or in the bookſeller's ſhops, but I do not like to meet him at the corner of every ſtreet, to ſee him lurking among the diſhes of the table, diſputing or cauſing diſputes among the quidnuncs of the coffee-houſe, and following us not only to the doors, but half up the aiſles of the churches.

Yes, Sir, monotonouſly grievous as this is, if it were all, it were nothing to the giant ſtrides Pizarro is taking to annihilate all ſubjects of converſation but himſelf. He marches through Germany and Switzerland and Italy, and in a moment obliterates the memory of the Archduke Charles, of Marſhal Suwarrow and General Moreau. In Egypt he combines with Sir Sidney Smith and that other hero, whoſe name is eaſier to write than pronounce, Ghezzar Pacha, to annihilate Buonaparte; and as to France, he has really and truly rendered the affairs of the Directory and Councils not worth talking about, compared to himſelf. Is ſuch a monopoly of human attention to be tolerated, a monopoly compared to which the Ireland-Shakeſpeare, or Shakeſpeare-Ireland, was a meteor which glided by me in a moment, with Edmund Malone and George Chalmers hanging at its tail—compared to which the diſpute about the author of the Purſuits of Literature took up no more time than the authorſhip of a halfpenny ballad, or a Vauxhall ſong generally occupy.

This is a ſerious conſideration. I aſk again, are we to be thus eternally *Pizarroed* out of all we ever knew or heard, all that is ſaying and doing, and has been ſaid and done in this wide world? Is the Royal Society or the Antiquary Society to have their labours neglected in order to aſcertain the merits of Pizarro? Is the parliament to neglect all *acts* of their own making for the five acts Mr. Sheridan has preſented to the public? Is the Bench of Biſhops, converſant as they are in *tranſlations*, to determine who has done moſt juſtice to the German dramatiſt? Are counties, cities and corporations to aſſemble, and preſent petitions and remonſtrances on the merits of Pizarro? Are the clergy to recommend Pizarro by a *brief* read in all churches and chapels? In a word, Mr. Editor, is Pizarro for ever to engage the attention, the thoughts, words, and actions of "all people that on earth do dwell?"

The diſtreſſes of an individual in ſuch a caſe may perhaps appear trifling, and be laughed at; but I cannot help ſaying, that not being aware of the univerſal mandate to "ſpeak nothing but what had Pizarro in it," I have lately got into ſome whimſical ſcrapes by attempting to direct the converſation to other topics. Indeed among my acquaintances I ſhould give leſs offence by aſking for money, than by putting a queſtion that had no connection with the dear Pizarro.

The fact, however, is, that having by ſome means eſcaped the general contagion, I flatter myſelf I am qualified to give a more impartial criticiſm on this celebrated play than many others, and as I have ever found your Magazine open to the advocates for both ſides of a queſtion, I ſhall now take the liberty to tell you exactly what I think; and this I hope to be able

able to effect, as far as human infirmity will permit, with the utmost candour, with all due deference to those who may differ from me, and without any of that authoritativeness, petulance, and positive assertion which are so frequent in polemical writings; and I hope without any spark or atom of "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness."

Supposing, then, that Pizarro is to be the object of attention to all succeeding ages, it does not appear to me, after due consideration of the matter, that it will lead to any very important discoveries in the philosophy of *chemistry*. I really do not see how the much-contested points respecting the production of gas can be adjusted, even if Mr. Sheridan had done more justice to his author. Nor can I conceive that our advancement in the *healing art* will be greatly promoted by placing Pizarro at the head of the college, for although the first four acts are very little altered by Mr. Sheridan, who, it must be confessed, was exceedingly sparing of his trouble, yet they throw no light on the doctrine of *fever*; and although Cora is made in the fifth to sing a *bravura* song, it will not determine the rising controversy on the *cow pox*, nor decide whether the *gout* be always a hereditary disease. If we pass on to other branches of knowledge, we shall perhaps find that the *universal topic* is somewhat deficient in most of them. We cannot, for example, acquire a certainty in historical facts, when we see that a hero who was privately murdered in one history, is publicly killed in our play. Nor will our advances in geography, I am fore afraid, be greater under the reign of the monopolising Pizarro, than when people used not to think it impertinent to mention such men as Vancouver, Peyrouse, Parke, or Browne. With respect to *trade* and *manufactures*, indeed, I am ready to allow, that something may be done; but I unfortunately am none of those who consider making money as "the whole duty of man;" and I remember the time when writers used to consult their fame, and managers respect true taste. But *de mortuis*, &c.

It would be quite unnecessary to run round the circle of sciences and point out to you exactly where Pizarro may or may not come in contact. Doubtless its annihilating influence may mount upwards and affect our astronomical system, and indeed from these beautiful inflated paragraphs with which the morning papers have been for sometime distended, I already perceive, to use an old saying, "that there is something in the wind." But, leaving science out of the question for a moment, I wish, in the same spirit of candour which has hitherto animated my pen, to observe, that in my humble opinion, Pizarro will not affect the *political state of Europe* so much as some very respectable tea-tables and crowded coffee-rooms have supposed.—Sufficient time, I allow, it may be said, has not been given; but three months are elapsed since the appearance of this sweeping comet-tail, and yet I can see no material change in the disposition of the French council, nor, except the late victory gained by marshal Suwarrow, have we as yet seen that it is likely to restore the ancient states of Italy. Nay, what I advance with more, yet I hope pardonable boldness, if we look nearer home, its effects are not proportionate to the universality of its fame. It has not shortened the number of taxes, nor the length of debates. Its influence upon religion and social order is still deemed less than may be expected from a zealous and cordial co-operation of the allied powers. We know it did nothing at Rastadt, and, as some think, there has been no privy council yet called upon the subject. But what is more in point, I have it from a confidential person in the office of Mr. Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, that in the whole train of preparation now making for a secret expedition, the merits of Pizarro have not once been submitted to the board.

And now, Mr. Editor, if these things are so, as I humbly conceive they will be found so, let me, by way of conclusion, ask whether it will be worth while to establish a chaos in the world of science and politics, with the exception only of Pizarro? Or may we not, as we have been accustomed, give to every thing its due and proper share of attention? I hope, Sir, that in a year or two (it would be presumption to expect it sooner) we may again hear of Pitt and Fox, Suwarrow and Buonaparte, Jacobins and Antijacobins, Whigs and Tories, High Church and Low Church, Presbyterians and Independents, for the *gentlemen*; and caps, bonnets, flounces, ribbons and sashes, elopements, and *crim. cons.* for the *ladies* as usual; and that it may one day be as common to say "how do you do?" as it is now to say "how do you like Pizarro?"

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A LOVER OF VARIETY.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE DRAMA, INTITLED CHON-FON-KAU, OR FIDELITY RECOMPENSED.

By ANDRE' EVERARD VAN BRAAM HOUCKGEEST, *late Chief in the Direction of the Dutch Eaſt India Company in China, and the ſecond Perſon in the Embaſſy to the Court of the Emperor of China*.*

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Thayé, a Mandarin.
Hucoun, Father of the Mandarin.
Atalatay, Mother of the Mandarin.
Acina, Firſt Wife of the Mandarin.
Alaya, Second Wife of the Mandarin, and Mother of Siou-yé.
Aouana, a female Servant.
Atay-Moncon, an old Servant of the Houſe.
Siou-yé, Son of the Mandarin.
Ouong-tſou, a Meſſenger of the Emperor.
Mutes.
The Suite of the Mandarin.
Sailors employed in the *champanes*.

The duration of the action compriſes an interval of eighteen years.

All the ſpeaking characters of the piece appear in it ſucceſſively, and at different intervals.

ACT I.

THAYE', a mandarin of letters, has two wives. The ſecond (Alaya) is brought to bed of a ſon called *Siou-yé*. On occaſion of this birth a grand feaſt is given in the houſe of the mandarin. The relations who compoſe the family, repair to it to bleſs the child, and to partake of the common joy.

During this feſtival, which laſts many days, there comes an order to the mandarin from the emperor, who, informed of his great merit and his talents, invites him to court.

The mandarin, wiſhing to obey, aſſembles all his family, among which appear his father and mother. He communicates to them the order of the ſovereign, and his deſign to conform to it as ſoon as poſſible. His two wives and his relations appear very much alarmed at this departure; but he conſoles them, and gives counſels and inſtructions to his wives and domeſtics. He maintains, in a diſcourſe, the neceſſary obligation which he lies under to ſerve the monarch and his country with all his might, and to be faithful to them.

Then his father, a venerable old man, ſtrongly recommends to him a faithful regard to his duties. He exhorts him never to deviate from the path of honour and virtue, the only one which can lead to renown, and render him worthy to pleaſe the Divinity.

After this diſcourſe, which the mandarin hears in an upright poſture, becauſe a ſon in China never ſits down before his father, he proſtrates himſelf at the feet of the authors of his days, and, with his head bent under, implores their benediction; which they give him, each being ſeated, and in a tone breathing ſomewhat of majeſty. The father eſpecially impreſſes veneration; but the mother alſo lets fall expreſſions of her tenderneſs and ſenſibility.

Thayé riſes, thanks his parents, and parts from them, as well as from his wives, with marks of reciprocal attachment. His laſt movement of regret is for his old domeſtic *Atay*, and for his female ſervant *Aouana*; to whom he recommends obedience and ſubmiſſion towards their two miſtreſſes, the care of whatever concerns the houſe, and, above all, attachment to his ſon, during his own abſence. He promiſes them to ſupply their wants.

[*Exit.—The curtain falls.*

ACT II.

After a ſpace of four or five years without any news from the mandarin, whoſe father and mother are dead, and the family in the greateſt uneaſineſs, the two wives become very diſcontented. They deliberate together, and form the project to abandon the houſe of their huſband, and go, while they are yet young and beautiful, to ſeek a better deſtiny, perſuaded that the mandarin has periſhed in an expedition with which it was ſaid the emperor had charged him.

Having well concerted their deſign, and being firmly decided in their reſolution to execute it, they impart the ſame to the old domeſtic, as well as to *Aouana*. Theſe laſt expreſs the greateſt aſtoniſhment, and a juſt indignation at the ſhame with which theſe two wives would cover their maſter, or his manès, if he be really dead. Both theſe two faithful domeſtics addreſs the ſtrongeſt repreſentations to the two wives. They draw an energetic picture of the ſublime ſentiments with which chaſtity inſpires the women in China; but their cares are of no avail, they only obtain from thoſe degraded women a ſmile of diſdain.

Aouana, who is touched ſtill more by this inflexibility, runs, takes up the infant and preſents it to its mother, as a bond which ought to attach her for ever to the houſe of her huſband. She conjures her to have compaſſion at leaſt on her own blood,

* Our readers will recollect, that M. Van Braam has lately publiſhed an account of the Embaſſy, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh.

blood, and not to complete the diſgrace of both the ſon and the father by an inſenſate deſertion.

The two wives, already ſeduced by the idea which they had conceived of a liberty without bounds, perſevere in their project. The mother rejects the child ſhe has given birth to, and ſtifling in her heart the ſweeteſt ſentiments of nature, recommends it in a tone of raillery to the faithful cares of *Aouana*. Theſe two vagabonds, conſtantly mocking the two domeſtics, take their jewels and clothes which they had already packed up, and quit the houſe, bidding an adieu to *Atay* and *Aouana*, which ſerves to complete their diſtreſs and deſpondency.

After having given bitter tears to this fatal event, theſe two valuable ſervants, finding it was impoſſible to remedy it, mutually encourage each other; and at the inſtant when their ſoul is bowed down with grief, they ſwear to conſecrate the remainder of their ſtrength to labour for the relief of their neceſſities, and thoſe of the innocent infant of their worthy maſter, and above all to furniſh him with the means of devoting himſelf to the ſtudy of letters. The ſecond Act terminates with this laudable deſign.

ACT III.

The Child has arrived at its Thirteenth Year.

The curtain riſes, and we ſee old *Atay* buſily employed in making ſtraw ſandals, the only trade which he knows.

Aouana is ſitting near a table covered with garments, and is ſewing very diligently.

The old domeſtic ſings at his labour the melancholy hiſtory of his maſter, and with ſo much ſenſibility, that at laſt his eyes are ſuffuſed, and tears run down his cheeks. To ſhew courage, he wipes his tears, and affects to laugh, as if to reproach his puſillanimity.

Aouana then ſpeaks to him and obſerves how ſweet and conſoling it is for a virtuous ſoul to fulfil its duties, becauſe the gods never withdraw their benefits from thoſe who love to execute them. She goes on to expreſs all their happineſs in having ſucceeded for ſo many years not only in eſcaping miſery, but in having procured inſtruction for their young maſter, who is making ſuch progreſs, that he will aſſuredly become a man of rare merit, and be induced from gratitude to take care of their extreme old age. This diſcourſe conſoles and re-animates the good *Atay*. He ſhows *Aouana* his pair of ſandals finiſhed, and ſays he is going to ſell them, or rather exchange them for ſome lamp-oil, by the light of which they were accuſtomed to labour very far in the night.

At the moment in which the old man is about to ſet out, arrives young *Siou-yé* from his college, with books under his arm. He ſalutes *Atay* with an affecting and ingenuous air, who careſſes him with eulogiums and encouragements. He then goes towards the table where *Aouana* is at work, and ſalutes her as if ſhe was his mother. He lays his books on the table, and places himſelf beſide her.

Aouana queſtions him with much affability on what he has learned. She mentions to him the leſſons which he has had to recite, and he repeats them with a loud voice. She commends his application, and profits of this moment to ſhew him that it is only by this means that he can acquire glory enough to give real ſatisfaction to the manes of his father: ſhe recommends to him to dread the loſs of time, and to purſue his ſtudies without ceaſing night and day, in order to arrive at the end of ſo many labours.

Excited by this diſcourſe, the youth takes up his books and reads in them attentively, till at length, ſleep weighing down his eye-lids, his head drops on his book.

In this interval *Atay* returns with a pot full of oil, ſome of which he pours into the lamp; he adjuſts it that it might give the better light; afterwards he goes to prepare the ſupper.

Aouana, who perceives the young ſtudent aſleep, awakes him and invites him, after her example, to break off his repoſe. He really makes efforts to do ſo, but yielding at length to a call, imperious at his age, he again falls faſt aſleep. *Aouana* remarks him; and in a ſong of a touching nature, ſhe paints the contraſt of the painful ſituation of a ſoul where inquietude has penetrated, and that of an innocent heart where reigns tranquillity which the thought of evil has not ſullied. She touches laſtly on the happineſs which is the portion of youth, becauſe it is yet unacquainted with the torments of maturer years. In this laſt part, ſhe has her eyes fixed on the child. A truly maternal tenderneſs is in her looks, and ſhe lengthens out her ſong by couplets on the lot of this unfortunate. She is now moved to the bottom of her heart. Although ſhe would reſpect his repoſe, ſhe nevertheleſs judges it indiſpenſable to awake him. She wipes her tears, and at laſt reſolves to

call her young master: But, too profoundly asleep, he cannot hear her. Then she takes a ferule of leather which is on the table, and gives him a slight blow on the cheek.

Siou-yé awakes, rises up in a passion, and abuses *Aouana*, asking her what made her so bold as to dare to strike him, since she very well knows she is not his mother, but only a slave of his father. He manifests in all his gestures a degree of resentment for that action, which he thinks impertinent.

Aouana, who has considered *Siou-yé* with the expression which a slight fit of anger inspires, rises when she perceives the effects of that storm drawing to an end, and comes to place herself before him. The youth is yet letting fall reproaches from his mouth, but it is already easy to remark that he has a sentiment of his fault. At length *Aouana* addresses him, and tells him in a tone full of tenderness, that she well knows she is not his mother. "But" adds she, "where can you now, find her from whom you received life, and by whom you have been so cruelly abandoned in your tender infancy? Since that fatal period, who has taken care of your days? who has provided for all your wants?—Without doubt, nature has not made me your mother: but has my heart ever ceased to have the tenderness and solicitudes of one? Have not old *Atay* and I laboured, day and night, for a great number of years, to succour all your necessities, in order to give you the most useful of all benefits, that education which in time was to make you a valuable man?—Who can be sure that your true father is yet alive?—Ah! I now feel it cruelly,—I have only taken so much pains, have only experienced so much anguish, for an ungrateful wretch! Already I become the object of your contempt and of your haughty humour. It must be so, since you force me to it,—I renounce for the future inquietudes which I see are likely to be so unavailing. No, I am not your mother.—I restore you to yourself, and will rigidly abstain for the future from all the duties of a sensible soul, of a nurse.—May the gods forget your ingratitude, as I do."

Siou yé, who has heard all this *tirade* without daring to interrupt her (according to the custom of the Chinese children), and who has listened to all her expressions with a painful attention, through which he discovered from time to time movements which expressed repentance, throws himself at the feet of *Aouana* when she has done speaking. He prostrates himself with his face against the earth. He invokes her pardon; he swears that he has no other mother, and promises her, with a thousand sobs, to have the obedience and respect for her which that title commands. *Aouana* is overcome, she raises him, promises to forget what is past, and, in mild language, exhorts him to subdue his passions, and thus to render himself, by his moderation, worthy to bear the name of his father.

[*They both retire afterwards into the interior of the House, and the Act finishes.*]

ACT IV.

At the moment in which the curtain rises, we see the Mandarin *Thayé* in a vessel which is coming down the river; and he is returning to his dwelling covered with marks of honour and dignities by the emperor, who has raised him to one of the first ranks.

He details all that has taken place in his expedition, and terminates by the picture of all the enjoyments which await him on his return to the bosom of his family, after having been separated from it for so great a number of years. He paints to himself the joy which his presence will give rise to, especially at the instant when nothing has announced him.

Full of these delicious thoughts, he perceives, on one of the banks of the river, a woman washing linen, surrounded with all that can denote misery. This woman raises her head, looks at the mandarin, thinks she sees a spectre, imagines he is going to pursue her, sets up a cry, abandons her linen, and runs away.

While the mandarin is himself moved at this scene, and his ideas are thrown into confusion by this singular rencounter, he is seeking for the explication of it; there comes a second woman that appears as miserable as the former one, and who, bearing a yoke at which were suspended two buckets, comes to draw water at the river. This woman sees the mandarin, cries out, throws down her buckets, and runs to a distance off.

The mandarin now experiences a greater trouble. He reasons on these two circumstances, inexplicable for him, and arrives, full of thought and pensive, at the place which he inhabited.

ACT V.

The Curtain rises.

Old *Atay* appears in a movement and in a disposition of mind very extraordinary, from having learned that his master, become a mandarin of an elevated rank, was approaching. He is occupied, with two

young perſons, in making ready the hall of reception of the houſe.

At a diſtance is heard a trumpet, the noiſe of the *gomgom*, and ſucceſſively the ſound of other inſtruments, which announce the arrival of the mandarin, now ſeen to enter with a part of his ſuite. He places himſelf in a great chair at the upper end of the ſaloon.

Old *Atay* proſtrates himſelf before his maſter to felicitate him on his return, and ſheds tears of joy. His maſter orders him to riſe, and makes his ſuite retire.

Alone with his faithful ſervant, he inquires into the ſtate of his houſe; the wives, the child, every thing is the object of his queſtions. *Atay* gives him a faithful account; and in his recital informs him, that the two wives, after having quitted the ſpouſal houſe, and having ſpent ſome years in a kind of life offenſive to good manners, had only reaped ſhame and miſery as the fruit of their deviations; and they had been ſeen reduced to the occupation of ſervants to ſubſiſt.

Theſe details explain to the mandarin the ſurpriſe and fear which his preſence cauſed to the two women whom he found by the river's ſide, and who fled at his approach.

Atay ſpeaks afterwards, but with brevity, of his zeal and his application. He excuſes himſelf for having done ſo little, at an age which diſenabled him from undertaking more. He extols to the higheſt degree the cares and the fidelity of *Aouana*. He relates all her expreſſions of tenderneſs for the infancy of her maſter's ſon, and the addreſs which ſhe had diſplayed to excite his emulation, and encourage him in his ſtudies. He praiſes her activity, her induſtrious diſpoſition, which nothing could weary night and day, while ſhe was labouring for them. "The gods," added he, "have loaded us with favour by granting to *Aouana* an unalterable health."

At length the old man comes to what concerns the ſon of his maſter. He cannot enough praiſe his ardour for ſtudy, and cites as a proof, that the day before he has been nominated licentiate.

The mandarin, after having liſtened with the greateſt attention, and a lively ſenſibility, but without interrupting (a very wiſe cuſtom of the Chineſe) the recital of his old ſervant, gives him, in his turn, the eulogiums which his attachment merited, and promiſes to give notice of his conduct to the emperor.

He declares that his wives are for the future unworthy of his remembrance, and that he is reſolved to elevate *Aouana* to the dignity of ſpouſe, and to inveſt her with all the marks of honour which the emperor had given him for his wife. He conſequently orders *Atay* to go and ſeek for *Aouana*.

Aouana appears ſoon after, and, with an embarraſſment which ſhe cannot conceal, ſalutes her maſter, and wiſhes him all the happineſs that his fortunate return promiſes, and the honours which he had received.

The mandarin riſes from his chair, advances towards her, thanks her for the incomparable cares which ſhe has taken of his ſon, and of his houſe. He gives her a thouſand applauſes for the fidelity which covers her with glory.

Aouana defends herſelf with a rare modeſty, and only ſees in her own conduct the ſimple accompliſhment of the duty which her maſter had impoſed on her. The mandarin, touched ſtill more at this procedure, aſſures her that the obligation which he feels from it is ſo great, that he thinks he has no other method of acknowledging it, than to take her for his wife. He proclaims her then by this title, and taking her by the hand, he conducts her towards a ſeat where he places her beſide him, that ſhe may thus enjoy a right which only belongs to the lawful ſpouſe. *Aouana*, confuſed in amazement, obeys, makes a reverence, without uttering a word (which is moreover a ſtriking trait of the ſubmiſſion in which the Chineſe manners hold women), and goes to take the place which is preſented to her.

A little after arrives *Siou-yé*, who has juſt finiſhed the ceremony of his licentiateſhip, the habit of which he has now on. He throws himſelf at his father's feet, and remains in that ſituation until he is ordered to riſe. His father teſtifies for him all the ſatisfaction which his conduct and his progreſs had given him, and particularly the reſpectful regard which he had ſhewn to *Aouana*, in whom he had found a true mother. He enjoins him to retain it for her, as ſhe is now really become ſo, being the legitimate ſpouſe of his father.

At theſe words, *Siou-yé*, full of joy, proſtrates himſelf before *Aouana*, and pays her homage.

The mandarin afterwards orders ſome domeſtics to bring the habits of ceremony which the emperor had preſented to him for his wife; and he himſelf decorates *Aouana* with them, who afterwards repairs with her ſpouſe to make the ſalute of honour to the emperor, and thank him for his benefits;—when *Aouana* is ſolemnly proclaimed

proclaimed as ſpouſe of the mandarin, in recompenſe for her perſevering fidelity.

In the ſequel, the emperor raiſes old *Aiay* to the rank of mandarin. But this ſucceſs, perhaps exaggerated, raiſes this eſtimable man, as it were, out of himſelf; and he commits faults which prove that education ought to concur with the fineſt qualities; and that the virtues which render a domeſtic worthy of general eſteem, do not always ſuffice to make a mandarin.

The emperor ordains moreover the erection of a triumphal arch of marble, which, even during the life of *Aouana*, ſhall be deſtined to celebrate her fidelity, and to tranſmit the ſame to poſterity as an example for them.

Feaſts, which laſt many days, terminate the drama.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from* M. J. DE GRAMMONT, APOSTOLIC MISSIONARY *at* PEKIN, *on the Subject of the* ENGLISH EMBASSY. *Firſt publiſhed by M. Van Braam, and never before publiſhed in this Country.*

"IN the mean time, to ſatisfy your requeſt, I ſhall ſay a word or two relative to the embaſſy of England.—Never did an embaſſy better deſerve ſucceſs, both with regard to the experience, intelligence, and amiable qualities of Lord MACARTNEY and of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON—the talents, the knowledge, and the circumſpect conduct of all thoſe of his ſuite, and the rich and curious preſents deſtined for the emperor. And, what is ſingular and altogether ſtrange, never did embaſſy ſucceed worſe.

The deſign of the court of London and of the Engliſh Company, was to obtain:

1ſt. A reſidence at *Pekin*, by which the reſident might be enabled to ſuperintend the commerce of his nation.

2dly. An eſtabliſhment at *Chuſan*, a little iſland about eighteen leagues from *Ningpo*.

3dly. The liberty of commerce in all the ports of China.

4thly. A houſe of commiſſioners in every province of the empire. And

5thly. Regulations more fixed and leſs arbitrary in the cuſtom duties of Canton.

All theſe articles were propoſed at different audiences, both *vivâ voce*, and in writing, and they were all anſwered to and rejected; ſome purely and ſimply, and others with clauſes diſreſpectful, at leaſt, not to ſay inſulting.

In reſpect to the preſents for the emperor, Lord MACARTNEY, who wiſhed to remain at Pekin till the month of March in the following year, announced that they were not to be offered all at once, but at three different times, and for this purpoſe he had arranged them in three claſſes. The two firſt were received and approved of by the emperor. They conſiſted of Engliſh cloths of different colours; twenty-two volumes of ſelect prints; ſome Engliſh knives and ſciſſors; an electrical machine; a pneumatic machine; portative barometers; a burning mirror; two magnificent cryſtal luſtres, every pendant of which exhibited the colours of the priſm; two berlins; two carriages on ſprings, which follow all the movements of the perſons ſeated; and an excellent celeſtial planetarium, the work of twenty years.

The third claſs was not preſented, as time was not given for it. To the great aſtoniſhment of every one, the miniſter charged with the affairs of this embaſſy, after having remitted to the ambaſſador the preſents of his majeſty, which, they ſay, were not magnificent; without having granted him an audience of leave of the emperor, nor indulged him with an opportunity of ſeeing Pekin, nor even of making us a viſit; this miniſter, I ſay, ſent him back in great haſte with all his ſuite, much in the ſame way in which I was diſmiſſed from Canton: add to this, that all the European miſſionaries had already received injunctions not to approach his palace. This is the ſtrange ſcene which has juſt been acted on the theatre of Pekin. It will, no doubt, occaſion much ſpeculation in Europe and elſewhere.

You will, perhaps, be curious to know the reaſon of a reception ſo unfavourable and ſo extraordinary: I ſhall give it you in a few words. Theſe gentlemen, like all other ſtrangers who know China only by books, were ignorant of the way of managing matters, of the uſages and the etiquette of that court; and, to increaſe their misfortune, had brought with them an interpreter ſtill leſs informed; which was the reaſon, in great part, that they never could obtain leave to have with them an European miſſionary to inſtruct and direct them. Thence it followed 1ſt. that they came here without bringing any preſent, either for the miniſters of the ſtate, or the ſons of the emperor; 2d. that they were wanting in the ceremonial of the country in making their ſalute to the emperor, and were unable to explain the reaſon of it in a ſatisfactory manner; 3d. that they were preſented in habits too ſimple and too ordinary; 4th. that they did not properly ſee the different officers who had

had the care of their affairs; and 5th. that their demand was not made according to the style and the policy of the country.

Another reason of their ill success, and, in my judgment, the principal one, was the intrigues of a certain missionary, who, being prepossessed with the opinion that this embassy would be injurious to the commerce of his own country, did not fail to throw out insinuations unfavourable to the English nation.—Add to all this, the emperor is old and partial; and artful cabals are to be found in all countries; and that all his grandees and favourites are greedy of presents and money."

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR.

IN your last Magazine, Mr. WAKEFIELD with laudable zeal has endeavoured to rescue from disgrace and calumny the character of Milton—I commend his efforts, but I think them needless upon this trivial occasion. Supposing the fact proved, that Milton had repeatedly undergone the discipline of flagellation; I contend, that no more stigma attaches to him on that account, than to one who has passed through the common formulæ of an Eton education; where the *birch* is esteemed as necessary an article towards acquiring classical rudiments; as the grammar, or dictionary. This mode of correction may appear very ridiculous to a modern Cantab; I have no doubt, however, but that it was frequent in Milton's time, in order to enforce scholastic authority. Granting that Milton was flogged at the Buttery-hatch of Christ's College, what obloquy can any rational man fix upon him, after reading a statute (Decret. Præf. Acad. Cant. 1607) in which it is decreed, "That under graduates found guilty of taking *tobacco* in taverns, shops, &c. shall be punished in the *public schools* by the *rod?*" This statute was, without doubt, made at the suggestion of that *bright ornament of literature*, King James. Supposing that Milton was not flogged for this grievous crime; by another he might have been *turned up*, even for the observance of rules which decency and cleanliness dictate. (Decret. Præf. 1571) "For many and weighty reasons ordered, decreed and statuted, that if any scholar, &c. go into any river or pool, or *any other water* within the county of Cambridge, to swim or *wash*; for the first offence, he shall be *sharply* and severely chastised and punished; first *at home* in his college, *openly* and *publicly* in the common-hall, in the presence of all the fellows, scholars, and those who live in the college: and the next day, he is also to be sharply and severely punished, and chastised with *stripes*, in the public schools, &c. !!!"—Mr. Wakefield will immediately perceive the futility of his drawing any conclusions whatever from Gardiner's Letters, which were dated 1542, when he has seen the dates of those statutes which I have quoted. I could recite twenty more parallel statutes which sufficiently exculpate Milton from that, which nothing but ignorance or illiberality would call *disgrace*. Mr. Wakefield has misunderstood the phrase "*Domi* apud suos castigari curato." The statutes of the different Colleges ordain both a *public* and *private* flagellation within their own society: therefore no one could possibly infer with propriety, that *domi*, &c. implied a private correction.

ΕΙΚΟΝΟΚΛΑΣΤΗΣ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately met with a small work in English, written by *Dr. Meric Casaubon*, son of the learned *Isaac Casaubon*, entitled, "*A Treatise proving* "*Witches, Spirits, and Supernatural Ope-* "*rations, by pregnant Instances and Evi-* "*dences, together with other things of* "*note*," and printed at London, in 1672, in small 4to. with an *Imprimatur* from a chaplain of Gilbert, archbishop of Canterbury, dated at Lambeth, July 9, 1668, my curiosity was much excited by a passage, where the author, after examining sundry wonderful contrivances of the ancients, as for instance, their ships of prodigious size and shape, remarks as follows: "Whereas one of the ships made by *Philo-* "*pator*, king of Egypt, is reported to have "contained forty several ranks or rows of "rowers, one above another; which (since "that ships of eight, or ten, or twelve rows, "some have thought, could hardly be made "to be serviceable) will be thought by "many not possible, and therefore incredi-"ble. All that I can say to it (which I am "sure I can) is, that, had my father's Com-"mentaries upon Polybius, upon which "he bestowed a great part of his life, "been finished and printed, he would "have made it clear how it might be, "and answered all objections."—Thus far Dr. Meric Casaubon.

This point, Mr. Editor, of the arrangement of the rowers and oars in the ships of the ancients, having been a stumbling-block

block in the way of all who have written on their marine affairs; it would be a great satisfaction to the curious, to be possessed of the opinion of so eminent an enquirer as *Isaac Casaubon*, on a matter so much disputed; especially as that opinion appeared so satisfactory to his son *Meric*, who must have been acquainted with what had been advanced relating to it, by the various authors who had made the art of war of the ancients by sea and land the object of their researches.

I have therefore ventured to trouble you, Sir, with a request, that you will be pleased, in your own way, and at your own conveniency, to invite your numerous learned readers and correspondents to communicate to you what they may know concerning any manuscripts of *Isaac Casaubon* on *Polybius*, such as the Commentaries mentioned by his son.

That work must (from the expression "*Had my father's Commentaries been finished and printed*)" have been very different from the notes which accompany Isaac's translation of the above admirable historian, and was probably among the papers of his son Meric, many of which, and of his books, he says in the work which gave rise to this application, were dispersed during the troubles in this country, before and after the death of Charles the Ist.

Dr. Meric Casaubon resided much at Canterbury, where he enjoyed some ecclesiastical preferment: he had also a living in Somersetshire; but in Canterbury, or in London, it is most probable, that such of his books and papers, as were not dispersed and lost, remained.

If the nature of my request is not inconsistent with the plan of your excellent miscellany, Mr. Editor, your noticing it in some future number will particularly oblige Your most obedient servant,

May 20, 1799. MONANDER.

P. S. In a work published several years ago by governor Pownall, an explanation is given of the opinions and experiments of general Melvill on the external form and internal distribution of the ancient Roman war-galley: but this is done in a way too succinct for the information of the generality of readers. It is a pity therefore that the world is not favoured with a more ample and accurate account of the sentiments entertained on this subject by a gentleman so eminently qualified to decide the question *sub judice*, as general Melville must be allowed to be: for, notwithstanding the present highly improved state of naval architecture and tactics, as well as of the art of navigation itself, yet many useful practical hints might, I doubt not, be derived from a more perfect knowledge of the ideas which our great masters, the Grecians and the Romans, possessed on those subjects.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE charitable institution proposed in your valuable Magazine, p. 429, I sincerely hope will meet with the co-operation and support of the benevolent and affluent part of the nation; who, I trust, by with-holding their patronage, will not suffer a plan to drop, which may eventually be the means of saving hundreds from the depth of vice and misery;—for I believe that hundreds of the unfortunate females who infest our streets, at the commencement of their career in vice, would most gladly have sheltered themselves in a friendly asylum, and have gladly betaken themselves, could they have found the means, to an honest employment and virtuous course of life *. They, indeed, are objects of distress, which, to the feeling mind, cannot but excite the most poignant reflections. It is hardly probable that innate depravity, or bad example, were the only causes which have reduced them to this method of acquiring their livelihood. Other causes present themselves to my mind. The inexorable and cruel severity of parents in discarding a female from their roof and protection, who has unhappily fallen a sacrifice to the snares of some inhuman wretch, or who has perhaps offended them in a less serious manner, appears to me to be one great source of this evil. A female, thus deserted and exposed to the wide world, is driven to despair, and compelled to rush into dissipation which she at first abhors, but which in time becomes familiar, merely to save herself from absolute want.

Another cause may be found in the ill-nature and savage tyranny of masters and mistresses, who sometimes discharge female servants at a day's notice, where no adequate cause for such severity can be assigned, and afterwards refuse to give them a character; or, if they be compelled to give it, it is given in such a manner (and surely much depends upon the manner), that it becomes of little or no use. Inquire into the cause of this behaviour, ask whence proceeds this fatal wrath?—Per-

* See '*Plain Facts, in Five Letters to a Friend*;' printed for Jordan:—a pamphlet in which many subjects relative to our police are discussed with great ability, and with all the ardour of a mind intent on the public good.

haps

haps an impertinent answer has been given! —But should not some allowance be made for a slight and transient want of temper in a person exposed to the fatigues,—to the contumelious taunts and insults too frequently attendant on a servile condition? —Surely it is the duty of parents to recover and reclaim their child; and not to expose to misery, and the almost consequent commission of crimes,—not to pursue with inexorable hatred the soul and body of her, whose faults, arising from a momentary imprudence, not from a settled and habitual turpitude of mind, wisdom would teach us to conceal, and humanity to forgive! I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

A. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking into your useful and entertaining Magazine, for June 1796. In an Essay on the Laws relating to Corn, it is stated that the consumption of England and Wales is 13,954,474 quarters annually (exclusive of seed).—Dr. Brakenridge, in a letter published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLIX, estimated the consumption in 1756 at 2,026,100 quarters, calculating a population of 6,078,300 persons. If your ingenious correspondent B. would be so obliging as to state the data upon which he makes his calculations, if they can be verified, they will prove an amazing increase in our agriculture since that period.

June 17, 1799. Your humble servant,

W. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Extract of a Letter, dated October, 1798, *from* DANIEL MACKINNEN, *Esq. Barrister at Law, to Major* ————, *giving an Account of the Country South of Lake* ONTARIO.

THE country through which I travelled extends West of the sources of the Mohawk River, along the southern shore of Lake *Ontario** to the stream which connects it with Lake Erie, and forms the boundary of Upper Canada. Ten years ago it was for the most part a vast unexplored forest, affording sustenance to a few tribes of wandering Indians. To behold what it has become in this short interval of time may be an object of some interest and curiosity—without therefore attempting to elevate the subject by fanciful description, I will endeavour to give you a faithful and accurate picture of the country which I have just visited, having previously submitted my remarks to the inspection of some of its most respectable inhabitants. From the account of an intelligent traveller who took this journey about six years ago, some idea may be formed of its state at that recent period of time—"The road, says he, is little better than an Indian path—we found only a few straggling huts from ten to twenty miles from each other, affording nothing but the conveniency of fire and a kind of shelter from the snow."—*Description of the Genesee country,—Printed at Albany*, 1798.

I left *Fort Schuyler*, a small town situated near the western extremity of the Mohawk River, in the beginning of October, 1798. We proceeded over a gentle rising from the beautiful shore of the Mohawk, screened on the South by an elevated range of hills, through a country which for twelve miles affords a striking proof of what may be effected by the industry of ten years. The settlement here called *New Hartford* exhibits a continuation of handsome farms on each side of the western road, with neat and convenient dwelling houses, and the appearance of all those comforts which are the first rewards of agricultural labour. —There was nothing to indicate what is called a new country, but the standing forest which appeared about a quarter or half a mile from us on each side in the rear of the farms, and the numerous stumps and burnt trunks of trees which had been destroyed. Our course lay through a tract of land named *The Oneida Reservation*, near the centre of which lies a village, the present castle or chief residence of the Oneida Indians. The whole of the country which I am about to describe, was formerly the territory of the *Six Indian Nations*, called by the French writers *The Iroquois*. They were the original lords of the major part of the state of New York, and held subject to them many inferior and tributary tribes or communities. From the earliest and most authentic accounts, it appears that nearly two hundred years ago they were in possession of all the present state of New York lying west of the Hudson or North River. The Mohawks (who now reside in Upper Canada) on the first discovery of this country, were settled along the south banks of that interesting river, which will probably bear their name much longer than the existence of their race: the *Oneidas*, another band of the confederates, make this reservation their chief residence: the rest the *Onondagos*,

* Called *Cadaraqui*, by the Indians.

Onondagos, *Cayugas*, *Senecas*, and *Tuscaroras*, inhabit various spots to the westward. Of the exact time when their league (denominated by the Indians *the strong house*) originated, we have no certain account. The Mohawks are acknowledged to be the eldest of the confederate tribes: the Senecas and Onondagos have the next, and, I believe, equal claims to seniority: the rest are properly the younger tribes. Their languages, though not precisely similar, have been considered as dialects of one radical tongue. These nations, from the part they have acted in the British and French contentions for territory in America, and lastly in the revolutionary war, will be entitled to some notice by the future historians of this country. In general the Indians inhabiting the United States, according to their traditions, have come from the West. It is probable, I think, that the ancestors of the Six Nations crossed the Mississippi, and first inhabited some part of the Carolinas. But to resume my journey—We entered on the Oneida Reservation, now for the most part belonging to the state of New York, about an hour before sun-set. I was amusing myself in the contemplation of a fine colonnade of the stems of majestic trees, which line a road from forty to seventy feet wide, when we were overtaken by darkness; and we had the fatigue of spending a great part of the night in the woods, labouring with the difficulties of our way over an almost impassable clayey soil. In the midst of the night we passed through the Oneida village, and I deferred any examination of it till my return. The Oneidas have made some faint advances to civilisation, as might be expected from their vicinity to the European settlers. Their *castle* (as it is termed) is quite a picturesque village. It lies on the North side near the foot of a high range of sylvan hills, and first presents the eye of the traveller, as he emerges from the woods, with a few cultivated spots of corn, backed by a grove of pines and white poplars. Their huts, covered with bark, are scattered over a large green of uneven ground, watered by a clear rivulet, and surrounded by a slight wooden fence. It wears an air of novelty in some slight particulars, which, to a person who has lived all his life within the pale of civilised society, is extremely curious and interesting. I had understood it was their custom to protect their dwelling-places with palisadoes, in resemblance of the block-houses surrounded with stockades, which were erected as places of safety and retreat in most of our early settlements—But the Indians of these parts have now entirely neglected the habits and study of war.

From Oneida we continued our course through the woods, and over the *Canasaraga Creek*, running towards the Oneida Lake to the confines of the next settlements called the Military Bounty Lands. Here we were gratified with the sight of the growing labours of those enterprising emigrants who have recently established themselves on their farms. The progress of every settler is nearly the same. The first year he begins with clearing a small spot of ground, on which he erects a temporary dwelling of the logs of wood. He then proceeds to destroy the trees by felling them, ringing the barks, and burning the bodies and branches when they become dry. His cattle in the mean while find subsistence in the woods. After a few years, if his neighbourhood should be industrious, he finds himself in another state of existence. The woody country becomes converted into open fields. He generally is enabled, with the assistance of a saw-mill, to complete his barn and a farm house for his habitation.—He lays out his garden, and commands all the conveniences of life. The length of time in which this is effected by ordinary exertion depends a great deal, as may be supposed, upon the quantity, size and quality of the timber. The oak is easily subdued; but the beech, which abounds in this part of the country, demands a much greater proportion of time and labour in its demolition. It is remarkable that the New-England farmers select their lands in the heavily-timbered beechen tracts which are generally best suited to pasture: the Pennsylvanians almost uniformly give a preference to the dry and light soil in which the oak predominates, and which is preferred for the cultivation of grain. In the military tract, we found on the road side numerous instances of families in the first stage of settlement: in other places they had advanced much further in their labours; and examples were not wanting, particularly in the district of Manlius, of some complete and respectable farms.

In speaking of the Military Bounty Lands, I must give you a short account of some respectable brethren in arms, who were the first proprietors of this tract. At the conclusion of the revolutionary war, the state of New-York, finding itself in-

* See Barton's New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America, published at Philadelphia, 1798.

debted to the valiant authors of its independence, in a ſum to which its pecuniary reſources were unequal, had recourſe to the expedient of ſatisfying them by a grant of lands which had been derived by a purchaſe from the Six Nations. For this purpoſe the territory extending from the ſources of the Suſquehannah to the ſhore of Lake Ontario, and from the Canaſaraga ſtream to the Seneca Lake, was divided into 28 townſhips, bearing the names of ſome of the more diſtinguiſhed heroes, poets, and philoſophers. Each townſhip was ſubdivided into 100 lots of 600 acres each, and diſtributed amongſt the army, from the ſoldiers to the general officers, in proportion to their rank. Some indeed of the officers had the magnanimity to refuſe any compenſation for their ſervices; and many of the poor ſoldiers who accepted of it, conſidering the property in ſo remote a country as little better than lands in the moon, were the dupes of ſpeculators, who made a juſter eſtimate of its future value. Being ſhifted from hand to hand, and undergoing in many inſtances repeated ſales by the ſame or fictitious claimants, this tract continues a fruitful ſource of litigation and fraud.—Our firſt entry on this claſſic ground was towards the waiſt of *Manlius*, the great defender of the Capitol, from whom we were to proceed over *Marcellus* and *Aurelius*, to the great grandſire *Romulus*. As I lay upon a bed much fatigued in coping with the clay of the venerable Manlius, I was amuſed to over-hear an equivoque in the next room—a Connecticut emigrant, relating his travels in the ſouthern townſhips, in converſation round the fire, obſerved that he had been all through *Tully*, *Locke*, and *Virgil*; and I now, ſaid he, intend to go over *Homer*, which will not take me above two or three days. The ſecretary of ſtate, or whoever planted theſe hard names in the wilderneſs, had but a ſuperficial acquaintance, one may ſuſpect, with the originals; for neither *Dryden*, *Milton*, nor *Ovid*, was ever diſtinguiſhed as an example by any of the attributes of heroiſm.—*Galen* may be admitted to deſignate the lands of the ſurgeons of the army: but *Tully* and *Cicero* (who are here made diſtinct perſons), when united, were not worth a joint of *Alexander* or *Achilles*, who were entitled, I ſhould have thought, to a fief a-piece, as tenants in capite of ancient renown.

I cannot but admire the great labour which has been employed in cutting a road through this hilly and heavily timbered country:—and, indeed, to the honour of ſome diſtinguiſhed gentlemen of liberal and enlarged minds, it muſt be mentioned that the juſtneſs and the grandeur of their ſchemes, in promoting the ſettlement of this Weſtern country, has given a direction to the labour employed in its cultivation, which is perhaps without example in the ſucceſs and rapidity of its progreſs. The paſſage of the intended road is generally from thirty to ſixty feet wide, and for the moſt part in a direct line. From ſome points of view, looking before or behind, you perceive a lengthening aperture through the wood for ſeveral miles, and in the valleys and ſwampy places, long extended cauſeways, on which infinite labour has been beſtowed.

The land, after we croſſed the Canaſaraga, appeared gradually riſing, till we reached the vicinity of the military tract, and then became mountainous and uneven. Unfortunately, from an ignorance of the ſpots where it was viſible through the trees, we loſt a view of the Oneida Lake, which lay ſtretched at a conſiderable diſtance to the North-eaſt. The firſt water we diſcovered was the *Onondago*, or *ſalt ſpring* lake, adjoining the *Seneca* river, which ſhortly after aſſumes the name of Oſwego, and runs into Lake Ontario. We ſaw this lake ſurrounded with luxuriant woods, making a picturesque object in perſpective, from an eminence above what is called the *Onondago hollow*. From an intereſting memoir communicated by Mr. Benjamin De Witt, to the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, of the ſtate of New York, it appears that he found the principal ſalt ſprings iſſued from a marſh on a ſolid bed of calcareous rocks in the vicinity of the lake; the bottom of which has a whitiſh appearance. Mr. De Witt obtained from ½ a pint of the ſalt water, 551 grains, or about 1 ounce and ¼ avoirdupois of ſalt, 26 grains of calcareous earth (lime), and a minute proportion of vitriolic acid probably united with the foſſil alkali, in form of Glauber's ſalt. The preſent proceeds of the different ſalt-works may be eſtimated at 6000 buſhels per annum.

The Onondago Indians, from the etymology of this word in their language, are ſo denominated from their reſidence on a marſh at the foot of a mountain, which is the deſcription of the Onondago hollow. This hollow, or vale, ſurrounded by large elevated hills, where about 100 of their tribe ſtill reſide, is famous in the hiſtory of the confederate nations, for having been the ſeat of their councils. They have 60 or 70 acres of cleared land at their caſtle: but

but ſoon, like the Mohaivks and the Oneidas, they will leave, in the ſpots which they have inhabited, no other trace of their exiſtence than a name.—We proceeded through *Aurelius* and *Marcellus*, now richly painted with the variety of autumnal dyes, in which the ſcarlet of the maple and the yellow of the beech were remarkably conſpicuous, and after croſſing the outlets of the *Oſtiſco*, *Shaneatetes*, and *Owaſco* lakes, which unite with the Oſwego river, we arrived at the *Cayuga*. You may imagine what a happy relief it afforded the eye, long pent up by ſurrounding woods, to take a glance over a beautiful expanſe of water, mingling in blue perſpective with the horizontal ſky. The ſhores of this lake are generally level, and there is an air of pleaſing tranquillity in the ſcenery of its borders. On our return, we croſſed it in a calm night, when the image of the moon reflected in its beautiful mirror fringed with the dark ſhadows of the ſylvan banks, preſented a picture that entranced us in meditation. The bottom of this lake is muddy, and affords nouriſhment to very fine eels. Salmon trout, and various other fiſh, are caught in it. Amongſt the extraordinary exertions of its inhabitants, for which this part of the ſtate is diſtinguiſhed, it is now in agitation to lay a bridge over the Cayuaga lake, towards its northern extremity, where the paſſage is nearly a mile in extent. The depth of the water does not exceed eight or ten feet on this end of the lake; but to the ſouth, where the land is more elevated, it is not leſs than eighty fathoms. It is remarkable to an inhabitant of the Southern parts of the ſtate, who has been accuſtomed to the fine pure exhilarating influence of the North-weſt winds on the atmoſphere, that in this quarter they are generally fraught with rain. This is the caſe alſo on the Mohawk river, and it may be aſcribed to the vicinity of Lake Ontario, from whoſe exhalations a vapour is precipitated as the wind directs. On the Weſtern ſide of Lake Ontario, I found alſo that the Eaſterly winds generally produced rain.

Having been ferried by a venerable major over the Cayuga, we again entered into the woods, and croſſing the outlet of a green ſtream from the lake, proceeded towards Geneva. I was ſenſibly ſtruck at various times on my way with odoriferous effluvia from ſome unknown quarters, which I could have fancied as the mingled and concentrated eſſences of the whole vegetable world around us—for a world it truly ſeemed whenever we could take a retroſpective, or bird's eye, view of the country—It was one immenſe interminable foreſt—*cœlum undique et undique ſylva*—at this ſeaſon of the year moſt beautifully adorned with a variety of colours. It has been obſerved that the winters to the Weſt of the Cayuga lake are milder than on the Eaſtern ſide. This, amongſt other cauſes, may be owing as well to a difference in the ſoil which becomes more light and dry to the weſtward, as to a diminution of the quantity of wood.

Geneva is ſituated on an eminence at the North weſt end of the *Seneca* Lake; on its moſt commanding point of elevation ſtands a fine and ſpacious hotel, which would be worthy of the meridian of Europe. This lake, formerly called the *Conodaſago*, derives its preſent appellation from the Seneca Indians, who have inhabited theſe parts, and are now the moſt numerous and reſpectable tribe of the Six Nations. The town on its bank has been called Geneva, from a reſemblance, in point of ſituation, to the city which bears the ſame name in Europe. Its ſituation, with reſpect to the body and ſhape of the water, may afford ſome ſimilitude; but I ſaw nothing to correſpond with the bold and ſnow-capt mountains of Meillerai, none of the picturesque and ſhelving banks of the Pays de Vaud.—The character of its ſcenery bears no ſtronger reſemblance to any thing I have ſeen, than the level and woody margins of the Cayuga. I obſerved, as I walked the ſhore, an aſtoniſhing number of bones and organiſed ſubſtances, in a petrified ſtate. A valuable ſalt ſpring, I have been informed, has lately been diſcovered near Geneva.

The next lake we reached was the *Canadarquai*, which lies ſixteen miles to the weſtward of Geneva. The ſouthern extremity of this and of all the northern communications or fountains of Lake Ontario, as well as of that great lake itſelf, affords the deepeſt water. The Canadarquai has been ſounded to the South with a line of one hundred and twenty fathoms, without reaching its bottom. It is backed on that quarter by a range of high and picturesque mountains. The beautiful little town of *Canadarquai*, riſing on a gentle acclivity from the bottom of the lake, preſented to us a ſight as unexpected as reviving. It conſiſts of one ſtreet about three quarters of a mile long, not only remarkable for the neatneſs of its dwelling-houſes, but for ſome embelliſhments of architecture and taſte. We viſited

ſited a ſulphureous ſpring, about 10 miles diſtant from Canadarquai, with which the air is impregnated at a conſiderable diſtance. It depoſits a great quantity of pure brimſtone, and forms many curious ſtalactites on the earthy bed from whence it iſſues.

The ground of which I am now ſpeaking, and which, in a circumference of ſome thouſand miles, comprehends an infinite number of great and minor lakes, is the higheſt on the continent of North-America. To this, as a common centre, may be traced the ſources of the *St. Lawrence*, *Hudſon*, and *Miſſiſſippi*, and of the rivers which flow into Hudſon's Bay, and through the North-weſtern continent,* radiating in almoſt oppoſite directions. Whatever may be the cauſe of a ſuperabundance of water in this elevated country, it certainly, I think, has diminiſhed, and probably will continue to diminiſh, in quantity. It is ſufficiently, I believe, proved, that in Europe and Aſia, the waters have in many places gradually left the ſurface of the globe: ſtrong appearances alſo ſerve to juſtify an opinion, that many parts of this ſtate have been originally covered with water. The Mohawk River, which deſcends above a hundred miles to its confluence with the Hudſon, probably derived its origin from the deſiccation of ſome conſiderable lakes. It runs in its whole extent between two ranges of mountains, which leave an intermediate vale of level rich lands, except where the Highlands unite at a place called the *Little Falls*. Here the water deſcends twenty feet in a cataract. The rocks on both ſides of the river are perfectly compoſed, and in horizontal layers: but at the Little Falls, or Straits of the mountains, the maſſes of granite incline towards the bed of the river, and exhibit manifeſt evidences of having ſunk from ſome external preſſure, or from the removal of their original ſubſtratum. At a conſiderable height on the ſhore, above the Falls, the rocks appear much worn, and fretted into holes by the action of water; and in digging the canal which has been lately made there, large bodies† of trees were dug up at the depth of 20 feet below the ſurface of the earth. Similar appearances alſo lead to a concluſion that the waters of the Geneſee River, which iſſue in cataracts into Lake Ontario, were once alſo embanked on the South ſhore, and that the extenſive flats on each ſide of the river conſtituted the bottom of a lake.

From *Canadarquai* we proceeded through a cultivated country, ſettled principally by natives of Connecticut, to the *Geneſee* or *Cheneſco* River, and arrived there at the limits of the inhabited country. The region extending Weſt, incloſed between the great weſtern lakes *Erie* and *Ontario*, the Geneſee River on the Eaſt, and the ſources of the Allegany on the South, bears yet all the wild and primæval features of nature.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* According to Mr. M'Kenzie, who has traced them to the Ocean.

† I do not mention this as a ſingular phænomenon; for it has occurred in various places.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PETRARCH, the lover of LAURA of *Avignon*, the author of thoſe enchanting ſonnets, which firſt exalted Italian poetry to claſſic fame,—the great reſtorer, by whoſe cares, the remains of Greek and Roman literature were reſcued from among the ruins of time,—PETRARCH, as if he had been a *Scotchman*, has not diſdained to write upon the ITCH.

It is in his excellent ethical work, *De Remediis utriusque Fortunæ*, that he treats upon this ſtrange topic. That work conſiſts of two books written in the form of dialogue. Of theſe books, the firſt is directed to temper and moderate the inſolence of joy, by means of conſiderations drawn from reaſon and philoſophy. In the ſecond book, he endeavours to muſter the whole hoſt of human woes, and to preſent ſuch conſolations as may ſtrengthen and bear up the weakneſs of humanity under every one of them.

The ITCH is one of the ills for which he offers conſolation. Some of his topics are here ſufficiently diverting—"Rather than painful, the ITCH," ſays he, "is by many perſons accounted exceedingly pleaſing. It will ſerve to awaken you in the night, better than either clock or watchman. If the diſeaſe be dirty and ſhameful; ſo are not the remedies by which it is to be cured; for, what can be preferable to exerciſe, the bath, temperance in ſleep and diet? Hands bearing the marks of this diſorder may appear diſgraceful: but that patience which endures it without fretfulneſs, is highly honourable. It may be vexatious to have the whole body covered over with this cutaneous diſtemper: but, alas! how little do we concern ourſelves for the cure of thoſe more grievous diſtempers of our minds, luſt, avarice, ambition, the thirſt for revenge, and

all the kindred train of inordinate paſſions!"

Such are the reflections of the elegant PETRARCH concerning a diſorder which cannot now be named without indelicacy. From the language in which he ſpeaks of it, and from the conſideration of its being numbered by him among other common ſources of the vexations of human life, we may infer that it was, in the days of PETRARCH, a not unfrequent complaint among all ranks in life, and throughout the ſouthern regions of Europe. Clean linen, freſh animal food, with the plentiful uſe of wheaten bread and other vegetable proviſions, are the happy medicines, by the uſe of which it has been expelled.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the preſent eventful æra, which has witneſſed the downfall of ſo many antient and illuſtrious families, I am ſurpriſed to ſee ſo little of the public attention drawn to the *royal* family of MAC GREGOR. Let not your Engliſh readers ſmile at this epithet; for it is an epithet unqueſtionably juſt.

In that moſt *authentic*, *valuable*, and *judicious* work, entitled, *The Baronage of Scotland*, we have a hiſtory of the family, written, it has been ſaid, by him who now claims to be the chief; and ſurely the teſtimony of ſuch a writer muſt carry conviction to the moſt ſceptical mind. Indeed, the narrative is drawn up with a *modeſty* which flaſhes conviction in the reader's face. "Though the royal deſcent of this moſt ancient clan might be traced from the chronicles of the Scottiſh kings to the remoteſt antiquity, we ſhall here," ſays the illuſtrious author, "carry it no farther back than the immediate undoubted progenitor, PRINCE GREGOR, third ſon of king Alpin, ſon of the celebrated Achaius king of Scotland, who began to reign *Anno* 787."

To me, who know ſo well the number and the authenticity of the Scottiſh records *prior* to that period, the ſelf-denial of him who did not make uſe of them to carry back his pedigree to Japhet the ſon of Noah, ſupplies the place of 10,000 proofs of the truth of the deſcent which he has traced. Indeed I am now thoroughly convinced, with a member of the clan who was both a poet and an antiquarian, that there are but four houſes of high antiquity in Europe; the houſe of *Auſtria*, the houſe of *Bourbon*, the houſe of *Stewart*, and the houſe of MAC GREGOR; and of theſe, it is a queſtion undecided, whether the houſe of Stewart be any thing more than a *branch* of that of Mac Gregor.

Of theſe four illuſtrious families, the fate has been very remarkable. The chief of the houſe of Stewart is now a catholic prieſt; the male line of the houſe of Auſtria failed in 1740, by the death of the emperor Charles VI.; and the head of the houſe of Bourbon has for ſix years been a wandering exile; but the hiſtory of the houſe of Mac Gregor is ſtill more extraordinary than that of any of the other three.

About the beginning of the laſt century, after having for many years before committed what their *enemies* called "vaſt outrages and depredations," the Mac Gregors, under the conduct of their chief, maſſacred the Colquhouns, a neighbouring clan, with ſuch circumſtances of treacherous atrocity, that the name of Mac Gregor was aboliſhed by act of parliament, and the whole clan declared outlaws. It will naturally be thought that ſuch a law could not have been paſſed againſt a family ſo illuſtrious, but upon the moſt complete evidence; and it muſt be confeſſed that the public opinion on this occaſion acquieſced in the wiſdom and juſtice of the legiſlature. But, notwithſtanding theſe preſumptions, the hiſtorian of the clan, whom we have already quoted in terms ſo reſpectful, has proved, by evidence the moſt incontrovertible, that his family was innocent, and the Scotch parliament a pack of knaves. "Mr. Alexander Roſs," ſays he, "profeſſor in the univerſity of Aberdeen, makes it plainly appear, in a Latin hiſtory of the family of Sutherland, how groſsly this unfortunate clan have been miſrepreſented and abuſed;" and ſurely no man of common ſenſe will pretend that even an *act of parliament*, corroborated by *public opinion* and the teſtimony of *all our hiſtorians*, can invalidate the credit of a *profeſſor in the Univerſity of Aberdeen!* It is true, that Charles II. having repealed the law which aboliſhed the name of Mac Gregor, king William judged it neceſſary to revive it, on account of ſome new depredations committed by the clan under the conduct of *Robert Roy*; but what is king William when compared with *profeſſor Roſs?*

The effects of theſe unjuſt laws were various. The clan was broken and diſperſed. Some of them took one name, and ſome another; and they emigrated in multitudes to Germany, France, Italy, and Ireland. As the learned hiſtorian already mentioned has not traced the *Iriſh*, *Italian*,

or

or *German* branches of his family, it is incumbent upon me to prove that there are any ſuch; and fortunately, the proof is conciſe and concluſive.

That all-accompliſhed hero, who is recorded in the Baronage as having performed prodigies of valour when not yet fifteen, has juſt now raiſed a regiment of fencible infantry, to be employed by his king againſt the common enemies of Europe. In that regiment are ſome Germans, ſome Italians, and many Iriſh; and as one of the officers was lately *cow-keeper* to the miniſter of Balquhidder, about 60 or 70 miles weſt from this; another, a *tailor*, in the village of Callendar, where his father ſtill follows the ſame buſineſs, and keeps a *dram-ſhop*; and a third, a *gauger*; it is hardly conceivable that theſe foreigners, eſpecially the *Germans*, would obey ſuch officers, were they not convinced that they have all ſprung from the ſame royal ſtem. It may, indeed, appear ſurpriſing to ſome of your readers, that the chiefs of ſo illuſtrious a family ſhould have ſelected ſuch men for commands in their regiment: but let it be remembered, that the blood of *Prince* GREGOR, circulating in his veins, is more than ſufficient to ennoble the meaneſt tailor or herdſman on earth. There was policy too in making officers of *cow-keepers*, *gaugers*, and *tailors*. The French armies have been invincible under their low-born generals; and what muſt be the proweſs of the *Royal Clan-Alpines* (for that is the name of the regiment), when they unite in their officers the advantages both of low and high birth?

The exploits of this wonderful regiment, I have no doubt, will evince the wiſdom of that legiſlature which lately reſtored the name of MAC GREGOR; and I do not deſpair of living to ſee its heroic commander ſitting in the Houſe of Peers by the ſtyle and title of DUKE OF GLENFALLOCK. By inſerting this ſupplement to the hiſtory of the illuſtrious houſe in your next number, you will much oblige all the Mac Gregors, as well as an ally of the family, who is

Your conſtant Reader and Admirer,

GREGOR MAC NAB.

119, South-bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh, May the 22d, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DOCTOR PALEY, in his *Moral and Political Philoſophy*, book iii. part 2. chap. 3. has this remark:

"*Slavery* was a part of the civil conſtitution of moſt countries, when *chriſtianity* appeared; yet no paſſage is to be found in the *Chriſtian Scriptures* by which it is condemned or prohibited."

And in a late debate on the Slave Trade, July 5, *the Biſhop of Rocheſter* is reported as declaring "this traffic to be againſt the *ſpirit* indeed, but not againſt the *letter* of the *Chriſtian religion*."

Both theſe gentlemen, highly and juſtly diſtinguiſhed as they are for genius and learning, I make no heſitation of pronouncing, are egregiouſly miſtaken on this point; and I appeal to the following paſſage of Paul's *firſt* epiſtle to Timothy, chap. i. ver. 7—12. which I thus tranſlate fully and exactly in behalf of my aſſertion:

"Now we know that the bow is good, if any one uſe it agreeably to its deſign; under this perſuaſion, that no bow lies againſt a righteous man, but againſt violators of law and juſt ſubjection, impious and ſinful men, unholy and profane, parricides and matricides, murderers, whoremongers, ſodomites, ENSLAVERS OF MANKIND, liars, perjurers, and whatever elſe oppoſes THE SOUND DOCTRINE, (viz. of Chriſtianity); according to the glorious goſpel of the bleſſed God, which is committed to me."

The original word is ανδραποδισταις, which primarily ſignifies "one who binds or enchains a man by the foot;" and hence, ſecondarily and generally, *an enſlaver of men*. The definitions of ancient lexicographers and ſcholiaſts, conformable to this account, may be ſeen in Weſtein. A ſeparation from my books prevents, on my part, a more diſtinct illuſtration of this *expreſſion* now: but the caſe is clear.

I am, Sir, your's, G. WAKEFIELD.

Dorcheſter Gaol, July 9, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Deſcription, Character, &c. of the OTAHEITEANS, *tranſlated from the Letters of* COMMERSON, *a late French Navigator.*

OTAHEITE is the only country of the earth inhabited by people without vices, without prejudices, without wants, without diſſenſions. Born under the fineſt ſkies, nouriſhed by the fruits of a land fertile without culture, ruled by fathers of families rather than by kings, they acknowledge no other god than Love.

A language very ſonorous, very harmonious, compoſed of about 4 or 500 words, indeclinable, inconjugable,—that is to ſay, without any ſyntax,—ſuffices them to render all their ideas, and to expreſs all their wants; a noble ſimplicity, which, neither excluding the modification of tones nor the pantomime of the paſſions,

sions, preserves them from that superb battology which we call the richness of language, and which makes us lose, in the labyrinth of words, the justness of perceptions, and the promptitude of judgement. The Otaheitean, on the contrary, names immediately the object which he perceives; and the tone in which he pronounces the name of this object, has already expressed the manner in which he is affected by it. A few words make a rapid conversation. The operations of the soul, the movements of the heart, are isochronous with the first movements of the lips. He who speaks, and he who hears, are always in unison.

Let it not be thought here, however, that we are speaking of a horde of rude and stupid savages. Every operation performed by them bears the stamp of the most perfect intelligence. Canoes of a construction which has no known model; their direction regulated by the inspection of the stars; vast houses, of an elegant form, commodious and regular; a very curious art of weaving their linen; the fruit-trees ranged judiciously in their fields, which have all the agreeable aspect of our orchards and plantations, without their tedious uniformity; all the dangerous places on their coasts pointed out by buoys and nocturnal lights, in favour of those who are passing on the sea; all their plants, known and distinguished by names which indicate even their affinities; the instruments of their arts, although drawn from rude materials, are fit to be compared with ours in the choice of forms and certitude of their operations: such are the rights which they already possess to our esteem, notwithstanding the little time we have had to be acquainted with them.

The industry with which they handled and examined the iron; the horror they expressed for knives and scissors, as they seemed to divine the ill use which might be made of them; the eagerness they testified in taking the dimensions of our boats, sloops, sails, tents, barrels, in a word, of whatever they thought they could advantageously imitate, excited equally our curiosity and ingenuous admiration.

Their aversion to wine and liquors was invincible. Sage in every thing, they receive their aliment and drink faithfully from the hands of nature. They have neither fermented liquors nor boiled messes: of course, I never saw more beautiful teeth, nor finer carnation colours.

Some of their chiefs were admitted to our tables. They would have an account to be given them of every plate which was brought on the tables. If a leguminous plant seemed good, they immediately asked for some of the grains of it, and, on receiving them, wished to learn how and where they were to be sown, and how long they would be in coming to maturity. Our bread appeared to them excellent; but we must shew them the grain of which it was made, the method of pulverising it, of converting the meal into paste, and of fermenting and baking it. All these processes were followed up and seised in the detail; most frequently it was sufficient to tell them half of the thing; the other they had already foreseen and divined.

Several of their manufactures have the appearance of being borrowed originally from the Europeans. Thus the art of knitting drag-nets and putting them together as we do; the practice of bleeding, made with splinters of nacre (mother of pearl) sharpened in the form of lancets; the resemblance of their seats to those which our joiners make, very low, on four feet, and without a back, for children; their cords; their lines made of the fibres of vegetables; their tresses of hair; their hooks; their baskets, made in the form of *herminettes*; the copes which pass about the necks of the men, in form of a Dalmatica; their passion for ear-pendents and bracelets; the species of castanets which they make with pearl oysters; their flutes which resemble ours, but which they find it more convenient to play with the nose; with other usages, which taken separately establish nothing, but collectively they seem to form a series of imitations of European modes.

I shall not quit my dear Otaheiteans, a nation which I respect, till I have exculpated them from an injustice which has been done them in treating them as thieves. It is true, for I will dissemble nothing, that they have carried off a number of things from us, and that with a dexterity which would do honour to the most dexterous pick-pockets in Paris; but the right of property has no existence in a state of nature: it is a matter of pure convention. The Otaheitean, who has nothing of his own, who offers and gives generously whatever he sees desirable, knows nothing of this exclusive right, nor of the mutual convention on which it is founded: how therefore can he merit the infamous name of thief?—One of their princes who visited us was a pleasant robber; with one hand he took away a nail, a glass, or a biscuit, to give it with the other to the first of his own people whom he met, from whom he took bananas, hens, and hogs, to bring them to us.

"As to what respects the simplicity of

of their manners; the civility and gentleness of their carriage, especially towards their women, who are in no sort of subjection among them, as among savages; their universal brotherly affection; their horror for the effusion of human blood; their idolatrous respect for the dead, whom they only consider as persons asleep; and lastly, their hospitality for strangers; I shall leave to the journals the merit of enlarging on each of these particulars, as our admiration and our gratitude in justice require. I shall only add to my summary description, that of the new islands without number, which we have touched at or discovered; and amid all the extraordinary circumstances which have characterised our expedition, no people have gained so much my esteem, love, and friendship, as the inhabitants of that beautiful, incomparable, happy island, among whom the golden age vainly sung by the poets seems realised, and who, though immense in number, have never yet deviated from the simple institutes of nature. I had at first designed to have given it the name of Utopia, which Sir Thomas More gave to his ideal republic, deriving it from the Greek roots ευς and τοπος *(felix locus)*; but I learned afterwards that M. de Bougainville had named it *La Nouvelle Cythère*. Its own inhabitants call it Taïti. K.

A Pedestrian Excursion through *several* Parts *of* England *and* Wales *during the Summer of* 1797.

[The writer of the following journal has been from his infancy an enthusiastic lover of that moral meditation which rocks and brooks and woodlands, and fragments of old castles and ruined abbeys, have a tendency to inspire. Pursuits, indeed, of a very different nature estranged him, for several years, from the indulgence of this propensity. But the general aspect of affairs having at length determined him to retire from public exertion, the impressions of early youth revived with increasing force. In the mean time circumstances had produced another species of curiosity well calculated to go hand in hand with a passion for the picturesque and romantic. Every fact connected with the history and actual condition of the laborious classes had become important to a heart throbbing with anxiety for the welfare of the human race: and facts of this description are not to be collected by remaining, "like a homely weed, fixed to one spot." Another motive, not less powerful than the former, conspired in prompting this eccentric ramble. On the Somersetshire coast, and not many miles from Bridgewater, the author has an invaluable friend, well known in the literary world, whom as yet he had never seen, but for whom, during the imperfect intercourse of a familiar and confidential correspondence, he had conceived all the affection of a brother. With this friend an opportunity of more immediate and intimate communication of sentiment had been long and mutually desired; and as the family of the journalist was then in Derby, he was determined to take the opportunity, in his way from Somersetshire to that place, of visiting some of the picturesque and romantic scenery of Wales.

The reader is now in possession of the principal motives and objects of this excursion, and will accordingly be aware what sort of information he is to expect. It is only necessary to add, that a companion of congenial mind increased the pleasures of the earlier part of this ramble; but that, after the first fortnight, the journalist pursued his way, a solitary rambler, over many a mountain, and through many a delicious vale, where sometimes he wandered an unnoticed stranger, and was hailed at others with the most cordial friendship and hospitality.

The journal that follows is rather a gleaning than the full harvest of those observations which the long-protracted ramble so abundantly furnished: for the nature of a periodical publication demands compression and *selection*: and hence the principal difficulty in the composition of the following article: many passages and adventures, which, in a detached publication, would have formed, perhaps, the most interesting features of the work, being of necessity omitted. It is hoped, however, that the specimen, such as it is, will not be found entirely destitute of entertainment or information; in which two-fold view it is offered by the editor's friend and fellow-labourer in the vineyard of truth.]

On *Thursday, June* 29, 1797, we set off at between 9 and 10 in the forenoon, in a heavy shower of rain, with a large umbrella over our heads; being previously determined that our progress should not depend upon the caprices of winds and clouds.

As it was our intention to trace the banks of the Thames as far as Windsor, we directed our course towards *Fulham Bridge*, where the eye is regaled with the first glimpse of rural scenery. The views from this bridge have certainly some attractions, chiefly however derived from the tranquil grandeur of the river; for the buildings equally remind one of the taste and vocations of a trading city, and the tea-garden stile is conspicuous in the surrounding pleasure-grounds and plantations. A drizzling rain continued to fall: but, considering the nature of the prospect (whose character is rather luxuriance than extent or variety), neither the haziness of the atmosphere, nor the mist which curled along the surface of the water, and gave a grey and sober tint to the surrounding objects, was any disparagement to the scene.

The case, however, was materially different

ferent at *Richmond Hill*. From this enchanting eminence, where ſplendid variety conſtitutes the diſtinguiſhing character—where wood and water, and thickly ſcattered villas, lie ſtretched beneath to an immeaſurable diſtance, and the rich and decorated expanſe is bounded only by the failing powers of viſion, the eye demands its fulleſt liberty, and the ſtrong blaze and tranſparency of noon, or the warm glow of a cloudleſs evening, are accidents of colouring (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) that harmoniſe with the features of the picture. This finiſhing, however, Nature was not in a mood to furniſh. The ſun tantaliſed us indeed with a ſort of promiſe; and two or three times a partial and tranſient beam gave us a glimpſe of the beauties we were forbidden to enjoy. But even with theſe diſadvantages, the ſcene had ſufficient attractions to detain us between three and four hours, including the time occupied by our ſlight and temperate repaſt at the Plough and Harrow in Peterſham.

By the way—the walk down the hill to Peterſham, between the Park and the Hanging Wood, ſhould never be neglected by the picturesque traveller. The ſolemn grandeur and ſhady ſequeſtration of this deſcending path form a ſtriking contraſt to the gaiety and ſplendour of the ſcene above. It is, indeed, a charming appendage to this celebrated proſpect—wild, ſombrous, and majeſtic—a ſcene for ſolemn meditation and poetic rhapſody, where, in fact, I could loiter away more days and weeks, than on the commanding ſummit of the hill itſelf. That pomp of ſcenery, that expanſe and publicity of proſpect, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh Richmond Hill, faſcinate, indeed, the occaſional obſerver: but in the picturesque of nature, as in the intercourſes of life, it is principally in the lowly vales and ſhades of ſober ſequeſtration we muſt ſeek the pleaſures that cloy not on repetition.

The poet Gray, whoſe pocket-book was our travelling guide and companion, in his liſt of ſcenes and ſituations, has ſet down *Twickenham* with a ſtar of admiration: but certainly we ſaw nothing there to admire. In fact, the beauty of this place conſiſts in the proſpects commanded from the houſes and pleaſure-grounds on the banks of the river. One of theſe, the garden of Pope, we ought to have had the curioſity to viſit: for though, to a lover of the ſimplicity of Nature, that factitious ſcenery which ſurrounds the manſions of opulence has few attractions; yet as what little taſte for gardening we have among us, ſeems to have been introduced by the bard of Twickenham, it is certainly worth while to examine the original model.

The ſpacious *Palace of Hampton Court*, the favourite reſidence of William III. with all its modern patches and incongruities, is ſtill a very fine place. The garden, indeed, is execrable: but the river, and the gay luxuriance of the ſurrounding country, atone for every defect: and the walk from hence to *Sunbury* (where we ſlept) may be ranked among the fineſt ſcenery of the Thames: nor is the effect a little heightened by the number of ſwans, who, ſailing round the little ſcattered iſlands, in which they have built their neſts, give character and intereſt to the ſcene.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very nature of thoſe purpoſes, the accompliſhment of which can alone preſent a ſure teſt of literary excellence, is ſuch as to make literary men particularly liable to emotions of vanity. What unequivocal proofs can there be obtained of the merits of any work of literature, other than the aſſent of the reader's underſtanding to the truths which it explains, other than the ſympathy of every heart in the ſentiments which it pours forth? Of all mankind, an author can the leaſt ſafely ſet the common judgement of the world at defiance. If men ſhall, in general, agree not to read my book; if thoſe who *do* read it be not impreſſed by its ſentiments and imagery, nor convinced by its reaſonings; it muſt be bad, however differently I myſelf may be diſpoſed to think of its merits. Thus compelled, by the eſſential nature of the primary object of all their purſuits, to have ſtill an eſpecial reſpect to the approbation and the diſapprobation of others, literary men learn to watch with undeſcribable anxiety the judgement of the public—to become intoxicated with its applauſe, and to conſole themſelves for its neglect, only by imputing this to ſome accidental untowardneſs of circumſtances. How often do they, in imagination, anticipate the effects of a few favourite verſes or paragraphs upon the readers! With what raptures are they apt to repeat the praiſes which they have obtained! How eagerly will they proffer to every viſitant the gratification of liſtening to their favourite effuſions! To what a fancied elevation, greater than that of a Roman triumph, are they exalted by any tranſient

ſucceſs! How eaſily are they galled to the quick, amidſt all their exultation, even by the ſlighteſt cenſure of the meaneſt of critics! It is not *pride* that can be content with its own ſuffrage alone, but *vanity* ſuffering the voice of the multitude to fix its price, that diſplays itſelf in all thoſe emotions. It is the fate of the ſons of literature to be peculiarly ſubject to the influence of theſe cauſes, by which Vanity is neceſſarily produced, and cheriſhed in the breaſt.

In a late peruſal of the *Letters of* BALZAC *to Conrart, and others*, I have met with ſome very amuſing inſtances of this *literary vanity*. *Balzac's* works, in general, are written not without elegance, yet without much of either acuteneſs or comprehenſion of mind, and not always with ſpirit or correctneſs. But he had been praiſed and flattered, until he was perſuaded that the moſt diſtant poſterity muſt read with raptures the veriеſt trifles which flowed from his pen. "He finds himſelf," as he tells his friend, "diſtreſſed by the impertinent importunity of perſons who wrote to him, and ſent him preſents, ſolely with a view to draw from him *ſome of his precious epiſtles*." Of SALMASIUS he ſays, "That great book-maker pours out his ſtuff faſter than any ſecretary can tranſcribe it, or any printer conduct it through the preſs. He will compoſe a thick folio ſooner than *I can finiſh a page or two of a letter*. Bleſſed are the writers who can ſo eaſily ſatisfy themſelves! who, in compoſing, exerciſe only their memory and their fingers! who, without choice or diſcrimination, tell juſt all that they know!" Of his own work, intitled, ARISTIPPUS, he ſays, "So dearly do I love this Benjamin of my brain, that *I would not exchange it for all the Miſcellanies, Diatribæ, various Readings, Animadverſions, Emendations, &c. &c. that have iſſued, during theſe laſt fifty years, from the preſſes of Leiden and Frankfort*." Many things, ſtill more extravagant than theſe, appear as effuſions of this author's vanity, in the ſame little volume of his Letters: yet is there in the ſame volume nothing finer than a ſhort complimentary epiſtle from *M. Drelincourt*, ſent with a copy of his excellent treatiſe *on Death*, to court the acceptance of BALZAC. It ſeems that BALZAC had eſtabliſhed on his eſtate a manufacture of paper; and was accuſtomed to ſend frequent preſents of this article to his favourite friends at Paris. He appears, likewiſe, to have been moſt anxiouſly punctilious in regard to the correction of the preſs, in the printing of his works.—It ſhould ſeem, from the epiſtolary correſpondence of BALZAC and his friends, that they accounted him who could pay the moſt extravagant compliments to write the beſt letter.

THOMAS HOBBES of *Malmeſbury* exhibits likewiſe, in his works, ſome curious ſpecimens of the vanity of an author. But it muſt be owned, that there is in HOBBES' ſelf-commendation much more of dogmatiſm, inſolence, and enthuſiaſtic conviction, than in that of *Balzac*. It has, perhaps, in it more of *pride*, than of *vanity*. In the very title of his *Short Treatiſe on Liberty and Neceſſity*, he ſays of it; "Wherein all controverſy concerning Predeſtination, Election, Free-Will, Grace, Merits, Reprobation, &c. IS FULLY DECIDED AND CLEARED."—He never fails to treat his adverſaries with ſupreme contempt, as the moſt ſtupid and ignorant of mankind. In the dedication of his *Treatiſe on Human Nature* to the Earl of Newcaſtle, he ſcruples not to ſay: "I preſent this to your Lordſhip, for *the only and ſolid foundation of ſuch ſcience*." "It would be an incomparable benefit to the common-wealth," adds he afterwards, "that every one held the opinion concerning law and policy, here delivered." In the dedication of his LEVIATHAN to Mr. Francis Godolphin, he very frankly expreſſes himſelf thus: "If you find my labour generally decried, you may ſay, I am a man that love my own opinions, and think all true I ſay." Comparing himſelf, in another work, with Boyle, and the natural philoſophers in general, he treats them with ineffable contempt, as men who owed their reputation merely to their glaſſes and furnaces: "but, before Mr. HOBBES's book *De Homine* came forth," adds he immediately, "I never ſaw any thing written of that ſubject intelligibly."—HOBBES, I cannot help here mentioning, has left us, in Latin hexameters, a diverting account of a viſit made by a party of pleaſure to the *Peak* in *Derbyſhire*, in which he very laughably tranſlates the vulgar appellation—*The Devil's Arſe a Peak*—PLUTONIS ANUM.

A-kin to this author's vanity of *Balzac* and *Hobbes* ſeems to be that ſtrange deluſion of fancy, which made the famous *Lord* HERBERT *of* CHERBURY believe himſelf commanded by a *ſpecial revelation* from heaven, to publiſh a book againſt *all revelation*. The ſtory is already ſufficiently known.—Somewhat of the ſame caſt, too, appears to have been that fond preſumption of the moſt amuſing BENVENUTO CELLINI, which led him

at all times to imagine himself in a peculiar manner blessed with the extraordinary favour and protection of heaven; whether he was seeking to scrape acquaintance with the devil in the rites of sorcery, was whoring his mistresses, or was assassinating his foes!

MANSE *of Campsie.*

April 1, 1799.

OUTLINES *of the* PLAN *of the* LIBRARY *and* NEWS-ROOM *at* LIVERPOOL, *referred to in our last Number.*

IT has often been a matter of surprise to many of the inhabitants of this place, and still more so to strangers, that, in a town of such commercial and national importance as Liverpool, the conveniencies and accommodations for the acquisition of knowledge, both local and general, both ancient and modern, should be so imperfect as they confessedly are. The want of a public library of well selected books in all the useful as well as ornamental branches of knowledge, in the learned languages and in some of the modern languages of Europe as well as in our own, has long been felt and acknowledged; and every person inclined to literary pursuits has experienced the difficulty of making any considerable progress in any particular department of knowledge, from the want of an establishment which might furnish him with the perusal of the best authors on the subject of his inquiries, and which would exempt him from the necessity of incurring the expense of purchasing all the books his pursuits may require; an expense which is not generally convenient to individuals.

Impelled by these considerations, several gentlemen have ventured to propose to the inhabitants of Liverpool the establishment of an institution which they have long had in contemplation, and which they hope will be found to answer all the purposes for which it is designed. In addition to the advantage of having within reach a valuable repository of books in every department of useful knowledge, they propose to comprehend in their plan all the advantages and conveniencies of a News Room. They intend, if the plan meets encouragement and support, to appropriate a certain part of the annual income, to procure a regular supply of News-Papers, both town and country, all the periodical publications of any value, and all pamphlets that have a reference to subjects of local or general polity, or of commerce. They intend also to furnish the room with all the best maps that can be procured. In a word, their object is to combine *a Library and a News-Room in one establishment, under one roof, and even in one room.* They propose to erect a building for these purposes, according to an excellent plan which has been prepared by a professional gentleman for that purpose. Besides one very large and commodious room, fifty feet by thirty, which will serve at once for a News-Room and a Library, there will be a Reading-Room, and a Committee-Room. The large room will be galleried all round; the space above the gallery will be appropriated to the use of the Library; and the space below will be fitted up after the manner of a Coffee-Room, where the News-Papers, Reviews, Magazines, and Pamphlets, may always be met with. Thus the two establishments will be kept perfectly distinct from each other. These rooms are designed to be upon a first floor; and it is proposed that the rooms on the ground floor be converted into shops, and that the accruing rents of these shops, as well as of the cellars underneath them, be applied to the general purposes of the institution.

Such is the outline of the plan; upon which it may be remarked, that it comprehends such advantages as will adapt it to the convenience of men of business, as well as men of leisure. It will be open every day from seven o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening, and the books will be delivered out at all times within these hours; all Pamphlets, of general or local interest, periodical Publications, as Reviews, Magazines, &c. will be regularly procured, and will remain in the room for the perusal of the subscribers; the expense of two separate institutions will be avoided, *and permanence will be given to the establishment of a News Room*; which, both in a commercial and political point of view, is of great importance in a town like this.

In order to carry this plan into effect, it is proposed to raise a sum of money by subscription; part of which is to be expended in purchasing ground and erecting a suitable building, and the remainder in the purchase of a stock of books; the institution to be afterwards supported by annual subscriptions. The sum first advanced is to give the subscriber a transferable interest in the institution. It is proposed to limit the number of subscribers to two hundred and fifty, each of whom is to subscribe ten guineas on admittance, and two guineas per annum afterwards. It is computed that the whole expense of the building, when completed, will amount

to two thouſand pounds, which will leave a ſurplus of upwards of five hundred pounds: and as it is intended that the firſt year's annual ſubſcription ſhould be paid in advance on opening the room, a ſum of one thouſand pounds may thus be applied in the immediate purchaſe of books. The annual income, amounting to five hundred guineas, together with the addition of the contingent rents of the ſhops and cellars, which cannot fail to be let to advantage, is propoſed to be expended in the following manner. After the neceſſary expenſes of the inſtitution are paid, a ſum, not exceeding one third of the net income, ſhall be annually laid out in the purchaſe of News-Papers, Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets; of the remainder of the annual income, a part, not exceeding one third, ſhall be applied to the purchaſe of books in the French, Italian, German, Latin, and Greek languages; and the balance to be expended in purchaſing books in our own language.

Liverpool, November 27, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the inquiry of your correſpondent T. T. in your Magazine for this month of the beſt method of taking greaſe ſpots out of leather breeches, I beg to acquaint him, that the white of an egg, applied to the injured part, and dried in the ſun, will effectually anſwer his wiſhes.

Oxford-ſtreet, July 4, 1799. Q. Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved, in the Monthly Magazine for this month, a letter from one who wiſhes to be informed of the method of taking greaſe ſpots out of leather breeches; for the good of the community in general, I make known the following receipt (which I have often tried with ſucceſs) through the medium of your uſeful Magazine, viz. to two table ſpoonfuls of ſpirits of turpentine, put half an ounce of mealy potatoes, to which add ſome of the beſt Durham muſtard, rub theſe on the part greaſed: and when it is dry and taken off again, the ſpot will be entirely removed. Should this not prove quite efficacious, (though I have ſeldom known it fail), add a little vinegar, which will effectually do the buſineſs.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient Servant,

JOHN MEDLEY.

Old Sanctuary, Weſtminſter, July 12, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. TATHAM *to Mr.* TRESHAM, *reſpecting the* CLAUDES *lately purchaſed by Mr.* BECKFORD.

WITH regard to the paragraph which appeared in a morning paper of Tueſday laſt, intimating that the two Claudes lately purchaſed by you for Mr. Beckford, were offered to me when at Rome, by the prince Altieri,—I take the liberty of ſtating to you (and, if you think proper, have no objection to ſtate more particularly to the public) the circumſtances which induced me at that time to decline an offer ſo very flattering to myſelf, and the acceptance of which would ſooner have put my own country in poſſeſſion of thoſe incomparable pieces.

From the time I was firſt introduced to the prince Altieri (about five months after my arrival at Rome) he honoured me with the moſt obliging and continued marks of attention. Toward the middle of the year 1796, the capture of Mantua by the French was conſidered at Rome as an event impoſſible to be avoided—and the effects it would neceſſarily have on that repoſitory of art and genius were already felt in anticipation by the proprietors of every muſeum there. One morning, while I was walking with the junior prince round his galleries, and talking over the calamitous events which were likely to take place—he conducted me to the Claudes, and ſaid, both his father and himſelf were now fully perſuaded they could not preſerve thoſe pieces long, as the French would certainly come and ſtrip Rome of every valuable production of art they could poſſibly remove; and therefore, if I choſe to purchaſe them, I ſhould have the preference to any other perſon. I revolved in my mind the ſtate of things at that time, and the circumſtances under which I ſtood; and although I felt, and as long as I live ſhall continue to feel, the deepeſt obligation to the prince for ſo diſtinguiſhed a mark of his regard, and was extremely deſirous my own country ſhould be enriched with ſuch a treaſure; I found I could not then accept the offer, without making the moſt imprudent riſk of loſing them, and perhaps expoſing them to abſolute deſtruction. I had already, at the deſire and through the aſſiſtance of Mr. Holland, made a collection of antique fragments, and caſts of ornamental architecture, to a very conſiderable amount, which the ſituation of public affairs rendered it very difficult for me to convey home.

The

The Mediterranean was so infested with corsairs and French privateers, that scarce a barchetta could pass in safety from one port to another—and the insurance on property was then at the rate of 30 per cent. and upwards. I therefore found myself obliged to forego the pleasure and advantage of a purchase, to have completed which, must have been a matter of the highest gratification to any lover of the arts.

About six months since, the prince honoured me with a letter, written by his secretary in his name, in which he mentions with the deepest regret, that the pictures are gone, and that he had sold them to Mr. Fagan for 9,000 scudi. The extraordinary escapes they have had in their conveyance hither, you are well acquainted with, and I am sure, are as happy as I am, that, since, to the regret of every amateur, they have been removed from the place of their actual nativity, the great and natural university of art, they have at last arrived safely in a country which knows how to appreciate their value.

The princes Altieri, both father and on, had the misfortune to be blind: the elder, I was informed, lost his sight when he was about forty years of age, the younger when he was near twenty. The pictures alluded to were, I believe, painted by Claude for the grandfather of the present prince, and were first placed in the same magnificent room in which they ever afterwards remained till they were sold to Mr. Fagan. There were also many other valuable pictures in the palace, and a large collection of antique statues and busts, the latter of which were collected chiefly by the present prince, prior to his loss of sight. Since that heavy affliction, he used to take strangers round his gallery, and pointed out the various pieces, as they stood when he was able to see them. It was an affecting sight to see two such illustrious characters, whose palace was the resort of taste and virtue, led about their own gallery by attendants, and capable of enjoying the remembrance only of the beauties which adorned it. For my own part, when I reflect on that circumstance, and add to it the distressed condition into which they have since been reduced, I want words to express my feelings of commiseration and regret.

I am, Sir,
With great regard,
Your faithful humble Servant,
CHARLES HEATHCOTE TATHAM.

"*Henry Trejham, Esq.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONSIDERING the number of dismal accidents occasioned by fire in large cities, where the houses are high, crowded together, and constructed of combustible materials, it is astonishing that so little precaution is used to preserve the *lives* of the inhabitants. Having lately looked over the chronicle of events in a periodical work, I was struck on observing the number of lives lost, limbs broken, others impaled and bruised in attempting to escape the flames; and all this in a very short period of time.—A very simple contrivance might be used to prevent such shocking disasters; but I fear this very simplicity will operate against reducing it to practice. It will appear so trifling, so destitute of mechanical ingenuity, that the people will scarcely be persuaded to make a *knotted rope*, or *rope ladder*, part of the *furniture* in their apartments. But what would be the value of such a simple instrument to a person surrounded with fire and smoke? The poorest housekeeper needs not want such a convenience; nor would the most delicate lady hesitate a moment, whether to descend the *rope-ladder* or be burned or buried alive. But so the matter stands, that, unless the legislature do interfere, we shall still have occasion from time to time to deplore, not only the burning of houses, but their inhabitants also, because it was too much trouble to provide a bit of rope to save their lives. Much ingenuity has been exerted to find a method of extinguishing fires, to preserve property; and surely the lives of persons who lodge up two or three pair of stairs are deserving of some attention.—Government has with much propriety laid the stage-coaches under proper regulations, because, by overlading these vehicles, some lives were lost and limbs broken; perhaps the subject now mentioned, is equally deserving of public regulation.

In the case of shipwreck, where numbers are lost every day, the inattention of mankind to their own preservation is truly astonishing.—To prevent this disaster is impossible; but sure I am, if the simple contrivance of the *cork jacket* were universally adopted, multitudes would be saved from drowning. I believe it will be granted, that by far the greatest number of ships are lost on a lee shore. In this case suppose two vessels stranded, of 300 men each, at equal distances from the land. One of these ships is provided with

cork-

cork jackets in proportion to the number of people. It is needleſs to ſay in which veſſel there is moſt danger of drowning. Perhaps from the one, fifty, a hundred, or more, may eſcape by keeping above water, while there is little probability of ten or twenty being ſaved from the other, if the ſea runs high, allowing them to be expert ſwimmers. What numbers of lives were loſt on board the Prince George of 90 guns, in a former war. She took fire in the midſt of a fleet, and continued to burn for ſeveral hours. Her guns being loaded, went off as the fire reached them, which prevented the ſhips and boats from approaching her. It is true ſome hundreds were ſaved; but it is equally true that ſome hundreds periſhed, who might almoſt to a man have been picked up, had they been furniſhed with the *cork jacket*. I do not know what are the reaſons againſt introducing this contrivance into the fleet, or why even every merchant ſhip is not provided in proportion to her complement of men. I ſhould like to know what conſideration can be of equal or ſuperior value to preſerving men's lives when reduced to the dire neceſſity of being drowned or burned. I hope there is not ſo little ſubordination in the navy, that a parcel of *cork jackets* could not be kept under the power of the officers, till they became really neceſſary. I am convinced that a ſhip's company knowing they were provided with theſe, inſtead of deſerting their duty too ſoon, would rather be ſtimulated to continue their exertions to the laſt, from a confidence they would naturally entertain of their perſonal ſafety.—Let a perſon ſuppoſe himſelf ſhipwrecked on a lee ſhore, the veſſel going to pieces, the boat ſtaved, and the land a mile or two diſtant: let him alſo ſuppoſe his companions furniſhed with the *jacket*, while he remains at the mercy of the raging element; and then determine who has the beſt chance for life. A man may undoubtedly be killed or drowned in ſpite of this contrivance; but ſurely he who keeps on the ſurface has a better proſpect for life, than another who muſt ſink to the bottom.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine, dated June 1, 1799, I ſee a letter addreſſed to you, in which the author ſays, with a ſeeming air of triumph,—"I now ſend you ſome more errata, collected in the peruſal of the ſmall Didot Virgil." I ſhall now examine theſe errata in the order in which your correſpondent ſubmits them to your view.

"Georg. ii. 22.——*Reperit* uſus.
with a ſingle *p*. This I know may be defended; but it agrees not with the orthography followed in this edition in like caſes." "This I know may be defended." If the editions of Heyne and Brunck are of any eſtimation, indeed it may be defended; for, in both, *reperit* appears with a ſingle *p*. Your correſpondent purſues his remark,—"but it agrees not with the orthography followed in this edition in like caſes." I wiſh the author of this obſervation would explain to me the inconſiſtency with which he charges the editor. This word, I believe, occurs only once in Virgil in the preterperfect tenſe; is printed in the ſtereotype with a ſingle *p*: ſo here can be no inconſiſtency. And the word which bears the cloſeſt affinity to it with reſpect to the initial orthography, is *repulit*, which in ſome editions is ſpelled with two *p*'s, in ſome with one. But this Didot invariably ſpells with a ſingle *p*.—vid. Georg. iv. 233. Æneid. iv. 214. vii. 450. Where then is the diſagreement of Monſieur Didot?

"Georg. ii. 23.—*Abſcidens* for *abſcindens*."
But Brunck, Heyne, &c.—read abſcidens.
"Geor. ii. 150.—Bis pomis utilis *arbor*.

"This, for *arbos*, an archaiſm of which Virgil ſeems decidedly fond, I think muſt rather paſs for a typographical error, than for a various reading intentionally adopted." But why is this haſty concluſion drawn? Didot in his advertiſement thus admoniſhes his readers: "*On previent ſeulement les perſonnes qui n'auroient lu Virgile que dans les petites éditions de claſſe, de ne point prendre pour fautes quelques variantes ou leçons particulieres, qui ſont toutes autoriſées par les bonnes editions. On les prie de conſulter préliminairiment les textes de Heinſius, Heyne, Burmann, Brunck, et autres.*" Which caution, Sir, your correſpondent either has not ſeen, or it has been uſeleſsly given him: for if he had conſulted Heyne, he would have found *arbor*.

"Georg. ii. 435—*Umbras*.

"This, for *umbram*, which has much more of ſweetneſs, I would alſo rather think a typographical error." Another haſty concluſion. Heyne and Brunk admit this reading. May not Didot be allowed to tread in the ſteps of editors ſo eminent as Heyne and Brunck?

"Georg. iii. 267.————Glauci
Potniades malis membra *aſſumpſere* quadrigæ.
"With a double *ſ* for *abſumpſere*."

I have

I have examined several of the volumes of the stereotype, but in none of them is this erratum committed. I hence conclude, that Didot issued originally only a few copies from his press, that if they should be found to contain any errata, such errata might be carefully corrected in his subsequent publications. One of these copies must have fallen into the hands of this gentleman. This is the best way I can account for the existence of this erratum. In like manner, I cannot find *Thetis* for *Tethys*. This must be ascribed to the same cause.

"Æn. i. Utque ipsum corpus amici.
"Full stop for comma."

But I appeal to any impartial person, whether this stop can with justice be denominated a period, rather than a comma. For, if we examine minutely the punctuation throughout this small volume, we shall see that the stop in question, which is so offensive, has very little more resemblance to the period than to the comma. I must own, this stop appears to me like a comma already begun; but owing to some injury the printing letter had received, the impression is not completely made. In the same manner, we may have an *ſ* for an *f*, the transverse mark, which distinguishes them, by some accident not being expressed. But we are not, therefore, to infer, that one letter by mistake has been substituted for another, any more than that here a full stop by mistake has been struck for a comma. Out of curiosity I examined the great edition of Didot's Virgil, which, for the splendour of its type, reflects the highest credit on the printer, and I was happy to recognise after *amici* a comma complete.

"Munera lætitiamque *Dii*.
"For ——— *Dei*."
"This must necessarily be wrong."

The editions, then, of Brunck and Heyne, to which I refer this gentleman, are chargeable with the same error.

"Æn. ii. v. 20.—misnumbered 21."

This mistake is not to be imputed to the numerous volumes which I have examined. This error your correspondent must have detected in some of the original copies, which have not come in my way.

"Atque arrectis auribus adsto:
"This should have been a full stop."

Will this gentleman have the goodness to refer to Brunck's and Heyne's editions?

Your correspondent, Sir, has no doubt, as I have before observed, met with a stereotype Virgil, in which *Thetis* is misprinted for *Tethys*, *assumpsere* for *absumpsere*, and where Æn. ii. v. 20. is misnumbered 21. But if he will be so good as to lay aside "*les petites éditions de classe*," his Delphin edition of Virgil, which seems to have been his beacon in these criticisms, for it contains the very readings which he would substitute, together with the full stop after *adsto*, he would confess that the errata, which he imputes to Didot's Virgil, are authorised by the most eminent scholars and critics.

I have been induced to show the futility of the objections of your correspondent, not only for the purpose of vindicating the professional character of Didot, but that those of the community who content themselves with the perusal of the common editions of Virgil, and are unacquainted with the various readings supported by the best manuscripts, may not be deterred from the purchase of this desirable edition; desirable for the conveniency of its size, the moderate price it bears, the neatness and perhaps unequalled correctness of its type.

At the same time that I vindicate Monsieur Didot, I am happy in this opportunity of giving him my tribute of praise for the specimens he has given us of his stereotype, and of wishing him every success which so laudable an undertaking deserves.

I remain, Sir,

G. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been some time employed in the compilation and writing of a work topographical, historical, and descriptive of the county of Wilts; I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to solicit a candid communication from such persons as may possess any thing applicable to this subject, or whose local acquaintance with places or persons enables them to furnish any hints, descriptions, or remarks, which may tend to the completion or perfection of the work.—An anxious wish to be as correct and perfect as the nature of such subjects will admit, and an experience of the difficulty of attaining local information, induce me to take this method of craving a friendly communication.—Whatever correspondence I may be favoured with, either upon topography, antiquity, local history, or description, relative to this county, will be gratefully received, and, I hope, satisfactorily used.—As I am now arranging my materials: and having put some drawings into the engraver's hands, I must beg that all intended favours may be speedily transmitted to

Warwick-square, London. J. BRITTON.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

(Continued from page 457.)

ARIOSTO.—Folly is never, perhaps, ſo ſucceſsfully combated, as when attacked by the weapons of ridicule: but there is a ſpecies of folly in itſelf ſo ſuperlatively ridiculous, that no caricature can exceed the original. Cervantes could bring chivalry into diſrepute, and Butler fanaticiſm into contempt, by exhibiting a picture ſo much reſembling the original, that the likeneſs was acknowledged by all; and yet ſo *outré* in its appearance, as eternally to aſſociate their reſpective objects with ridicule and ſcorn. Buckingham and Sheridan have greatly contributed to baniſh bombaſt from the ſtage, becauſe, by collecting all the high-ſtrained fuſtian of many writers, and concentrating them in one piece, with a few additional ornaments of their own, they produced a whole, whoſe conſummate folly, when aſſociated with individual pieces, could not fail to render them completely ludicrous:—and, though they might now be cenſured, perhaps even beyond their demerits, yet the apparent injuſtice was neceſſary to awaken the judgment and correct the vitiated taſte of a public who had been gradually drawn on firſt to tolerate, and then to approve. But when the public mind is once ſo beſotted as to admire a farrago of follies that the ſtrongeſt argument cannot render more conſpicuous nor the wildeſt imagination ſurpaſs, reaſon and ridicule muſt drop their idle ſhafts, and let the monſter paſs on in unmoleſted triumph. Hence the Orlando Furioſo of Arioſto is ſtill looked up to, as a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, becauſe it roſe, like an *ignis fatuus*, in the twilight of the 16th century. Europe had then but lately waked to the perception of literary pleaſure, and, like a ſavage, was to be pleaſed only with ſubjects that could excite the ſtrong emotions of wonder and fear, thoſe rude ſubſtitutes for admiration and ſublimity. Hence the preſs, itſelf new-born, teemed with romances, that united the powers of heroes, ſaints, and magicians, of earth, of heaven, and hell, to gratify the pruriency of imagination unpurified by taſte. When the public palate had become almoſt callous even to ſuch ſtimuli, Arioſto ſelected the moſt pungent he could find, and, blending them in one mighty olio, ſuperadded to the maſs the all-reliſhing condiment of rhyme: for, to mock it with the dignified title of poetry, would be perhaps the only way in which ridicule could reach it with effect.

Had Arioſto ſelected the ſame facts, united with them the ſame ſentiments, and recorded them in doggrel rhyme, he might have done infinite ſervice to his country, and immortaliſed himſelf throughout Europe, as the reſtorer of genuine taſte, and the ſucceſsful ſatyriſt of barbarous ignorance.—By clothing the ſame ideas in ſolemn language, and muſical verſification, he has contributed to perpetuate the corruption of taſte; and when that ſhall at laſt be reformed, he will, like the Devil and Oliver Cromwell, be damned to immortality.

This, I am ſenſible, may be thought the effuſion of general cenſure, unſupported by the deduction of particulars;—but, really, to cite the paſſages that ſhock the reaſon without amuſing the fancy, would be to undertake the office of the author's amanuenſis, and tranſcribe the greateſt part of his work. It will be a much eaſier taſk for his admirers to adduce the proofs of poetical beauty: unleſs, indeed, they include ſuch paſſages as may claim the title by preſcription;—ſuch as when a hero ruſhing on his foe is compared to a lion ſeiſing his prey—or another, loſing his friend, is compared to a bear robbed of her cubs—or when the mind of a deſpairing lover is ſaid to be agitated like a ſea in a ſtorm, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.—But theſe flowers of poeſy have been woven into garlands and worn by ſo many ſucceſſive poets and verſifiers, till they have withered in our eyes, and no longer look like flowers—theſe garlands always remind me of Boileau's wig:

> " —Qui de front en front paſſant à ſes neveux,
> " Devoit avoir plus d'ans, qu'elle n'eût de cheveux."
>
> From pate to pate, from ſire to ſon it paſs'd,
> Till more of years than hairs it counts at laſt.

The poets are ranged into claſſes; and if a man wiſh to enter himſelf on the liſt, he muſt either profeſs himſelf of ſome particular claſs, or poſſeſs ſo decided a ſuperiority as himſelf to create a claſs—a poet *ſui generis*. Now our author's admirers muſt either prove him of the latter deſcription, or leave him with the ſimple title of a verſifier of romances; for there is certainly no claſs of poets that will own him. He has not thought proper to ſubject himſelf to any of their moſt neceſſary laws. Orlando Furioſo has neither beginning, nor middle, nor end. The hero who gives the title to the piece, when he has ſo done, has performed his moſt momentous feat. The Achilles of Homer, indeed,

deed, appears but little in the action of the piece, where he is the profeſſed hero; but the reader evidently ſees that he is the *cauſe* of all that is performed in it. Nine tenths of Arioſto's work, may be ſafely ſaid to have no connection with his hero:—they neither are cauſed by the commencement of his hiſtory, nor conduce to the concluſion of it. But the actors in them, perhaps, happen to meet a principal perſonage on the road, or have told their ſtory to a landlord, who happens to have entertained ſuch a character on the road;—or any other *àpropos-de-bottes* introduction brings them into momentary notice, and permanent neglect. If there be one hero that intereſts you more than another, it is Ruggiero in his attachment to Bradamante. Theſe two more frequently draw the attention in the courſe of the work; and their coronation, triumph, and nuptials form its concluſion. This winding up of *their* hiſtory employs much the moſt pleaſing of all the forty-ſix cantos, which conſtitute the poem:—they are the laſt three, and had a few of the preceding circumſtances of their ſtory been collected into the ſame part, it would have formed a whole much more engaging, than that of which it is ſo ſmall a portion.—Metaſtaſio has ſeen this, and, by concentrating the narrative into dialogue, has produced from it one of the brighteſt ornaments of his dramatic works, in his piece entitled "Ruggiero."

Arioſto has carefully imitated Homer and Virgil in all their wildeſt inconſiſtencies,—and ſo fond is he of their faults, he has adopted even ſuch as have been falſely imputed to them. Becauſe Homer was vulgarly ſuppoſed to have made Achilles invulnerable, Arioſto made Orlando's ſkin impenetrable by nature, and Ruggiero's armour by enchantment.—This, indeed, enabled the heroes to perform feats of amazement, that could not otherwiſe be achieved—that is, one impoſſibility is explained by the ſuppoſition of another. But the author in vain endeavours to inſpire us, by ſuch deeds, with an higher idea of his hero's courage, while combating under ſuch ſecurities. He has once, indeed, attempted (and ingeniouſly attempted too) to obviate this objection, by rendering Bradamante ignorant of the virtues of her golden lance, which overturned, with fated certainty, every foe againſt whom it was directed. (Canto xlv. Stanza 65.—but, in the very ſame place, he makes Ruggiero conſcious of a ſimilar virtue in his own ſword.

It is remarked, that Homer has given to moſt of his heroes a diſcriminated and individual character.—Of Arioſto it might be obſerved, that it is wonderful how he has contrived to form ſo many heroes ſo ſurprizingly alike, in ſpite of varied circumſtances, that you find no diſtinction but their names. The vaunting diſpoſition of Rodomonte, alone, marks him from the reſt, who are all in two claſſes, of the courteouſly brave, or ſavagely ferocious.—In ſhort, when Arioſto imitates a ſuperior, it is generally in his faults, and ſeldom, very ſeldom, in his beauties. When he undertakes common place deſcriptions, of groves that had bloomed, and ſtreams that had purled through every page of poetry from Heſiod to Petrarch; or when he deſcribes thoſe battles, or thoſe ſtorms, which had overtaken every hero of the epic, from Homer to the wandering minſtrels of Provence, the varied harmony of Arioſto's verſification, in which he is eminently ſucceſsful, places him on a level with the herd of imitative rhymers. But when he imagines new ſcenery, and new incidents, his deſcriptions are particular without beauty, or conciſe without ſtrength. Delicacy of ſentiment he has none, and delicacy of imagination very little:—what then are his pretenſions to poetry? it would be difficult to enumerate them—for they can conſiſt only in extravagancies of fancy uncurbed by judgement, and unawed by criticiſm. I ſhall conclude with noticing a few of theſe *extravaganzas*, in order to give the reader ſome idea of Arioſto's character,—for without ſpecimens of theſe it is ſcarcely poſſible for any commonly well-regulated imagination ſo far to ſhake off the ſhackles of reaſon and nature, as to have any conception of ſuch exceſſive abſurdity—"Walk in then, gentlemen! and you ſhall ſee!—the wonder of wonders!"—There (Canto xxxiv.) you ſee that famous knight Aſtolfo riding full gallop to the moon—and when he arrives there, you will ſee St. John the evangeliſt ſhewing him all the ſighs, tears and ſenſes of lovers and heroes, which being loſt on earth, are, in the moon, carefully bottled up, corked, labelled, and exhibited by that apoſtle.—In another place (Canto vi.) you have a view of the iſland of Alcina, guarded by an army of monſters, each individual of which is neither brute nor human, but has a body compoſed of the moſt heterogeneous members of all the animals in exiſtence—as if created out of the witching-pot in Macbeth. The Minotaur, the Centaurs, the Sphinx, the Harpies, the Gorgons, the Chimæra of Antiquity,

would have proved but an awkward ſquad in an army like this; ſo ready, by every variety of manœuvre, to diſplay its unparalleled verſatility of talent, in all the perfection of deformity.—On another part of the ſame iſland, you behold a beautiful myrtle-tree—liſten and you will hear it ſpeak—a myrtle ſpeak!—oh, yes! to Arioſto "'tis as eaſy as lying—he gives it breath with his mouth and it diſcourſes moſt eloquent muſic." *

Now again behold Aſtolfo mounted on his Ippogrif—your balloons! your mail coaches! Lyons telegraphs! what are they? ſnails in harneſs!—Aſtolfo ſets off this evening from France, and is in India by day-break. Or if his Ippogrif ſhould tire, Rabican is at hand—that famous horſe! the produce of Wind and Flame; (Canto xv.) He lives on air—he gallops dry ſhod over the ſea—his ſire, Wind, had no chance with him; and even Lightning was left behind in his courſe.—(See Canto xv. Stanza 40). Again you behold Aſtolfo flouriſhing a horn, inſtead of brandiſhing a ſword: and, if you knew all, a much more expeditious inſtrument—for at the blaſt of this horn, all living creatures, like the walls of Jericho, fall down, (Canto xx.) —and the dazzling ſhield of Atlante, you obſerve, produces a ſimilar proſtration (Canto iii). If your patience be not tired, look again, and behold Arioſto's mode of raiſing a regiment of horſe, when his hero is at a loſs for cavalry.—Aſtolfo aſcends a hill, where bowling down heaps of ſtones, ſome of them, in the road down, become noſes, ſome legs, ſome bellies, &c. and before they arrive at the bottom the reſpective parts find each other out in the crowd, join in the proper form of horſes, neigh and ſcamper about, to the number of eighty thouſand one hundred and two, (for our author is ſcrupulouſly exact in his relation of facts), ready to be mounted with connate bridles and ſaddles, by the wondering infantry below. (Canto xxxviii.)

G. T.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I COULD wiſh through the channel of your excellent and much admired repoſitory, to obtain information from ſome of your chemical correſpondents reſpecting a proceſs, which ought to be generally known.

As vinegar is an article of extenſive utility, what is the cheapeſt, ſimpleſt, and moſt expeditious mode of making it?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
R. H.

Exeter, June 20, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL be much obliged to you to inform me, which I am perſuaded any of your muſical correſpondents will enable you to do, the name of the author of the melody of the old hundreth pſalm tune.

I am, reſpectfully, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
C. A. R.

London, April 8, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Welch bards of the middle ages had a claſs of poetical compoſitions, which may be peculiarly called their own, conſiſting of pieces, wherein ſome being, real or imaginary, was invoked to be the meſſenger of the poet's commands; and which generally related to love ſubjects; and ſometimes the meſſage was addreſſed to a patron, requeſting a favourite gift.

The ſubverſion of the ancient government, by the conqueſt of Edward the firſt, was the cauſe of great alterations even in the literary compoſitions of the Welch; and in that period it was that theſe *meſſage poems* became very common and popular in the country.

I beg leave, Sir, to lay before your readers the following piece, by *David ab Gwilym*, who flouriſhed from about the year 1330 downwards; and, if agreeable, I may be able occaſionally to ſend you other pieces, as examples of this, and of other kinds of Welſh poetry.

MEIRION.

A literal Tranſlation of the INVOCATION TO THE WIND, *a Poem, by David ab Gwilym.*

WIND of the firmament, of ready courſe and ſtrong of voice, in ranging far away! A terrible being art thou, uttering ſounds moſt hoarſe; the bravado of the world, without foot or wing: it is a wonder how awfully thou haſt been placed, from the ſtorehouſe of the ſky, without any one ſupport; and now how ſwiftly doſt thou run over the hill!

Tell me, my never-reſting friend, of thy journey on ſome northern blaſt over the dale.

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* Shakeſpeare.

dale. Ah? friend, go from *Aeron* brightly fair, with a clear note; stop thou not, nor gossip; fear not because of little Hunchback *. A complaint of impeachment serving ill-nature! My country and its blessings are a prison to me!—Soon thou wouldest strip the bush when thou art busied in scattering leaves: no one will question thee, none will stop thee, nor arrayed host, nor deputed hand, nor the blue blade, nor flood, nor rain: inadvertently thou wilt not be hindered by a mother's son: fire will not burn thee; thou wilt not be weakened by deceit; drown thou wilt not, through lack of any warning; thou wilt not get entangled, for thou art without an angle; the swift steed is not wanted under thee, nor bridge over the stream, nor boat; no catchpole will arrest thee, nor the power of a clan, in thy day of triumph, thou that winnowest the feathered tops of trees. No eye can ken thee on thy vast naked couch; a thousand shall hear thee, nest of the pouring rain: thou art God's bounty along the earth, thou roaring and irritating breaker of the top of the oak, thou shouter, in the morn of day, on high; thou waster of the heap of chaff, gruff of voice! Thou comest a tempest on a calm of the sea; a fickle youth on the sand bank water: an eloquent and enticing thief art thou; the scatterer and heaper, of the fallen leaves. Thou privileged impeller the waster of the hill, thou ruthless lord of the firmament, that fliest over the whole bosom of the brine to the extremities of the world! Storm of the hill be above to night!

Wretched am I, that I should have placed my affection on *Morvid*, a gentle and splendid maid! A nymph who made me a captive!—Run on high towards her father's house; knock the door, and cause it to be opened, before the day appears, to receive my message; and find a way to her, if that can be, and utter the note of my sigh. Thou that comest from the far-extending signs, say thus to my sincere and generous one—"Whilst in the world I remain, I shall be a faithful lover: and woe is to my face without her, if true that she is not unfaithful!" Go high! thou shalt see the fair one. Go low! choose a course, thou running element! Go to the yellow-haired *Morvid*.—Prosperous be thy return!—Farewell thou friendly gale!

* Literally, the *Little Bow*, the common epithet, which the poet gave to his fortunate competitor for fair *Morvid*; his real name was *Rys Gwgan*, who was a captain in the English army at the celebrated battle of *Cressy*.

The works of *David ab Gwilym* were printed about ten years ago, in one octavo volume of about 600 pages. This bard composed 147 poems to his mistress, one of which is above translated; but she was married to captain *Gwgan*, through the influence of her relations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"WAR (says an eminent writer) is so bad a thing, that nothing but a mixture of religion can make it worse." This, however, by no means appears to be the general opinion, and the union of the military and religious character is one of the most popular ideas of the time. Indeed it could scarcely be otherwise, when we are engaged in a war, one great object of which is the support of religion of every species against atheism and impiety; and when we have the happiness to be connected with allies so distinguished for religious zeal. It is peculiarly edifying to be informed of the exemplary regularity observed by that humane and civilized body, the Russian soldiery, in the performance of their devotions. This, indeed, is not to be wondered at, since the very robbers of that nation are equally punctilious in this respect. We are told by a writer of credit, that a famous leader of banditti, whose thirst for human blood was such, that he was accustomed to tie his captives to a tree, and open their breasts while alive, in order that he might drink the vital fluid fresh and warm; on being asked by his confessor, as he was led to execution, whether he had duely observed the fasts and festivals of the church? was affronted with the question, and in his turn asked the priest whether he did not take him for a christian? Under the late conscientious empress Catherine, the Russian court-manifestoes were remarkable beyond any in Europe for solemn appeals to the Deity; and it is to be presumed that her successor has not degenerated in this point. The accounts that have been published of the devotional spirit of the celebrated conqueror of Ismael and Praga, cannot fail of giving high delight to those who regard him as the destined restorer of monarchy and catholicism in France. As there is always something interesting in the parallels between great men in different periods, I shall beg leave to lay before your readers the sketch given by Brantome of an illustrious commander of his time, also a distinguished chief in a catholic league, the constable of France, Anne de Montmorenci.

"Every morning (says the historian)

whether he was at home or in the army, on a march or in camp, he never neglected to recite and hear his *paternoſters*. But it was a ſaying among the ſoldiers, "take care of the *pater noſters* of Monſieur the Conſtable," for whilſt he was muttering them over, he would throw in, by way of parentheſis, as the occaſions of diſcipline or war demanded, "Hang me that fellow on the next tree—paſs me that other through the pikes—bring me hither that man and ſhoot him before my face—cut me in pieces all thoſe raſcals who are ſo audacious as to defend that ſteeple againſt the king—burn me that village—ſet fire to all the country for a quarter of a league round:" and all this he would do without the leaſt interruption to his devotions, which he would have thought it a ſin to defer to another hour, *ſo tender was his conſcience!*"

This I think an admirable picture of a ſoldier's devotion; and though it is not quite ſuited to an Engliſh camp or quarter-deck, it would, I ſuppoſe, appear natural enough in a Ruſſian field marſhal, or a baſhaw of three-tails; whom we are now ſo happy as to be entitled in ſome meaſure to call *our own*.

Your's, &c. N. N.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A SCHOOL ECLOGUE.

EDWARD.

HIST, William! hiſt! what means that air ſo gay?
Thy looks, thy dreſs, beſpeak ſome holiday;
Thy hat is bruſh'd; thy hands, with wond'rous pains,
Are cleans'd from garden mould and inky ſtains;
Thy gleſſy ſhoes confeſs the lacquey's care;
And recent from the comb ſhines thy ſleek hair.
* What god, what ſaint, this prodigy has wrought?
Declare the cauſe; and eaſe my lab'ring thought?

WILLIAM.

John, faithful John, is with the horſes come,
Mamma prevails, and I am ſent for home.

EDWARD.

† Thrice happy who ſuch welcome tidings greet!
Thrice happy who reviews his native ſeat!
For him the matron ſpreads her candy'd hoard,
And early ſtrawberries crown the ſmiling board;
For him cruſh'd gooſeberries with rich cream combine,
And bending boughs their fragrant fruit reſign:
Cuſtards and ſillabubs his taſte invite;
Sports fill the day, and feaſts prolong the night.
‡ Think not I envy, I admire thy fate;
§ Yet, ah! what different taſks thy comrades wait!
Some in the grammar's thorny maze to toil,
Some with rude ſtrokes the ſnowy paper ſoil,
Some o'er barbaric climes in maps to roam,
Far from their mother-tongue, and dear loved home.
Harſh names, of uncouth ſound, their memories load,
And oft their ſhoulders feel th' unpleaſant goad.

WILLIAM.

Doubt not our turn will come ſome future time.
Now, Harry, hear us twain contend in rhyme,
For yet thy horſes have not eat their hay,
And unconſum'd as yet th' allotted hour of play.

HENRY.

* Then ſpout alternate, I conſent to hear,
Let no falſe rhyme offend my critic ear;
But ſay, what prizes ſhall the victor hold?
I gueſs your pockets are not lin'd with gold!

WILLIAM.

A ſhip theſe hands have built, in ev'ry part
Carv'd, rigg'd, and painted, with the niceſt art;
The ridgy ſides are black with pitchy ſtore,
From ſtem to ſtern 'tis twice ten inches o'er.
The lofty maſt, a ſtrait, ſmooth hazel fram'd,
The tackling ſilk, the charming Sally nam'd;
And—but take heed leſt thou divulge the tale,
The lappet of my ſhirt ſupply'd the ſail;
An azure ribband for a pendant flies:
Now, if thy verſe excel, be this the prize.

EDWARD.

For me at home the careful houſwives make,
With plums and almonds rich, an ample cake.
Smooth is the top, a plain of ſhining ice,
The Weſt its ſweetneſs gives, the Eaſt its ſpice;
From ſoft Ionian iſles, well known to fame,
Ulyſſes' once, the luſcious currant came.
The green tranſparent citron Spain beſtows,
And from her golden groves the orange glows.
So vaſt the heaving maſs, it ſcarce has room
Within th' oven's dark capacious womb;
'Twill be conſign'd to the next carrier's care,
I cannot yield it all—be half thy ſhare.

WILLIAM.

Well does the gift thy liquoriſh palate ſuit,
† I know who robb'd the orchard of its fruit.
When all were wrapt in ſleep, one early morn,
While yet the dew-drop trembled on the thorn,
I mark'd when o'er the quickſet hedge you leapt,
‡ And, ſly, beneath the gooſeberry buſhes crept;

* Sed tamen, ille Deus qui ſit, da Tityre nobis.
† Fortunate ſenex, hic inter flumina nota.
‡ Non equidem invideo, miror magis.
§ At nos hinc alii ſitientes ibimus Afros,
Pars Scythiam, et rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxem.

* Alternis dicetis.
† Non ego, te vidi, Damonis——
‡ ——Tu poſt carecta latebas.

Then

Then shook the tribes, a show'r of apples fell,
And, where the hoard you kept, I know full well;
The mellow gooseberries did themselves produce,
For thro' thy pocket oozed the viscous juice.

EDWARD.

I scorn a tell-tale, or I cou'd declare
How, leave unask'd, you sought the neighbouring fair;
Then home by moon-light spurred your jaded steed,
And scarce returned before the hour of bed.
Think how thy trembling heart had felt affright,
Had not our master supped abroad that night.

WILLIAM.

On the smooth, white-washed ceiling near thy bed,
Mixed with thy own, is Anna's cypher read;
From wreaths of dusky smoke the letters flow;
Whose hand the waving candle held, I know.
Fines and jobations shall thy soul appall,
Whene'er our mistress spies the sully'd wall.

EDWARD.

Uncon'd her lesson once, in idle mood,
Trembling before the master, Anna stood;
I marked what prompter near her took his place,
And, whispering, sav'd the virgin from disgrace;
Much is the youth bely'd, and much the maid,
Or more than words the whisper soft convey'd.

WILLIAM.

Think not I blush to own so bright a flame,
Even boys for her assume the lover's name;
* As far as alleys beyond taws we prize,
Or venison pasty ranks above school pies;
As much as peaches beyond apples please,
Or Parmesan excels a Suffolk cheese;
Or P . . . . donkeys lag behind a steed,
So far do Anna's charms all other charms exceed.

EDWARD.

Tell, if thou canst, where is that creature bred,
Whose wide-stretch'd mouth is larger than its head;
† Guess, and my great Apollo thou shalt be,
And cake and ship shall both remain with thee.

WILLIAM.

Explain thou first, what portent late was seen,
With strides impetuous, posting o'er the green,
Three heads, like Cerberus, the monster bore,
And one was sidelong fix'd, and two before;
Eight legs, depending from his ample sides,
Each well-built flank unequally divides;
For five on this, on that side three are found,
Four swiftly move, and four not touch the ground.
Long time the moving prodigy I view'd,
By gazing men, and barking dogs pursu'd.

HARRY.

Cease! cease your carols both! for lo the bell
With jarring notes, has rung out pleasure's knell.
Your startled comrades, e'er the game be done,
Quit their unfinish'd sports, and trembling run.
Haste to your forms before the master call!
With thoughtful step he paces o'er the hall,
Does with stern looks each playful loiterer greet,
Counts with his eye, and marks each vacant seat;
Intense, the buzzing murmur grows around,
Loud, thro' the dome, the usher's strokes resound.
Sneak off, and to your places slily steal,
Before the prowess of his arm you feel.

* Lenta salix quantum pallenti cedit olivæ.

† Dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo.

PARODY UPON GRAY's CELEBRATED ODE OF "THE BARD."

BY THE HON. THOMAS ERSKINE.

[This Parody was written at Trinity College, Cambridge, near five and twenty years ago; and arose from the circumstance of the Author's Barber coming too late to dress him at his lodgings, at the shop of Mr. Jackson, an apothecary at Cambridge, where he lodged, till a vacancy in the College, by which he lost his dinner in the Hall: when, in imitation of the despairing Bard, who prophecied the destruction of King Edward's race, he poured forth his curses upon the whole race of Barbers, predicting their ruin in the simplicity of a future generation.]

THE BARBER.

A fragment of a Pindaric Ode, from an old Manuscript in the Museum, which Mr. Gray certainly had in his eye when he wrote his "BARD."

I.

'Ruin seize thee, scoundrel Coe!
'Confusion on thy frizzing wait;
'Hadst thou the only comb below,
'Thou never more shouldst touch my pate.

'Club nor queue, nor twisted tail,
'Nor e'en thy chatt'ring, barber! shall avail
'To save thy horse whip, 'd back from daily fears;
'From Cantab's curse, from Cantab's tears!'
Such were the sounds that o'er the powder'd pride
Of Coe the Barber scatter'd wild dismay,
As down the steep of Jackson's slippery lane
He wound with puffing march his toilsome, tardy, way.

II.

In a room where Cambridge town
Frowns o'er the kennels' stinking flood,
Rob'd in a flannel powd'ring gown,
With haggard eyes poor Erskine stood;
(Long his beard, and blouzy hair,
Stream'd like an old wig to the troubled air;)
And with clung guts, and face than razor thinner,
Swore the loud sorrows of his dinner.
'Hark! how each striking clock and tolling bell,
'With awful sounds, the hour of eating tell!
'O'er thee, oh Coe! their dreaded notes they wave,
'Soon shall such sounds proclaim thy yawning grave;
'Vocal in vain, through all this ling'ring day,
'The grace already said, the plates all swept away.

III

'Cold is Beau ** tongue,
'That sooth'd each virgin's pain;

'Bright

'Bright perfumed M** has cropp'd his head:
'Almacks! you moan in vain
'Each youth whose high toupee
'Made huge Plinlimmon bow his cloud-capt head,
'In humble Tyburn-top we see;
'Esplash'd with dirt and sun-burnt face;
'Far on before the ladies mend their pace,
'The Macaroni sneers, and will not see.
'Dear lost companions of the coxcomb's art,
'Dear as a turkey to these famish'd eyes,
'Dear as the ruddy port which warms my heart,
'Ye sunk amidst the fainting Misses' cries—
'No more I weep—They do not sleep:
'At yonder ball, a slovenly band,
'I see them sit; they linger yet,
'Avengers of fair Nature's hand;
'With me in dreadful resolution join,
'To CROP with one accord, and starve their curs'd line.'

IV.

"Weave the warp, and weave the woof,
"The winding sheet of barber's race;
"Give ample room and verge enough
"Their lengthen'd lanthorn jaws to trace.
"Mark the year, and mark the night,
"When all their shops shall echo with affright,
"Loud screams shall thro' St. James's turrets ring,
"To see, like Eton boy, the King!
"Puppies of France, with unrelenting paws
"That crape the foretops of our aching heads;
"No longer England owns thy fribblish laws,
"No more her folly Gallia's vermin feeds.
"They wait at Dover for the first fair wind,
"Soup-meagre in the van, and snuff, roast-beef behind.

V.

"Mighty barbers, mighty lords,
"Low on a greasy bench they lie!
"No pitying heart, or purse, affords
"A sixpence for a mutton-pye!
"Is the mealy 'prentice fled?
"Poor Coe is gone, all supperless to bed.
"The swarm that in thy shop each morning sat,
"Comb their lank hair on forehead flat:
"Fair laughs the morn, when all the world are beaux,
"While vainly strutting thro' a silly land,
"In foppish train the puppy barber goes;
"Lace on his shirt, and money at command,
"Regardless of the skulking bailiff's sway,
"That hid in some dark court expects his ev'ning prey.

VI.

"The porter-mug fill high,
"Baked curls and locks prepare;
"Rest of our heads, they yet by wigs may live,
"Close by the greasy chair
"Fell thirst and famine lie,
"No more to art will beauteous nature give.
"Heard ye the gang of Fielding say,
"Sir John* at last we've found their haunt
"To desperation driv'n by hungry want,
"Thro' the crammed laughing Pit they steal their way.

"Ye tow'rs of Newgate! London's lasting shame,
"By many a foul and midnight murder fed,
"Revere poor Mr. Coe, the blacksmith's † fame,
"And spare the grinning barber's chuckle head.

VII.

"Rascals! we tread thee under foot,
"(Weave we the woof; the thread is spun):
"Our beards we pull out by the root;
"(The web is wove; your work is done)."
'Stay, oh stay! nor thus forlorn
'Leave me uncurl'd, undinner'd, here to mourn.
'Thro' the broad gate, that leads to College Hall,
'They melt, they fly, they vanish all.
'But, oh! what happy scenes of pure delight,
'Slow moving on their simple charms unroll!
'Ye rapt'rous visions! spare my aching sight,
'Ye unborn beauties croud not on my soul!
'No more our long-lost Coventry we wail:
'All hail, ye genuine forms; fair Nature's issue, hail!

VIII.

'Not frizz'd and fritter'd, pinn'd and roll'd,
'Sublime their artless locks they wear,
'And gorgeous dames, and judges old,
'Without their t'tes and wigs appear;
'In the midst a form divine,
'Her dress bespeaks the Pensylvanian line,
'Her port demure, her grave, religious face,
'Attemper'd sweet to virgin-grace.
'What sylphs and spirits wanton thro' the air!
'What crouds of little angels round her play!
'Hear from thy sepulchre, great Penn! oh hear!
'A scene like this might animate thy clay.
'Simplicity now soaring as she sings,
'Waves in the eye of Heav'n her Quaker-colour'd wings.

IX.

'No more toupees are seen
'That mock at Alpine height,
'And queues with many a yard of ribbon bound,
'All now are vanish'd quite.
'No tongs, or torturing pin,
'But ev'ry head is trimm'd quite snug around:
'Like boys of the cathedral choir,
'Curls, such as Adam wore, we wear,
'Each simpler generation blooms more fair,
'Till all that's artificial expire.
'Vain puppy boy! think'st thou yon' effenc'd cloud,
'Rais'd by thy puff, can vie with *Nature's* hue?
'To-morrow see the variegated croud
'With ringlets shining like the morning dew.
'Enough for me: with joy I see
'The different dooms our fates assign:
'Be thine to love thy trade and starve;
'To wear what Heaven bestow'd be mine;'
He said, and headlong from the trap-stairs' height,
Quick thro' the frozen street, he ran in shabby plight.

* Sir John Fielding the active Police Magistrate of that day.

† Coe's father, the blacksmith of Cambridge.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

[*Intereſting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular ſeries from its commencement to the preſent period, and including its ſecret hiſtory.*]

MIACZINSKY.

OF all thoſe who periſhed upon the ſcaffold, in conſequence of Dumourier's treachery, the man, who appeared to excite the ſtrongeſt intereſt in the public mind, was Miaczinſky, *ci devant* Maréchal de Camp. He was a Pole by birth, and nephew to Prince Radzivil, well known by his long reſidence at Paris. From his early youth he had ever ſhewn himſelf ſtrong attached to France. Appointed Grand Marſhal of the confederacy formed in Poland againſt the Ruſſians, and the King's party, he exhauſted his whole fortune, which amounted to ſeveral millions of livres, in the ſupport of that aſſociation to which Louis XV. and the intrigues of the Duke de Choiſeul had given birth. He beat the Ruſſians, whom he deteſted, ſeveral times; but his party being weakly ſupported by the Court of Verſailles, which contented itſelf with ſending a few French gentlemen to join him, Miaczinſky was at laſt obliged to abandon his country. Taking refuge in France, he was ſoon reduced to the extreme of poverty, no part of the money he had advanced in the name of Louis XV. to ſupport the confederacy being reſtored to him. At length, overwhelmed with debts, and perſecuted by his creditors, he retired to the Temple, at that time the ſacred aſylum of inſolvent debtors. After long ſolicitations, however, Vergennes, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, obtained for him a penſion of ſix thouſand livres, which, owing to the diſtreſs of the times, was badly paid.

From that moment every ſentiment of honour and delicacy appeared to be baniſhed from his breaſt. He became a gameſter from deſpair, and loſt all thoſe qualities which had diſtinguiſhed him at the age of twenty-five. When the Revolution brought on a rupture with Ruſſia, he ſolicited and obtained ſervice from the new government, with the hope of being employed againſt the Ruſſians, and of reeſtabliſhing his fortune; his old connexions with Dumourier confirming this hope, when that general obtained the chief command. The latter had been the ſpy of the Cabinet of Verſailles at Warſaw. It was to his order, and in the name of Louis XV. that Miaczinſky had paid the money neceſſary for the ſupport of the confederacy; and at the time of the firſt National Aſſembly, Dumourier had backed one of his memorials, claiming an indemnification, upon condition of their ſharing between them whatever ſums he might be allowed. This condition, impoſed by the French General, rendered Miaczinſky ſecretly his enemy. It appears, however, that notwithſtanding his averſion to Dumourier, he was no ſtranger to his treaſonable plans; being, perhaps, either ſeduced by his ambition, or, in his quality of noble, an enemy to the popular party. Having undertaken to ſurpriſe Lille, he preſented himſelf at the gates of that city with five thouſand men; but Dumourier's treachery was already known; and the commandant would only receive him attended by a ſmall eſcort. As ſoon as he was within the place, he was taken into cuſtody, ſent a priſoner to Paris, tried and condemned to die, as an accomplice of Dumourier.

Miaczinſky, during the whole courſe of his trial, conſtantly denied that he had any knowledge of Dumourier's treachery, and perſiſted in affirming that he had only preſented himſelf at the gates of Lille, in order to deliver a letter to the Commandant. So much intereſt did he excite in the minds of the ſpectators, and even of the judges who condemned him, that his execution was reſpited.—He periſhed at the age of forty-five, a victim at once of his unfortunate connexions, and of his own diſpoſition. He left two children, the miſerable fruit of his marriage with a French woman, the daughter of a taylor. This woman, with whom he had become acquainted in Poland, and who had not always had reaſon to be ſatisfied with his conduct, laviſhed on him every mark of the tendereſt affection to the laſt moment of his life. The two children receive their education at the French Prytaneum, and, from their talents and behaviour, are already conſidered as youths of the higheſt promiſe.

SECRET CAUSE OF THE ATROCITIES PRACTISED AT LYONS.

Oftentimes, in the thick gloom of a foreſt, a whiſtle collects a band of robbers, who ruſh upon the paſſenger, ſtrip, and murder him. This ſignal for the commiſſion of crimes is atrocious, but it only affects individuals. The annals of the French republic will have to record far more fatal whiſtles,* the ſound of which

* Whiſtling, not hiſſing, is the theatrical expreſſion of diſcontent upon the Continent. The cat-calls there, are ſimply whiſtles.

was

was directed from the pit of the theatre at Lyons, againſt Collot d'Herbois, a ſhort time before the revolution. That inſolent buffoon, not being able to bear the juſt puniſhment of his bad acting, turned towards the pit that part of the body, which decency forbids to expoſe to any one. This outrage was not overlooked; and he was obliged to make an humble apology; but from that moment he ſwore everlaſting hatred againſt the Lyonneſe.

When Lyons, after rebelling againſt the Convention, was ſubdued, he eagerly availed himſelf of the opportunity to ſatiate his deſire of vengeance; and appeared in that unfortunate city, rather in the character of an irritated comedian, than in that of repreſentative of the people. A new Gengis-Khan, he revenged the injuries done to Temugin; but he ſurpaſſed the Tartar in cruelty. His atrocious ſentiments are apparent in his letters: they are written in characters of blood: "Republican juſtice," ſaid he, in one addreſſed to Duplay, ſen. "ought to ſtrike traitors like lightning, and *to leave nothing but aſhes*. While deſtroying one infamous and rebellious city, we conſolidate all the reſt. We are demoliſhing by cannon ſhot, and the exploſion of gun-powder, *as much as poſſible*." In a paſſage of one of his letters to Robeſpierre, he complains of the tardineſs of the guillotine: "Several times, (ſays he), twenty criminals have ſuffered the puniſhment due to their crimes on the ſame day; and that is ſtill too ſlow for the juſtice of a nation, which ought to thunder deſtruction upon all its enemies at once. We will employ ourſelves *in forging the thunderbolts*."

In writing to Couthen, he ſays, "Take meaſures with Robeſpierre, for finiſhing the decree, concerning this Commune, which cannot ſubſiſt without danger.—"When once its population is ordered to "be *diſcharged, it will be eaſy to make* "*them diſappear*, and to ſay with truth, "*Lyons is no more*." The barbarian confeſſed in a letter to Robeſpierre that this *diſcharge* would include a hundred thouſand individuals, working at the manufactories, and *intereſting to humanity*, becauſe poor and oppreſſed.

Errata in theſe Anecdotes in our laſt.

Page 467, col. 2, l. 25, *for* authority *read* authenticity. Page 468, col. 2, l. 21, *for* Roberſpierre, blind jealouſy *read* Robeſpierre's blind jealouſy. Page 468, col. 2, l. 53, *for* which *read* while. Page 468, col. 2, l. 55, *for* this *read* his.

MEMOIRS OF FILANGIERI.

GAETAN FILANGIERI was born at Naples, in the year 1751. He was a ſon of the Prince of Arianiello, deſcended of an illuſtrious family, co-eval with the original eſtabliſhment of the monarchy of the Two Sicilies. It appears that his anceſtors paſſed over to Italy from France with the Norman conquerors, being in all probability natives of *Angers*; for the corrupt Latin name of the founder of the family was *Angerius*, and his children were called, in the feudal regiſters of the kingdom of Naples, *Filii Angerii*, from which the Italian name *Filangieri* was afterwards compounded. This family is not at preſent very opulent, a circumſtance, which ſuch as are acquainted with the hiſtory of Naples can eaſily account for; it being well known that about the year 1430, Jane, the ſecond queen of Naples, to gratify the ambition of her favourite, Ser Gianni Caraciolo, High Chancellor of the kingdom, procured him a large inheritance, by enacting a law which altered the priſtine mode of feudal ſucceſſion, and conſequently deprived of their rights the family of Filangieri, which indiſputably was the legal ſucceſſor.

Young Filangieri ſoon became ſenſible that it was neceſſary for him to acquire the uſeful attainments of ſome learned profeſſions, to ſupport the dignity of his birth, and to compenſate for the want of a large patrimony. Accordingly he was bred to the law; the employment of an advocate being in the higheſt repute at Naples, and paving the way to ſuch conſiderable emoluments, that even individuals of the firſt nobility do not diſdain to follow it. He perceived, however, very ſoon, that the philoſophical turn of his mind was not adapted to the buſtle of buſineſs, and leaſt of all for the chicaneries of the bar; he accordingly turned his mind to ſome other means of acquiring property, and alſo of ſatisfying his paſſion for literary fame which had now become very predominant.

His preſent Sicilian majeſty was, in his youth, greatly delighted with military parade, and from the year 1771 to 1774 he raiſed two new regiments, in which only the nobility and gentry were admitted; the rank and commiſſion of officer was alſo, by the ſtanding etiquette of the regiments, to be granted to no individual who did not belong to the privileged caſt of peers. Whatever might have been the merit of theſe military gentlemen in the dangers and laborious exertions of their profeſſion in time of war, they were certainly

tainly well calculated to reflect the greateſt ſplendour on the majeſty of a court, in public ceremonies, in time of peace. Two numerous regiments, compoſed of young perſons from the age of ſixteen to twenty, of a tall ſtature, richly and elegantly dreſſed, diſtinguiſhed by the luſtre of their birth, and commanded by officers of the firſt nobility, diſplaying in martial pomp all the magnificence characteriſtic of the South of Italy, afforded a ſuperb view, ſuperior, in the judgment of many travellers, to any thing of the kind known in other countries. Filangieri was appointed an officer in one of theſe regiments, which was called *of the Liparots*; and if he yielded to his comrades in the paraphernalia of dreſs, he certainly excelled moſt of them in comelineſs and elegance of perſon.

Much about the ſame time, in November 1774, he had an opportunity of diſplaying his attainments in civil and political juriſprudence. By an edict from the king it was ordered, that, in order to provide ſome remedy for the overgrown abuſes of the tribunals, and to the intolerable deſpotiſm of the ſupreme courts of juſtice, every definitive ſentence ſhould be juſtified, by quoting ſome text from the Roman, canonical, or common law, on which it was grounded. Filangieri hereupon publiſhed a pamphlet entitled—*Reflections on the King's Edict*, &c.

In the year 1775, his uncle, Seraphim Filangieri, archbiſhop of Palermo, who had occaſionally been alſo viceroy of Sicily, being promoted to the archbiſhopric of Naples, and to the dignity of *prior of the Conſtantinian Order*, inherent to the archbiſhopric; young Filangieri obtained, without difficulty, by the favour of his uncle, a rich commandery in that Order, and thus was enabled to devote the whole of his time to literary purſuits.

In 1781, he publiſhed the two firſt volumes of his learned work—*The Science of Legiſlation*, &c. It gained him a great reputation in Italy, and his name ſoon paſſed beyond the Alps. The third volume, however, which appeared in 1783, exalted his literary and legal character to the higheſt pitch. It contained for the moſt part a review of criminal juriſprudence, with ſtrictures on the numberleſs abuſes to which perſonal liberty was expoſed, by ſuch a motley tiſſue of incoherent and abſurd proceedings.

Much about the ſame time, Filangieri became enamoured of a young lady, of German extraction, maid of honour to her majeſty. She was a ſenſible and virtuous perſon, and worthy the affections of a man of honour. But, unfortunately for her, ſhe had no fortune, and wholly depended upon a penſion from the court. When the match was on the point of being concluded, the queen, who has always been very tenacious of the decorum of noble families, and who was conſequently ſenſible that a marriage between two perſons in high ſtation, without fortune, might be productive of diſagreeable or inconvenient reſults, interpoſed all her influence to fruſtrate their union. *What do you mean to do with your children?* ſaid ſhe to the lady; *Are they alſo to become authors to earn their ſubſiſtence?* Notwithſtanding, however, the diſapprobation of her majeſty, the match was actually concluded.

Truth obliges us to acknowledge, that his preſent Sicilian majeſty, though no adept himſelf, and never initiated in the ſciences, has always ſhewn himſelf duly conſcious of their importance, being the admirer and protector of learned men, and never expreſſing diſpleaſure at the ſtrictures of a rational philoſophy directed againſt court intrigues or the abuſe of deſpotic power. In this reſpect, he may lay claim to as large a ſhare of native good ſenſe and liberality of thinking, as any contemporary European ſovereign. This was actually experienced by Filangieri. In the year 1786, he was appointed *counſellor of the finances*, an employment only intended as a ſtep to more eminent dignities.

Filangieri did not long enjoy his dignity, and the proſpect of farther preferments. While his official duties required him to beſtow the greateſt part of his time in ſtate affairs and public audiences, he appropriated the remainder to the continuation of his works, and to the ſketching out of new literary avocations and purſuits. This conſiderably impaired his health. As he kept a country ſeat in Caſtellammare, on the eaſtern ſide of the *Crater*, in the courſe of his paſſing to and from Naples by water, he caught a violent cold, which being followed by a fever and other maladies, terminated his life in June 1788, in the 37th year of his age.

Filangieri was in perſon very handſome, tall in ſtature, with an oblong countenance. His eyes were uncommonly beautiful, and evinced a ſweetneſs which correſponded with the gentleneſs and candour of his heart. He was an accompliſhed moral character; religious, hoſpitable, beneficent, and artleſs, and not ſeldom expoſed to the ſelfiſh deſigns of crafty perſons who procured acceſs to him.

His literary abilities deſerve a farther notice. He was, without doubt, a learned

and well-informed man, and much addicted to ſtudy. But his natural genius has probably been over-rated. From an accurate analyſis of his works, it may eaſily be gathered, that his predominant intellectual power was memory; that his powers of imagination were not vigorous; that his want of ſtrict method betrays a defect of analytical inveſtigation; that he was rather a judicious ſtudent and compiler of the obſervations of others, than an original writer; that he made no extenſive reſearches beyond the common knowledge of his contemporaries; and that his ſtyle is phlegmatical, and the arrangement of his ideas immethodical. The uncommon ſucceſs of his works among the bulk of the people in Italy, was perhaps not a little owing to perſonal and local circumſtances. A young man, ſcarcely of the age of thirty, a nobleman, a lord of the court, a religious knight, and yet capable of philoſophical inveſtigations, was, at that time, deemed a prodigy. And if his writings met with equal approbation in England, France, Germany, and America, it might be partly attributed to the prevailing diſpoſition of men's minds, which, previouſly to the convulſions of the French Revolution, were wholly engroſſed with ſubjects of political economy; and partly to the intereſted precautions of bookſellers and librarians, who very frequently, in their line of trade, vamp the merit of foreign publications; or (what is no leſs probable) to the ignorance of the language, which prevented them from aſcertaining faults, the diſcovery of which would have lead to a correct judgement of the author's merit. In this laſt caſe, it might ſerve to prove how far the ſcience of words is or is not connected with the ſcience of ideas. Certain it is, that many Neapolitans differed much from the popular opinion, and thought they could appreciate Filangieri in his juſt value.

When Dr. Franklin wrote Filangieri a letter of invitation, requeſting him to make a voyage to America, and become the digeſtor of the civil code of the United States; Father Marone, a Dominican friar, accounted the moſt learned man in Naples, exclaimed: *It would have been better for Dr. Franklin to attend to his electric machines!* And the laughing philoſopher, D. Franceſco d'Aſtore (whoſe name is mentioned with reſpect in another part of this Magazine) humorouſly obſerved, *that, previouſly to the analyſis of Filangieri's works, a preliminary problem required a ſolution*, viz. *Whether it was poſſible for a nobleman, a lord of the court, an officer in the army, a Conſtantinian knight, and a nephew to the archbiſhop of Naples, to render any eſſential ſervice to philoſophy?* This ſarcaſtic ſally, however, of Mr. D'Aſtore was rather *outré*, yet very ſuitable perhaps *to the ſtate of the human mind*, ESPECIALLY IN ITALY, fifteen years ago! *Omnia fert tempus, animum quoque.* F. DAMIANI.

London, June 1, 1799.

Extracts from the Port-Folio of a Man of Letters, &c. &c.

UNDERSTANDING AND MEMORY.

THE underſtanding may be ſo perfect and mechanical, as to ſurvive even the loſs of memory itſelf. I ſhall give two inſtances. De Lagny, the mathemarician, for two days had lain in a deep lethargy, and had not known even his own children. Maupertuis abruptly, and with a very loud voice, aſked him, what was the ſquare of twelve?—144, replied a feeble lingering remain of the expiring intellect. The celebrated phyſician Chirac was much in the ſame ſtate, and without any power of recollecting thoſe near his death-bed. His right hand mechanically laid hold of his left, and, feeling his pulſe, he exclaimed, "They have called me too late. The patient has been bled, and he ſhould have been evacuated. He is a dead man!" The prediction and the prognoſtic were ſoon after verified.

NATURAL PAINTINGS.

It is well known that nature, in her playful humour, has ſketched many extraordinary pictures. We frequently find admirable figures, naturally formed on all ſorts of marble and other maſſes. Pliny notices an agate, where, without the pencil of art, were ſeen Apollo with his lyre, ſeated in the midſt of the Muſes. At Venice, in the church of St. George, they keep a marble, on which was ſeen a crucifixion piece, with the nails and all other attributes of the paſſion, almoſt as finiſhed as that of a ſkilful artiſt. A hermit in a deſert, ſeated on the bank of a river, holding a hand bell, in the manner in which St. Anthony is painted, is preſerved at Piſa. It is on a piece of jaſper. In the neighbourhood of Florence, are ſtones, which, when ſawed through the middle, exhibit ruins, landſcapes, trees,

&c. At Naples, in the church of the Minims, an agate on the altar-piece perfectly shews a St. Francis, with his beard, his capuchin, &c. with their proper colours; but Mr. De la Lande, supposes, as it is so very perfect, that it must have been assisted by art. It is probable too, that many others of these *lusus naturæ* have undergone the same operation.

If we may rely on one Dinet, he tells us, that he has seen three stones at Rome, in a collection, in which nature has been her own geographer, and has by these new kind of maps given an idea, in one stone, of France, its most remarkable rivers, towns, and provinces; in another, of Italy with its mountains, &c.; and in the third, of Spain. It is evident that the imagination must greatly assist these singular productions. In some of these a herald has discovered armorial bearings, coloured and blazoned; and perhaps there is no one, endowed with much fancy, who could not in this manner perceive an analogy to his own favourite object.

There are, however, some singularities of this kind which are very pleasing. Some of those are, a piece of porphyry in the city of Aleppo, in which appears an ox browzing, and before him, a tree loaded with fruit like small quinces. At Snelberg in Germany, in a copper mine was found a piece of this metal, on which was the figure of a man carrying a child, as St. Christopher is usually represented. Thevet saw in the church at Bethlem several columns of a transparent jasper, where he perceived the figures of a number of birds, fishes, fruits, and other objects. But the most pleasing one I recollect, is that fine and transparent Indian stone of various colours, which he describes; in opposing, it to the light, or rather to the beams of the sun, he observed clearly a man mounted on an elephant; the man wore a blue turban, a Moresco dress, as red as scarlet. The figures were so correct, that it might have been mistaken for a picture.

THEOLOGICAL STYLE.

I collect for the reader's amusement some examples of the theological style, which till very lately disgraced the writings of our divines, and which is not yet banished from some of a certain stamp.—Matthew Henry, whose Commentaries are well known, writes in this manner on Judges ix.—"We are here told by what acts Abimelech *got into the saddle*—none would have *dreamed* of making such *a fellow* as he king.—See how he has *wheedled* them into the choice.—He hired into his service the *scum* and *scoundrels* of the country.—Jotham was really a *fine gentleman*.—The Sechemites that set Abimelech up, were the first to *kick him off*.—The Sechemites said all the ill they could of him in their *table-talk*; they *drank healths* to his confusion.—*Well*, Gaal's interest in Shechem is soon at an end.—*Exit Gaal*."

L. Addison, the father of the admirable and refined writer, was one of the coarsest, in point of diction, I have met with, even in his own day. He tells us in his voyage to Barbary, that "a Rabbin once told him, among other *heinous stuff*, that he did not expect the felicity of the next world on the account of any merits but his own; whoever kept the law would arrive at the bliss by *coming upon his own legs*."

It must be confessed, that the Rabbin (considering he could not conscientiously have the same creed as Addison) did not deliver any very irrational sentiments, in that one of believing that other people's merits have nothing to do with our own; and that we should walk on our own legs.

LARGE HORSES.

Our statute-book contains a number of laws for promoting the breed of large horses. An Act of *Henry* the Eighth (since repealed) contains some very curious regulations on this subject. Every archbishop and duke is obliged under penalties to have seven trotting stone-horses for the saddle, each of which, at the age of three years, was to be fourteen hands high. Similar directions follow with regard to the number of the same kind of horses to be kept by persons of other ranks and degrees; the lowest class mentioned is that of a spiritual person, having benefices to the amount of 100l. per annum, or a layman whose wife shall wear any French hood, or bonnet of velvet: such were obliged to have one trotting stone-horse for the saddle. In the reign of queen *Elizabeth* a bill was brought into the House of Lords, but rejected on the second reading, *for restraining the superfluous use of coaches*.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

A very extraordinary Act of Parliament, and which probably stands to this day unrepealed, was passed in the 37th year of Henry VIII, entitled, "*The Bill for the burning of Frames*."—The following is the Preamble *verbatim*:—"Whereas divers and sundry malicious and envious persons, being men of evil and perverse dispositions, and seduced by the instiga-

tion of the devil, and minding the hurt, undoing and impoveriſhment of the king's true and faithful ſubjects, as enemies to the commonwealth of this realm, and as no true or obedient ſubjects unto the king's majeſty, of their malicious and wicked minds, have of late invented and practiſed a new damnable kind of vice, diſpleaſure and damnifying of the king's true ſubjects and the commonwealth of this realm; as in ſecret burning of frames of timber, prepared and made by the owners thereof, ready to be ſet up and edified for houſes—cutting out of heads of dams of pools, ſtews and ſeveral waters—cutting off conduit heads or conduit pipes—burning of wains and carts loaden with coals or other goods—burning of heaps of wood cut, felled, and prepared for making of coals—cutting out of beaſts-tongues—cutting off the ears of his majeſty's ſubjects—barking of apple-trees, pear-trees and other fruit-trees, and divers other LIKE kinds of miſerable offences, to the great diſpleaſure of Almighty God and of the king's majeſty, and to the moſt evil and pernicious example that hath been ſeen in this realm."—Therefore it is enacted, that the perſons guilty of any of theſe "miſerable offences," ſhall forfeit *treble damages* (for the loſs of an ear for example!) to the party aggrieved, and pay a fine of ten pounds to the king.

QUEEN MARY'S SONNET.

The following beautiful tranſlation of queen *Mary's* Sonnet on leaving France, is from the pen of the late *John Baynes*, eſquire.

"Ah! pleaſant land of France, farewell;
My country dear,
Where many a year
Of early youth I lov'd to dwell.
Farewell for ever, happy days!
The ſhip which parts our loves conveys
But half of me:—one half behind
I leave with thee, dear France, to prove
A token of our endleſs love,
And bring the other to thy mind."

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

FORTESCUE, in his Treatiſe on limited Monarchy, gives the following reaſon for the number of executions in England, which is rather a ſingular one, *from the pen of the lord chief juſtice of England*:—"More men are hanged in *Englonde* in one year, than in *Fraunce* in ſeven, *becauſe the Engliſhe have better hartes*: the Scotchmenne likewiſe never *dare rob*, but only commit larcenies." In an old French treatiſe by *Bouchet*, entitled "*Les Avantages de la Lardrerie*," we find a whimſical obſervation on the ſame ſubject:—"ouitre ces commoditez, les lardres font plus de plaiſir aux femmes que les autres, à raiſon de la chaleur eſtrange qui les brule par dedans, et auſſi que leurs vaſes ſpermatiques ſont remplis de groſſes humeurs, crues, viſqueuſes, &c."—"à cette cauſe, pluſieurs femmes, ayants eu affaire à des lardres, ont ſouhaité que leurs maris le fuſſent."

PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from No. XLV.)

FAME.

FEW allegorical figures are better known, than that of FAME in the 4th *Æneid*; it is not, however, very eaſy to form a diſtinct idea of the poet's conception. The repreſentation is clearly of the emblematical claſs; but there is a mixture of literal and allegorical meaning, which produces ſome confuſion. She is made, like Homer's *Eris*, a *growing* figure, ſmall at firſt, but ſoon towering to the ſkies; an idea ſuited, indeed, to the real nature of *rumour*, but ſcarcely reconcileable to the notion of a permanent being, the fancied genius or goddeſs of *Fame*. Her form is thus deſcribed:

Monſtrum horrendum, ingens; cui quot ſunt corpore plumæ,
Tot vigiles oculi ſubter, mirabile dictu!
Tot linguæ, totidem ora ſonant, tot ſubrigit aures.

As many plumes as o'er her body ſpread,
Wond'rous to tell! ſo many watchful eyes
Beneath are couch'd, ſo many tongues and mouths
Diſcordant ſound, ſo many ears are rear'd.

It is difficult to conceive of the exiſtence of ſuch a phantom; nor is the imagination aided by any leading features which refer it to a particular claſs of animated forms; ſo that we know not whether to fancy it as a human creature or a bird. She poſſeſſes, indeed, moſt of the nature of a ſcreech-owl, or ſome other nocturnal bird; flying by night between heaven and earth, and perching by day on the tops of roofs and turrets: but how is this conſiſtent with the prior image of her walking on earth, and hiding her head amid the clouds? On the whole, I cannot think Virgil happy in his management of this fiction, much as it has been admired; and if it was the product of his own invention, it is a proof that the ſtrength of his poetical talent did not lie in forming pictures of this kind. The candid Heyne acknowledges that there are apparent inconſiſtencies in this piece; for ſome of which, however, he makes a general apology, by the remark, that ſuch monſtrous figures afford a proof of the different

different genius of poetry and painting, and that what may please in the former, may give disgust if represented by the latter. It is indeed true, that many images really sublime or beautiful in poetry, cannot be transferred to painting; but the cause of this seems to be, the much more confined scope and range of the latter art, and especially its inability to represent *motion*, or *progressive change*. It is likewise incapable of giving adequate ideas of vast magnitude; and of that indefinite form and outline, which frequently is a striking circumstance in visions of the fancy. Yet when a figure is attempted to be distinctly drawn, with determinate lineaments, resembled to known objects, I cannot but think, that the effect produced by transferring these ideas to the canvass is, on the whole, a proper test of their accuracy and consistency. Images that will not bear this proof, will, in general, as little bear the sober examination of a mind accustomed to reflexion; and this, in fact, is the reason why monstrous and extravagant conceptions in poetry do not long retain their value, but are discarded with the other amusements of puerility.

Statius gives a slight sketch of *Fame* flying before the chariot of the God of War, breathed on by his steeds, and urged by the whip of the charioteer, and the spear of the god himself, to utter false and true reports. (*Theb.* iii. 425.)

Ovid, in personifying *Fame*, has attempted no description of the being herself, but has employed much fancy in describing her palace or mansion, situated between heaven and earth, and properly fitted up to be the receptacle of rumours of all kinds, which are thence transmitted with every mixture and aggravation. (*Metam.* xii.)

It is observable, that, in all these instances, by the Latin word *fama* is meant what we call *rumour* or *common fame*, rather than *celebrity*. Pope does not seem to have been sufficiently attentive to this circumstance, when, in his very poetical *Temple of Fame*, after he has been employing the term in the modern, not in the ancient, sense, he yet copies the old mythological description of the form of the goddess, with her thousand tongues, eyes and ears. This is the more improper, as in the latter part of his allegory, the scene is changed to the proper *house of Rumour*, or of the *Fame* of Ovid. J. A.

[*To be continued.*]

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. WALKER, of Dublin, is employed upon an "*Essay on the Revival of the Drama, in Italy.*" To this he means to subjoin a supplement to his memoir, containing versions of such of the specimens as are not already translated, together with corrections and additions to the memoir. The whole will be printed upon the same paper and in the same type as the memoir, that it may be bound up with, or bound to match it.

The second and concluding volume of Mr. NEUMAN's Translation of "*the* DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT's *Travels in North America*," is in the press, and will be published early in September. This part which has recently been published at Paris, contains his Tour through the States of New York, the Jerseys, Pensylvania, Maryland and Virginia, with original maps, statistical tables, &c. and perfects the most interesting and authentic account which has ever appeared of North America.

Dr. BAILLIE will very soon publish the second fasciculus of a series of engravings, accompanied with explanations, which are intended to illustrate the morbid anatomy of some of the most important parts of the human body; this fasciculus comprehending the chief morbid appearances of the lungs, and of the parts intimately connected with them.

SONNINI's "*Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt*," are announced for publication in London. This work cannot fail to excite a general interest throughout France, not only on account of the well known abilities of the author, but from the circumstance of his having penetrated farther into Upper Egypt than any other European traveller; while his local knowledge of, and long residence in, a country so imperfectly known, have enabled him to throw new light on the celebrated expedition of Buonaparte.

Mr. BENSLEY is now printing, in a very superior manner, "*The Wreath*;" composed

compoſed of ſelections from Sappho, Theocritus, Bion, and Moſchus; accompanied by a proſe tranſlation, with notes. To which are added, valuable obſervations on *Shakeſpeare*, and an attempt to prove his complete knowledge of the *Greek* and *Latin* languages; alſo a compariſon between *Horace* and *Lucian*. The author's name is DU BOIS.

Among the new chemical books we have to notice the "*Elementary Treatiſe on Chemiſtry*," tranſlated from the German, in two vols. 8vo, of the late celebrated Dr. GREN, Profeſſor at Halle, which is now in the preſs. All the phenomena are in this work explained, according to the antiphlogiſtic ſyſtem; and it contains all the facts relating to this ſcience, down to the year 1796.

Mr. NEMNICH, of Hamburgh, has circulated propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription an entire new work, entitled, "*Nomenclator Pathologicus Decemlinguis*;" being a collection of the names of all the various diſeaſes which afflict the human frame, in the Latin, Engliſh, French, Italian, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, Dutch, German, Daniſh, and Swediſh languages.

The "*Original Poems*," of Mr. THOMAS SANDERSON, will ſpeedily be printed at Carliſle, by ſubſcription.

The "*Walpoliana*," part of which has conferred value on the pages of the Monthly Magazine, will ſpeedily be publiſhed in two elegant little volumes.—The articles are none of them ſelected from publiſhed works of Mr. WALPOLE, but were preſerved from his actual converſations with the Editor, and by the implied approbation of Mr. W. himſelf, who furniſhed many of the articles in his own hand writing. *Fac Similes* of Mr. GRAY and Mr. WALPOLE, with a portrait of the latter gentleman, will be ſubjoined.

M. WURZER gives an account of the economical employment of the nitric acid, in Pickel's manufactory at Würzburg, where the manner of re-oxygenating this acid, decompoſed by copper, attracted the whole of his attention. The nitrous gas diſengaged by the ſolutions is introduced into receivers containing water and ſhavings of copper. This gas is re-oxygenated by its contact with atmoſpheric air, diſſolved by the water, and again decompoſed by the copper.

M. HEBER affirms that he has been enabled to obtain a very efficacious tincture of antimony, by mixing with alcohol liquid tartar digeſted on vitrified antimony. To this article a French editor ſubjoins the following curious remark: "When we ſee remedies ſo violent, and at the ſame time ſo uncertain in their preparation, daily introduced under new forms, and admitted into the *Materia Medica*, we cannot form a very favourable opinion of the philoſophy which has hitherto enlightened that ſcience."

Profeſſor BERGMAN, of Leyden, has diſcovered a teſt for aſcertaining whether cotton be adulterated with an admixture of wool, by ſubmitting it to the action of oxygenated muriatic acid, which bleaches the cotton, while it gives a yellow tinge to the wool. The Profeſſor has, by ſimilar means, been enabled to diſtinguiſh with accuracy the medullary ſubſtance of the brain from that of the *nerves*; and to trace the latter even to their moſt remote origin.

LEONHARDI, the German editor of Macquer's Chemical Dictionary, has lately publiſhed an eſſay "*On the Reconciliation between the Theories of Phlogiſton and Oxygen.*" Van Mons remarks on this occaſion, "that this is a puerile attempt at a mixed theory, behind which the German chemiſts have entrenched themſelves after their defeat." Citizen Van Mons ought to make himſelf better acquainted with the lateſt chemical productions of Gren, Richter, Göttling and Hermbſtaedt, in the original, and he will, we doubt not, there learn that this *defeat* is not greater than that of which one hypotheſis may boaſt over another.

A work has been lately publiſhed at Paris, intitled, "*The Correſpondence of Voltaire and of Cardinal de Bernis, from 1761 to 1777, as copied from their Original Letters, with Notes, &c.*" The editor is citizen BOURGOING, ci-devant miniſter of the Republic at Madrid, and now aſſociate member of the National Inſtitute. The authenticity of the letters cannot be conteſted, as the manuſcripts are in the poſſeſſion of M. the chevalier AZARA, ambaſſador of Spain to the French Republic; who, it appears, was the friend and teſtamentary executor of the cardinal. In fact, the reader will eaſily diſcern in them the impreſs of the well known character of Bernis, as well as Voltaire's turn of wit in the epiſtolary kind. Of ninety letters in this collection, two only have been printed before, in the "*Correſpondance générale de Voltaire*;" and theſe are now printed again, to preſerve the correſpondence of thoſe two celebrated men entire.*

* The Cardinal died at Rome in 1794, that is to ſay, about 16 years after Voltaire. He had reſided in that city ſince 1769, under the characters

The National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory has juſt terminated its annual diſtribution of trees, dwarf-trees, ſhrubs and ſeeds, indigenous and exotic, to the different central ſchools of the Republic, to the gardens of rural economy, medicine, and botany, belonging to the free ſocieties of agriculture, the civil and military hoſpitals, &c. to individual naturaliſts in the Republic and the Colonies, and to foreign ſocieties and individuals correſponding with the Muſeum. It appears from this diſtribution, preſented to the miniſter of interior, that the National Garden has furniſhed 4433 live vegetables, and compoſing 3013 ſpecies; as alſo upwards of 44,060 packets of ſeeds of the laſt crop. Each ſpecies of ſeed contained on a label affixed to it the Linnæan Latin name, the French name, a deſignation of the nature of the vegetable, with inſtructions when to ſow it, &c. Theſe trees and ſeeds have been ſelected from among the vegetables of the twelve following diviſions: 1ſt, The cereal plants lately brought from Belgium, Italy, the borders of the Rhine, &c.; 2d, different ſorts of leguminous herbs, roots, &c. from foreign countries, to the number of 162; 3d, 81 ſpecies or varieties of plants, ſuſceptible of furniſhing a wholeſome fodder for cattle, on which it may be neceſſary to try experiments in different ſoils, &c.; 4th, 57 ſpecies of medicinal plants; 5th, 37 ſpecies of plants proper for the arts of ſpinning, dying, weaving, &c.; 6th, 125 ſpecies, varieties, and different races of pictureſque plants and ornamental flowers, proper to purify the air, and perfume the habitations of man; 7th, trees, ſhrubs, &c. almoſt all foreign, but naturaliſed in France, proper to be planted on lands conſidered as ſteril, or in gardens, by the highways, &c.; 8th, 307 different ſpecies of ſeeds, ſtrangers in Europe, collected in the Iſles of Trinity, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico, and brought by citizen BAUDIN; 9th, 150 ſpecies of ſeeds, collected by citizens BRUGUIERES and OLIVIER, in their voyage to the Levant, Syria, &c. This diviſion conſiſts of plants uſeful in diſeaſes, excellent fruits, and vegetables very rare in Europe, the ſpecies of which are determined and known by botaniſts; 10th, 18 ſpecies of ſeeds ſent from French Guiana, by citizen MARTIN, director of the plantations and of the ſpiceries in that colony, among which are the palm-tree which produces ſago, the nut of Bancoul, an almond good for eating, and different ſpecies of ſuperfine cottons; 11th, aſſortments of 512 general ſpecies of ſeeds, ſelected from almoſt all the claſſes, orders, and families, to form a ſeries particularly adapted for inſtruction in the ſcience of botany; 12th, and laſtly, the demands of the correſponding profeſſors and cultivators, ſpecified on liſts or catalogues, have been ſupplied out of the fund of ſeeds, annually gathered in the gardens of the Muſeum, to the number of 4300 ſpecies different from thoſe noted in the preceding diviſions.

We ſome months ſince announced the important diſcovery by Mr. ACHARD, of Berlin, of a method of making ſugar from white beet-root; we are now enabled to add further particulars reſpecting this intereſting proceſs. The diſcovery is already brought to a high degree of perfection in Pruſſia; moiſt ſugar, refined ſugar, molaſſes, &c. being now obtained in large quantities, and at a fifth of the expence of India ſugars, from the white beet! The beſt kind of root is that in which the ſkin is of a reddiſh colour, and the fleſh white. The ſoil ſhould be thoroughly cleaned from weeds, &c. and manured at leaſt a year before it is ſown. It ſhould be ploughed three times; firſt, at the beginning of autumn, ſecondly, and thirdly or laſtly, between the middle and the end of the month of April. Immediately after the third ploughing, it ſhould be carefully harrowed. Afterwards, a kind of rake, the teeth of which are from nine to twelve inches diſtant from each other, is to be drawn acroſs the land, ſo as to form lines upon it; which lines are to be croſſed by others, made by the ſame inſtrument. At the points where theſe lines croſs each other the ſeed is to be planted. The harveſt begins at the end of September, when the roots muſt be taken up with great care, that they may not be broken. The leaves and ſtalk of the plant are then to be cut off. The firſt operation in the making of the ſugar from the roots, conſiſts in waſhing and cleaning them. They muſt afterwards be ſliced, by means of a machine, or ground in a ſort

characters of miniſter to the king at the court of Rome, and protector of the churches of France. Previous to this he had been ambaſſador at Venice, miniſter of foreign affairs, diſgraced according to cuſtom, then exiled, afterwards recalled and made archbiſhop of Alby. By the French Revolution he was deprived of all his eccleſiaſtical revenues in France, and reduced to his archbiſhopric of Albano in Italy, the income of which was ſo moderate that he accepted a penſion from the court of Spain, granted at the requeſt of M. the chevalier Azara.

ſort of mill, conſiſting of a cylinder furniſhed with points, like a raſp, which turns round in a box. The roots are put into this box, and preſſed, by means of a weight, againſt the cylinder, which, upon being turned round, ſoon reduces them to a kind of pulp. After the roots have been thus ground or ſliced, the juice is preſſed out of them by means of a preſs. When this is done, a ſmall quantity of water may be poured on the remains of the roots, and they may be again ſubmitted to the action of the preſs. The juice, thus preſſed out, is to be boiled, in proper kettles or caldrons, over a gentle fire, till it is brought to the conſiſtence of a thin ſyrup. Theſe caldrons muſt have flat bottoms, and muſt be fixed in brick work, in ſuch manner that the heat may be applied only to the bottoms of them. The juice muſt be repeatedly ſkimmed whilſt boiling. When it has acquired the above-mentioned conſiſtence, it muſt be carefully ſeparated from a kind of mucilage which adheres to the bottom of the caldron. This liquor, after being ſtrained, is to be poured into a ſecond caldron, and again boiled, till it is brought to a proper conſiſtence for cryſtallization. This conſiſtence cannot well be deſcribed, but experience will ſoon point it out. The ſyrup is then to be put into ſhallow tin pans, for the ſugar to cryſtallize. Theſe pans ſhould be about the ſize of a large ſheet of paper, and the ſyrup in them ſhould not be above two or three inches in depth. They ſhould be placed upon a kind of ſtage, in a room heated pretty highly by a ſtove; and the ſtage ſhould be ſo contrived that the heat may have acceſs to every part of them. At the end of a fortnight or three weeks, the ſugar will be ſeparated, in the form of ſmall cryſtals, like grains of ſand. When this cryſtallization has taken place, the whole is to be poured into linen bags, and preſſed: the ſugar remains in the bags. The ſtrained liquor may be again boiled to a proper conſiſtence, and once more ſet to cryſtallize, in the heated room; by this means, more ſugar will be obtained. Twenty-four meaſures of roots, each of which weighs about ninety pounds (in all 2160 pounds) produce one hundred pounds of raw ſugar; that is, twenty pounds of roots produce nearly one pound of ſugar. One hundred pounds of raw ſugar give fifty-five pounds of refined ſugar, and twenty-five pounds of melaſſes. It is computed that one German ſquare mile, or ſixteen Engliſh ſquare miles, of land, properly cultivated, will produce white beet ſufficient to furniſh the whole Pruſſian dominions with ſugar. No part of the plant is uſeleſs: the leaves, ſtalks, and the remains of the roots are good food for cattle.

A uſeful paſte to ſtop holes in iron culinary utenſils has been lately invented by *Kaſtelyn*.—To ſix parts of yellow Potter's clay, add one part of ſteel filings, and a ſufficient quantity of linſeed-oil, and make the paſte of the conſiſtence of glazier's putty, with which the holes are to be filled.

M. VAUQUELIN, in a Letter to Brugnatelli, ſtates that he has lately diſcovered a new metal contained in the red-lead of Siberia.

A curious memoir has lately appeared in the 86th Number of the "*Annales de Chimie*," on the irritability manifeſted by the ſtamina of the flowers of the ſorrel-thorn, by M. DESCEMET. He conceives that this irritability, by which the ſtamina, in conſequence of being touched, incline nearly two lines, is deſtined by nature to promote the act of generation.

Dr. CARRADORI, having made ſeveral curious experiments on the reſpiration of frogs and fiſhes, ſays, he is fully convinced that frogs are obliged to reſpire to preſerve their life. He obſerves, that theſe animals, if kept under water, lived much longer when the veſſels into which they were put were left open, than when they were cloſely ſhut, and that the duration of their lives was long or ſhort, in proportion to the extent of the water in which they were caught. On being placed under water which had a thin ſurface of oil, they lived but a very ſhort time. When put into pure oil, they lived about 40 minutes.

Dr. CARRADORI, in a letter to M. Laſti, on the Digeſtive Faculties of Nocturnal Animals of Prey, ſuppoſes it no longer doubtful, that birds of prey digeſt vegetables. It appears from his experiments, that theſe animals ſupport themſelves very well on this kind of food, although it appears contrary to their nature. CARRADORI by this means explodes the erroneous opinion, that the gaſtric juice of theſe birds was homogeneous with animal ſubſtances. What is here eſtabliſhed by the experiments of Dr. CARRADORI, that carnivorous animals derive nouriſhment from the produce of plants, now appears very probable from the diſcovery, made by Fourcroy, of the exiſtence of gluten, albumen, and jelly in vegetables.

The

The administrators of the French National Museum of Natural History have sent to Perpignan a hundred and fifty plants of pitt-aloes from the Antilles, in order to establish on the dry mountains of that country a culture useful to the arts of spinning.

A French privateer having found in an English vessel a collection of bulbs of liliaceous plants, coming from Botany Bay and Port Jackson, has transmitted them to citizen GRELIER, of the Council of Antients, who has given them to the Museum. These bulbs, to the number of twenty different species, have been planted in one of the hot-houses, where they are now shooting forth their first leaves: it is presumed that most of them belong to new genera.

"*The Essays of Montaigne*," one of the most sentimental and poignant of French books, has been so disfigured in the printing, that more than six thousand capital faults have been found in the best edition. The laborious and learned citizen NAIGEON has been employed many years in re-establishing the text, and rectifying false quotations; and this incomparable work was about to be stereotyped by DIDOT, when they learned that the Minister of the Interior had formerly seen and collated at Bourdeaux an original manuscript of the Essays, with corrections and marginal additions in the hand of Montaigne. This manuscript likewise contains some very bold matter, which Mademoiselle de Gournay, the friend of Montaigne, durst not publish. DIDOT has intreated the minister to send for this valuable manuscript, in order to enrich his stereotype edition with all the additional corrections it may offer. In consequence of this request and of the wish formed by the minister himself, the Commissary of the Directory at the central administration of the department of Gironde has been charged to make search for the manuscript. Before the revolution it was in the library of the *Feuillans* monks of Bourdeaux, who possessed in their church the ashes of the author. It has been lately found again in the hands of the secretary of the *ci-devant* academy of the same city; and the commissary of the Directory, with becoming zeal, caused it to be placed (8th last *Pluviose*) in the library of the central school,—whither it is to be returned after it shall have served, under the inspection of the minister, to the edition of Pierre Didot. This edition will be employed to rectify all those which have preceded it, and may serve as a model to those which are to follow. It is to be wished, however, adds a French journalist, that the characters to be employed in this work may be larger and the lines at a greater distance than in the first stereotypes made by him, the characters of which are too small for the eyes of the generality.

Notwithstanding the reverses of the French in Italy, it is confirmed that a large convoy of the monuments of the arts which remained at Rome, have arrived on the coasts of the southern departments, and that they were instantly expedited for Lyons. This convoy consists of statues, busts, paintings, medals, cameos, books, and manuscripts. The agent charged to superintend this convoy, traversed Tuscany and Liguria in the midst of the greatest dangers, but surmounted all obstacles. Of the monuments declared French property at Rome, there remained hardly any thing but colossal statues, which, because of their weight, could not be transported by land carriage.

It appears also, that the Madonna *Della Sedia* of Raphael, which ornamented the palace *Pitti* at Florence, has been expedited for France, as well as the famous manuscript of Virgil, which was in the library of *San-Lorenzo*. This manuscript has been deposited in the hands of the central commissary of the maritime Alps, who is about to forward it to Paris.

The National Institute has given an example of the dimunitions to be made in regard to the expences of the year VIII. Those of this establishment had been laid for the year VII. at 414,000 francs. The Institute, consulting with the Minister of the Interior, has demanded for the year VIII, only 272,000 francs; that is 142,000 less than last year. It has retrenched, among other expences, that of travels, assigning as a motive that "it would conduce still further to the preservation and glory of the sciences and the arts to drive back into their antient limits the Turks and Russians," whom it brands as "implacable enemies of philosophy, of the arts, of the sciences and of all liberal ideas."

The administration of the department of the Seine and Oise had nominated Commissaries to make experiments relative to a process indicated by citizen LAMBRY, to prevent the dropping off of grapes. This process consists in making a circular incision in the wood, and in cutting away a ring of the bark about the length of two millimetres. It results from the process verbal of the commissaries, in whose presence the experiments were made at Brunoy, that the success of this method

 admits

admits not of the smallest doubt; that among a number of vine trees collected into one place, and even among the branches of the same vine, those on which the operation had been performed were not subject to the dropping off which frequently attacked the others. It should be remarked that the wood acquires a greater size above the incision, and that the operation accelerates not only the maturity of the wood, but likewise that of the fruit. It has likewise been ascertained that the vines on which the incision was made too deep and further than the bark, were spoiled both in the wood and the fruit.

Citizen FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, late minister of the interior, has sent a circular letter to all the professors and librarians of the central schools, directing them to compose, for each department, an annuary or almanack, which shall contain a summary description of their department; the traits of humanity, courage, and republicanism, displayed in the same department; the prizes proposed and obtained; the state of agriculture, of manufactures, and of commerce; meteorological observations; tables of population, of births, of mortalities, prevailing diseases; curious phenomena, &c. It appears that an annuary upon a somewhat similar plan has been already carried into execution for the department of the Lower Rhine.

The National Institute has pronounced, in its general sitting of the 5th Prairial, on the six lists of candidates proposed to it in that of the 5th Floreal. The number of voters was 112.—For the class of mathematical and physical sciences, *section of geometry*, residing member, citizen LACROIX; *section of anatomy and zoology*, associate, citizen JURINE.

For the class of moral and political sciences, *section of Geography*, associate, citizen LESCALIER.

For the class of literature and arts, *section of antient languages*, residing member, citizen CHARLES POUGENS; *section of grammar*, associate, citizen CROUZET; *section of poetry*, associate, citizen DUMOUSTIER.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

[*As this Article will in future be continued regularly, all Printsellers, Engravers and Publishers, who wish for an early Notice of their Works, are requested to forward a Copy of each as soon as published, to Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.*]

OF *books* we have had reviews upon reviews; but though the number of pictures in this country is so great, that there is scarcely a street in the metropolis without a printshop; a parish at the west end of the town without an exhibition; or a parlour without a painting or engraving; notwithstanding all this; *of pictures* and *prints* there has hitherto been no regular review!

To fill up this chasm in criticism has long been in our speculation, and we propose in our future Magazines to devote a small portion to the subject; and give a catalogue and critique of the most remarkable pictures and best executed prints. To this we shall add, occasional notices of such paintings as are consigned to this country from the continent, occasional remarks on the various exhibitions, and whatever relates to the Arts, either in painting, engraving, or sculpture. Of the last of these (sculpture) a great personage once said, "*this climate was too cold for it*,"—yet the pleasure excited by the few capital statues we have, leads us to hope the art may revive in Britain; for, though its mere antiquity gives it no claim to additional veneration, yet the recollection of its having been the pursuit and boast of that people who were the lawgivers of design, and that it established a criterion for taste, induces us to contemplate it with a kind of enthusiastic reverence.

In all our critiques on these subjects, it is our wish, and, from the present state of the Arts, we trust it will be our lot, to have more frequent occasion to confer praise than hurl censure; we are sure it will be a more agreeable task; for who would not rather gather roses than plant thistles? In every case, in our remarks on these *imitations of Nature*, we shall keep in view the maxim laid down by *Nature's Poet*,—

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

As the first exhibition in point of time,

THE SHAKESPEARE GALLERY

claims the first notice. This having been so long before the public, it does not come into

into our plan to give a regular detail of its merits or errors; suffice it for the present to observe, that the small pictures which have been last introduced, are, generally speaking, admirably painted, and the small prints which are engraved from them, are generally in a very spirited and good stile. This great work draws fast towards a conclusion: the fourteenth Number is published; that and the numbers which follow we shall notice in a future review.

MACKLIN's disposal of the pictures in his POETS' GALLERY, by a plan built on the last State Lottery, was conducted in a manner highly honourable to himself; though we fear that, from the pressure of the times, it did not prove so profitable to the proprietor as his long and generous exertions in the Arts warranted him to hope. We have been informed that this spirited tradesman has in speculation another plan, for giving to the artists of this country an opportunity of shewing how far they are improved, or are improving. Success to his endeavours!

The new streams into which the Arts are meandered are infinite! In the exhibition of *The Panorama*, we see the triumph of perspective. In Miss LINWOOD's pictures in needlework, a formidable rival of painting; and in the painted glass, by the PEARSONS of Highgate, a splendour that puts to the blush every production on canvas; but nothing which has yet appeared in this country has any claim to be put in competition with

THE MILTON GALLERY.

In sublimity of subject, grandeur of design, and spirited execution, this gallery not only takes the lead of any work now exhibiting, but perhaps of any work *of one artist* that ever was exhibited. As Milton is ranked as the English epic poet, Fuseli has attained a right to be denominated the epic painter of England; and this gallery is an honourable monument, not only of his genius, but of his industry.

In 40 pictures from the most sublime passages of our most sublime poet, there must be expected to be somewhat to blame, —but there is also much, very much, to commend. Many of the figures are as large, or larger than nature, with the contours accurately and boldly pronounced, in all the varieties of attitude in which the human figure can be placed, and the various passions, which mark *the mind's construction in the eye and countenance*, delineated with a precision of pencil and energy of thought that has been rarely equalled.

The subject gave the painter an opportunity of impressing his characters with an elevation and dignity more than human, and his talents enabled him to avail himself of the circumstance. If the figure of *Satan calling up his legions* (picture 2d) were reduced to a miniature, it would remain gigantic, grand, and sublime. *The Night Hag*, in the Lapland Orgies (picture 8th), is the finest squalid figure we ever saw. The rapture of Adam, on the first sight of Eve (No. 18), is conceived in the true spirit of poetry, and most exquisitely delineated. In picture the 22d, where

——— " The aggregated soil
" *Death with his mace petrific, cold and dry,*
" *As with a trident, smote,*"

there is a strength, an exertion, a force, that we never before saw displayed upon canvas. It is, literally, more than human.

In picture 24, the personification of " *Demoniac frenzy, moping melancholy, and moon-struck madness,*" is horribly fine; and when opposed to number 30, 31, and 32, of Faery Mab, the Friar's Lanthorn, and the Lubbar Fiend, displays a versatility of talent, and perfect knowledge of the passions. In the first of these, there is an arch comicality, which, though of quite a different description, reminded us of the late lamented President's admirable picture of *Puck*, in the Shakespeare Gallery. To say that this *little Fay*, is a fit companion for the knights *tiny Elf*, is a high praise, and it deserves it.

The last mentioned picture, of *The Lubbar Fiend*, is so heavily recumbent, so perfectly a dead weight, so completely a figure of molten lead, that, to lift him, we must employ all the powers of the lever: One might almost as soon move the Mansion-house.

Had the *Rout of Comus* (picture 35), been exhibited alone, we should perhaps have thought it entitled to praise; but with such a number of other works, that so strongly display the fervid emanations of a vigorous mind, an exuberant and poetic imagination, we thought it bordered on the theatrical.

The sketches from Milton, as well as Shakespeare, have a merit that cannot be fully felt, except by those who have seen and considered the progress of a picture from its embriotic to its finished state; but they are marked with such indications of the passions, as eminently display the artist, and prove him a perfect master of what we will for once venture to call *the*

grammar of painting, the foundation of all excellence, in which many of our present race of *picture-makers* are most miserably deficient.

Some of the sketches we hope Mr. Fuseli will at a future day finish; they have the *germ* of very fine pictures.

Our room prevents our making any farther remarks on this great undertaking, in which we wish the artist all the success to which his variety of talent and uncommon genius so fairly entitle him.

NEW PRINTS.

Three prints representing the Sea-fight off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th February, 1797, between the British Fleet under the Command of Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. and the grand Fleet of Spain, from drawings made by Lieutenant Jahleel Brenton, *engraved by* James Fittler. 20 *by* 27—*P.* 6*l.* 6*s.* *c.* 3*l.* 3*s.* Boydells.

Our late naval victories claim every commemoration that can be conferred by the pencil, and they are likely to obtain it. These three prints being copied from drawings made by a gentleman who was in the action, have every chance of being accurate representations of this interesting and honourable event. Mr. Fittler has done justice to the delineations.

Marquis Cornwallis. J. Copley, R. A.—Ben. Smith. 15 *by* 20.—*P.* 2*l.* 2*s.* *c.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Boydells.

This is one of the best portraits that has been engraved; each part is in perfect harmony; the grain is well understood, and admirably executed.

Adam and Eve, from a picture in his Majesty's Collection, painted by Velvet Breugell, *engraved by* Heath *and* James Middiman. 21 *by* 27.—*P.* 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *c.* 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Boydells.

Between the title and appearance of this print there is little analogy. It is a very fine representation of all the birds and beasts in the garden of Eden; but Adam and Eve are thrown into the distance, and so *minute* and *diminutive*, that it requires a good eye to find them out. It is a busy scene, and a brilliant print.

George protecting his bird. Stothard, R.A.—Nutter. Jefferys.

The child is simple and pretty, and the tiger-like fierceness of the cat well conceived; but the bird, which ought to be conscious of its danger, and in a flutter, is as tame, and unmoved at the danger, as if it were in the nest of its dam.

The Peasant's Little Maid. J. Russel, R. A. Nutter. Jefferys.

This *little female peasant* has an engaging character of face; she is carrying a loaf as large as herself, which having heaved out of shape in a hot oven, is not easily made out to be bread.

Shepherds' Amusement.—Berghem—Middiman. 22 *by* 30.—*P.* 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *c.* 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Boydells.

This large and fascinating landscape has, in the fore-ground, some very charming figures, engraved in a style that reminded us of Bartolozzi. The whole has a fine silver tint, and is one of the most bright and well coloured landscapes we have seen.

The Last Supper —Ben. West.—Thos. Ryder. 19½ *by* 25.—*P.* 2*l.* 2*s.* *c.* 1*l.* 1*s.* Boydells.

When printed in colours, this is one of the most splendid modern prints that we have seen. The characters are generally well marked; Judas is a complete assassin; St. John has the most interesting face; the principal figure we think the worst; tho' to give grace to such an attitude is not easy. The fingers of the hand holding the bread are preposterously long.

Lord Duncan.—Hoppner.—J. Ward. 18 *by* 26.—*P.* 2*l.* 2*s.* *c.* 1*l.* 1*s.* Boydells.

An extremely clear and fine print. The colouring of the drapery and flesh clearly understood, and distinctly marked.

Vulture and Snake—Heron and Spaniel: companion prints. Northcote.—S. W. Reynolds. 19 *by* 24. Jefferys.

The colouring of the snake has the proper glittering hue which marks this shining reptile; expressed in a manner which no man in the profession, except Dixon, would have marked so well; and Dixon has quitted the arts! The head and eye of the heron is very spirited; but in the neck, Mr. Northcote has not availed himself of the line of beauty.

Venus on a cloud. Two coloured prints engraved from drawings by Cipriani, *by* Henry Richter. *Cinderella. Two prints, designed and engraved by* Henry Richter. Richter, Newman-street.

In the first pair of these prints there is great taste; in the last much simplicity and nature.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE RELATIVE TO THE ARTS.

A new style of engraving transparencies for window-blinds, &c. &c. &c. has lately been brought to great perfection, by Orme, of Conduit-street. The Castle Spectre, Sir Bertrand, and many other works are admirable specimens, of the height to which the art may be carried, so as to give much of the effect of stained glass.

Loutherbourg's two splendid pictures of the siege of Valenciennes, and Lord Howe's

Howe's victory, were a few weeks since brought under the hammer at Christie's, to be sold for the benefit of the creditors of an artist, whose affairs were in the hands of the assignees. The original price paid for the pictures was about 300 guineas, *and the two* sold for 256l. 4s. !!! That two pictures so painted should not produce more, can only be accounted for by their being too large for common apartments. Considering their subjects, one is naturally led to ask, why one of them was not purchased for the Admiralty, and the other for the Trinity-House? They would have been quite as interesting an ornament for their great room, as the portraits of all the elder brethren, by the late Gainsborough Dupont.

The portrait of his MAJESTY at a review, from Sir William Beechey's very fine picture, is now published, and the engraver has done justice to the artist. Several portraits by this gentleman, Mr. Hoppner, and several other artists—and some very fine drawings by WESTALL, want of room obliges us to defer until our next Magazine.

The place of Secretary to the Royal Academy, vacant by the death of Mr. Boswell, is supplied by Mr. Prince Hoare. The death of Mr. Catton, and Mr. Tho. Sandby occasioned two vacancies among the Royal Academicians. Mr. Tresham, who passed several years at Rome, and Mr. Thomas Daniell, who a few years since returned from India, and has published some exquisite prints from drawings he made on the spot (which prove that magnificence is not confined to the five orders) are elected in their room. The place of Professor of Painting, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Barry, is now filled, to the honour of the Academy and the Artist, by Mr. Fuseli.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

AN Essay on Practical Musical Composition, according to the Nature of that Science, and the Principles of the greatest Musical Authors, by Augustus Frederick Christopher Kollmann, *Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.* Dale, Cornhill.

The second volume of this ingenious essay now lies before us, and strongly claims a continuance of that attention excited by the merits of the first.

Mr. Kollmann, after explaining what he means by *plan* in composition, proceeds to consider the "modulation of a piece," and "the character of a piece;" in the course of which he makes some useful remarks on the change of keys; and judiciously observes, that in imitative music all trifling, by-thoughts, and circumstances should be avoided, and the general sentiment, rather than the particular expression of the poet, be attended to by the musician: and pertinently instances the frivolity of Handel in attempting to express the swarming of flies in a chorus in Israel in Egypt. In Chapters 2, 3, and 4, he speaks of sonatas, concertos, and symphonies, as composed for one principal instrument, or for two or more, whether for domestic or orchestral use. The definition of a *fugue*, given in Chapter 5, is succinct, and scientifically correct; and the opinion of Kimberger, P. Burney, and P. Forkel, that *fugues* had their origin in the *antiphones* of the ancient church, is adduced by Mr. Kollmann with much probability of truth. His remarks (in the 6th Chapter) on simple *fugues*, are perfectly just, and the examples judiciously selected. Chapter the 7th treats of *double*, *triple*, *quadruple*, *quintuple*, and *sextuple fugues*, and contains a variety of theoretical remarks, which will be found to be curious and edifying. Speaking of the importance of a proper choice of subjects for *fugues*, the author observes, that Sebastian Bach was perhaps without a rival in that particular; and, in proof of his theoretical learning, instances the fact of his son, Emanuel, having one day shewed him a *fugue*, with a view to being informed, whether the subject would admit of any additional variety; Sebastian, casting his eye over the piece, immediately returned it, saying, "No more." This answer provoked Emanuel's curiosity, and he sat down earnestly to study, hoping to produce some new *answers*; but after the most persevering patience, only found that his father had been able to see *that* at a glance, which cost him so many hours of the most painful research to discover.

A Collection of favourite Songs, sung by Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs Franklin, Master Gray, Miss Howells and Mrs. Mountain, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook, *(Book 1st.) p.* 32. Bland and Weller.

The present collection of Vauxhall songs are, by their melodious variety and originality, calculated to support the credit of Mr. Hook's inexhaustible fancy. The airs are eight in number. The first, "I'll be true to thee, Lassie," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is a pleasing imitation of the Caledonian lay; and expresses the sentiment

sentiment of the words with much propriety and effect. "I must try another," sung by Mr. Dignum, is simple in its style, and ingenious in its accompaniments. "The Tars of Old England again and again," sung by Mrs. Mountain, though not of equal merit with either of the former two, is an easy and natural movement; and will not fail to please those who enjoy a plain and free melody. "Young William seeks my Heart to move," sung by Miss Howells, is original in its cast, and judiciously adapted to the subject of the poetry. "The Happy Waterman," sung by Mr. Denman, is a bold and open air, and the introductory symphony is novel and attractive. "To London Town I'll haste away," sung by Miss Howells, is, we are obliged to observe, deficient both in novelty and variety; but "Two Strings to your Bow," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is sprightly and engaging; and "To-morrow's a Cheat, let's be merry to-day," sung by Mr. Denman, is agreeably conceived, and closes the collection with an effect highly creditable to the ingenious author.

"*Where shall I go to seek repose*," *composed by* Mr. Matthew Payne, *Organist at Coventry: the words by* George Saville Carey. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The melody of this song is smooth and easy; but presents no traits of extraordinary feeling or genius. If the composer has not absolutely been hostile to the sentiment and character of the poetry, neither has he been *friendly* towards it; a certain insipid langour pervades the whole strain, and causes it to glide unimpressively along.

"*Lost is my quiet*," *an Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by* T. Haigh. 1s. Rolfe.

Mr. Haigh has arranged this air with considerable ability. The supplementary passages grow out of the original subject, and contribute to form an entertaining and improving exercise for the piano-forte.

"*Roy's Wife of Aldi-valloch*," *a favourite Scotch Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by* T. Haigh. 1s. Rolfe.

This deservedly celebrated ballad is extremely well calculated for the purpose to which Mr. Haigh has here applied it. In its present form, it becomes newly attractive, and particularly worthy the attention of the piano-forte practitioner.

"*The Musical Bouquet; or, Popular Songs and Ballads:*" *some of which are composed and others selected by the Editor. To which are added proper Accompanyments for the Harp or Harpsichord, and most respectfully inscribed to his Scholars, by* Edward Jones, *Bard to the Prince of Wales.* 7s. 6d. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This miscellaneous collection of vocal music comprises many pleasing airs, and occupies 47 quarto pages. Amongst the various articles, we find the engaging song performed at the festival of lord mayor, in the mayoralty of Sir Watkin Lewes, "The Invocation to Nature," from Schultz; "The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian;" "The Dirge in Cymbeline;" "Adeste Fideles," or the Portuguese Hymn on the Nativity; "Here's a Health to all good Lasses;" "Gently touch the warbling Lyre," from Geminiani; "Come all noble Souls," from Dr. Rogers; "Gather your Rose-buds while you may," from Lawes: and several excellent airs by Mr Jones, whose accompaniments are, in general, ingenious and judicious; and with those amateurs who practise the harp, harpsichord, or piano forte, will be found to add much to the value of the publication.

No. 5, *and No.* 6, *of* "*Elegant Selections*," *comprising the most favourite compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Pasiello, and other esteemed authors, consisting of Sonatas, Overtures, Capricios, Rondos and Airs, with Variations for the Piano-Forte or Harp.* 2s. W. Rolfe.

These numbers contain a variety of amusing and improving matter, both vocal and instrumental. The first piece is a sonata by Haigh, the second a Scottish air by the same author. These are succeeded by "*the Fowler*," a pleasing melody from Mozart, which closes the fifth number. No. 6 commences with a canzonetto by Haigh, after which we are presented with "the Fair Thief," a sweetly simple air by Mozart, "the Kiss," an agreeable melody by Shultz, a favourite movement composed by Mozart, and a celebrated air by Gluck. While this work continues to be conducted with that taste of choice which distinguishes the present and former numbers, we shall be enabled to recommend it to the notice of our musical readers.

"*A New and Complete Preceptor for the Trumpet and Bugle-Horn, with the whole of the Cavalry Duty*," *by* J. Hyde. 5s. Thompson.

This little work (so necessary and valuable to those who practise the above instruments), besides the cavalry duty, as approved of and ordered by the Duke of York, contains a selection of airs, marches, and quick-steps, for three trumpets; a scale of the chromatic trumpet; some airs particularly

particularly adapted to it; and a collection of bugle-horn duets, with the light infantry duty. The compiled part of the publication does credit to Mr. Hyde's taste and judgment, and the original matter is perfectly calculated for the purpose and use for which it is intended. We should not be just were we to dismiss this article without noticing that the *chromatic* trumpet owes its invention entirely to this ingenious practical musician; who at the end of the present work gives the following reasons for having attempted the improvement in which he has so well succeeded. "The *plain* trumpet being so imperfect, and so confined in its scale, I found it necessary to invent something to make it perfect, and more universal, before I could feel any satisfaction in playing it."

"Dr. Burney, in his History of Music, has taken particular notice of the *imperfect fourth* and *sixth*; which imperfection is compleatly remedied by the *chromatic* trumpet; which also expresses many notes never before attainable on this instrument."

A Second Sett of Three Duets for Two German Flutes, in which are introduced favourite National Airs, composed, and dedicated to Mr. Craeff, *by* William Ling. 5s. Rolfe.

These duetts (in the first page of which the author declares it his intention shortly to publish a set of flute duettinos) are for the most part written with elegance and contrivance. The parts are printed separately, and run with an ease and smoothness very favourable to young practitioners, as well as grateful to those of a more experienced and refined ear. The national airs introduced in the work are, "Roslin Castle," an Irish lilt, and a celebrated Welch air, which Mr. Ling has handled with so much taste and address, as to render them equally pleasing and improving.

No. 5, of "Guida Armonica; or, Introduction to the general knowledge of Music, Theoretical and Practical," in Two Parts. The First Part consisting of Sonatas, Airs and other Pieces for the Piano-Forte, with the requisite Instructions for Fingering and Expression.—The Second Part containing Essays on the several Branches of the Science, with Illustrations, Rules and Exercises of a familiar nature annexed to each. by J. Rolfe. 4s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Our musical readers will recollect that we have, some time since, recommended to their attention the four previous numbers of this ingenious and edifying work.—The present number opens with essay the sixth, on Modulation; in which Mr. Rolfe truly observes that "Modulation is that branch of the science of music, the rules of which prescribe the method of removing from one *scale* to another, and that it is from this source that the most striking and varied effects of music arise." This definition is not, we must confess, very deep; but, as far as it goes, it is perfectly correct, and, perhaps, explains enough for that stage of the science in which the student is here supposed to be occupied. The exercises on Modulation are very good. The succeeding essay on Cadences is at once entertaining and informing, and the *minor scales in their ascending order* is very useful, as well as the *irregular cadence or close on the* DOMINANT. We also approve of the exercises on the accompaniment of the *major scale* in its ascending order, in which the author ingeniously illustrates the perfect and irregular cadences. Essay the eighth treats of the *discord* of the flat 9th (as combined with its major 3d, and flat 7th), and its signatures, in which some particulars highly necessary to be known are clearly and properly explained. The annexed appendix contains an illustration of the previous exercises; and an Anthem composed by Mr. Rolfe, in which we find specimens both of taste and science.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. LUCCOCK'S FOR HIS PARADOXICAL ENGINE.

ON the 28th of February, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. JOHN LUCCOCK, Woolstapler, of Morley, near Leeds, for his invention of a machine upon Hydrostatic principles, to produce a very considerable mechanical power, and which may be applied to all the purposes of the steam engine, without the aid of fire, steam, or, water-wheel.

The principle which actuates this machine, is that property of non-elastic fluids, whereby a small quantity of them may be made to produce a great pressure. In applying this principle to mechanical purposes, Mr. Luccock uses either a cylinder and piston, of the same kind, and acting in the

the ſame manner, as thoſe do which are employed in the ſteam engine, or ſome other conſtruction which ſhall anſwer the ſame end as theſe do. The piſton, in his machine, or whatever may be ſubſtituted for it, is moved by throwing thereupon, and taking off at pleaſure, that preſſure which the fluids above mentioned furniſh us with; and this is effected by certain veſſels, pipes, and valves, adapted to the cylinder, or connected with it. There are two principal pipes; one of them called the injection-pipe, the other the eduction-pipe. Theſe machines admit of ſeveral general kinds of conſtruction, which differ from each other chiefly in the relative lengths of the injection and eduction-pipes; for, either of theſe may be longer than the other, or both of them may be of equal length.

In *Fig.* 1, *(See the Plate)* A, repreſents the cylinder, with its piſton. (In this caſe, the cylinder is cloſed at bottom.) B, is a veſſel, of any convenient form and magnitude; this is called the ciſtern, becauſe the fluid which works the machine is conveyed into it, as into a reſervoir. C, is the injection-pipe, having one end connected with the ciſtern, and the other with the cylinder, in ſuch a manner as to conduct the fluid from the ciſtern into the cylinder, below the piſton. D, is a cock, or valve, by which the paſſage of the fluid, along the pipe C, may be obſtructed at pleaſure; this is called the injection-valve, and may be placed in any part of the pipe. Another valve, or cock, at E, is denominated the eduction-valve, becauſe it is fixed in a pipe which ſerves to draw the fluid off from the cylinder, and which is therefore named the eduction-pipe.

Suppoſe an engine thus conſtructed, with all its parts placed as repreſented in the figure, and each of them properly ſupported, and fixed firmly in their ſeveral places, by means of maſonry or wood-work, or by any other means which will anſwer that purpoſe, its mode of operation may be eaſily underſtood. Let the two valves, or cocks, which may be uſed inſtead of them, be ſhut, and the piſton near to the bottom of the cylinder. Fill the ciſtern B with any kind of denſe fluid, ſuch as water, oil, mercury, or the like; this fluid, whatever it be, will deſcend along the injection pipe C, to the valve D, and is there ſtopped. Open the injection-valve D, and the fluid will endeavour to paſs into the cylinder, preſſing againſt the lower ſide of the piſton, with a force equal to the weight of a column of the ſame fluid, whoſe baſe is the area of the piſton, and its altitude equal to the height of the ſurface of the fluid in the ciſtern above that in the cylinder. If, therefore, this force be greater than the aggregate weight of the piſton, its friction againſt the inſide of the cylinder, and any other fortuitous preſſure, the piſton itſelf muſt aſcend. When it reaches the top of the cylinder, or any other convenient height, let the ſtate of the valves be altered, *i. e.* let the injection-valve D be ſhut, and the eduction-valve E be opened; the fluid in the cylinder will diſcharge itſelf, and the piſton by its own weight will deſcend. When this has regained its firſt ſituation, let the ſtate of the valves be again altered, and the ſtroke may be repeated; and ſo on, continually, while any fluid is left in the ciſtern, or can be conveyed thither.

Fig. 2. repreſents another of theſe machines: it has its injection-pipe much ſhorter than its eduction-pipe. Here alſo, A, refers to the cylinder; B, to the ciſtern. C, is the injection-pipe; and D, the injection-valve. E, points out the eduction-valve, and F, the eduction-pipe. At the lower end of this pipe is fixed a valve of any kind, opening downwards, which is kept immerſed in any open veſſel, as G, filled with the ſame kind of fluid as that which works the engine. Near to the top of the pipe, as at H, is a ſmall ſucking-pump, to be wrought by hand, or otherwiſe, which ſerves to draw the air out of the pipe, before the machine is ſet in motion; and alſo to extract any other elaſtic fluid which may afterwards get into the pipe by accident, or be diſengaged from the fluid which works the machine. At I, is a ſmall pipe, with a cock in it. One end of the pipe is immerſed in the veſſel of fluid G, the other opens into the eduction-pipe. When the pump H is uſed, open the cock K, and the fluid will aſcend in the eduction-pipe, as the air is extracted from it by the pump. The eduction pipe being filled, ſtop the cock at K, and the preſſure of the atmoſphere, upon the ſurface of the fluid in the veſſel G, will keep that in the eduction-pipe from deſcending, until the valve at E be opened.

In this ſtructure of the engine, if the piſton by any means be raiſed to the top of the cylinder, while the injection-valve is open, the fluid will follow the piſton, and riſe after it in the cylinder. But, when the valve at D is ſhut, and the other at E is opened, the fluid will begin to diſcharge itſelf through the eduction-pipe, with a velocity proportioned to the length of that pipe, (if it be not longer than about thirty-two feet,) and will produce a preſſure upon

upon the piſton anſwerable to its velocity.

Mr. LUCCOCK has ingeniouſly contrived *a valve-box*, which ſerves the cylinder both as a baſis and a bottom; he has alſo applied *a ſafety-pipe* to prevent the accidents which would reſult from the imperfect movements of the valves; and the valves themſelves he opens and ſhuts by means of a plug-beam and tumbler.

Having given motion to a piſton, and by that means to a working lever, as in the ſteam-engine, he propoſes to convey the motion thence to machinery, or the like, either by means of the common crank, or any other of the methods now in uſe, or by a new and improved crank, of which he gives a copious deſcription. The improvement conſiſts in reſolving the power of the working end of the great beam, when it is in motion, into two or more parts, and in cauſing each to operate in a direction at right angles to each other, or at an angle approaching to a right one. The power of the engine may be reſolved into two or more parts, and their united effort employed upon the circumference of a circle, by a variety of other methods; in each of which, however, he makes uſe of two or more ſpears, one of them acting at ſome angle to the other, which muſt be larger or ſmaller, as circumſtances render preferable; but, in general, the nearer the lines of their action approach to a right angle, the better. This improvement he intends to apply, not only to the paradoxical machine, but alſo to the ſteam-engine, and to any other caſe where it is neceſſary to produce a revolving motion from an alternate one.

The paradoxical machine may be applied to various purpoſes, particularly to drive machinery of any kind; to raiſe water for canals, where a ſupply of it is wanted; and to any other purpoſe whatever which requires power of this kind; excepting in the caſe where an engine ſimilar to that which is deſcribed in Fig. 1, is placed wholly and entirely in a coal-pit, coal-mine or coal-work, or in the ſhaft or paſſage to ſuch pit, mine, or work; the injection-pipe of the ſaid engine alſo riſing from the cylinder in a plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, or in a plane declining not more than twenty-five degrees from that perpendicular; the ſaid engine alſo not being furniſhed with a ſafety-pipe; and provided likewiſe that the engine, ſo ſituated, be uſed ſolely for the purpoſe of raiſing water, or coals, or both, in the ſaid pit, mine, or work, in which ſuch engine is placed.

They may be conſtructed of iron, or any other metal or ſubſtance which can endure the chemical action of the fluid which works the engine, and the preſſure occaſioned by its weight. The reſpective parts alſo may be made of different materials; as for inſtance, the ciſtern may be made of wood; the pipes, of tin or lead; the cylinder, of iron; the valves, of braſs, &c. or they may vary in other reſpects, as ſhall be deemed convenient. Alſo, the magnitude of theſe engines muſt be adapted to the ſituation in which they are placed, and the work they have to do. The proportion alſo of the different parts which compoſe them may vary at pleaſure. It it neceſſary that all the parts of the machine be properly ſupported, and fixed in their ſeveral ſituations.

*** *We earneſtly requeſt that Patentees will not omit to favour us with the uſe of a Copy of their ſpecifications.* Mr. Brewin's, *and ſome others are deferred for want of room.*

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of June, to the 20th of July.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
Typhus	3
Quotidian	1
Meaſles	3
Scarlatina	2
Acute Rheumatiſm	3
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	4
Dyſpnœa	5
Cough and Dyſpnœa	6
Aſthma	2
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	5
Pleurodyne	2
Hæmoptoe	1
Hydrothorax	3
Aſcites	5
Cephalalgia	3
Apoplexy	2
Hemiplegia	3
Epilepſy	1
Vertigo	4
Epiſtaxis	3
Dyſpepſia	6
Vomitus	2
Gaſtrodynia	8
Enterodynia	6
Amenorrhœa	4
Menorrhagia difficilis	2
Chlorofis	3

Hæmorrhois	2
Calculus	1
Dyſuria	6
Fluor albus	7
Scrophula	5
Hyſteria	3
Palpitatio	2
Hypochondriaſis	3
Chronic Rheumatiſm	11
Gout	1

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Dolores poſt partum	3
Enureſis	1
Maſtodynia	8
Abſceſſus mammarum	2

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Ophthalmia	3
Ophthalmia purulenta	2
Aphthæ	9
Convulſio	2
Tooth raſh	2
Rachitis	2

The meaſles which have lately occurred have proved a ſlight diſeaſe, ſo that, in ſome inſtances, the patient hardly required any medical aſſiſtance. The fever has been very inconſiderable, and the different catarrhal ſymptoms have been juſt ſufficient to characterize the diſeaſe. The eruption has made its appearance at the uſual time, and has gradually diſappeared, in ſome caſes, without leaving any conſiderable degree of pneumonic affection. This termination does not always take place in the diſeaſe, when it is in other reſpects favourable; ſo that a caution is neceſſary againſt too ſoon taking it for granted that all conſequences of the diſeaſe are over, when it has gone through its regular ſtages. It has ſometimes been obſerved that where the diſeaſe has been of the milder kind, the ſucceeding ſymptoms of the inflammatory and pneumonic affection have been very ſevere, and have produced conſequences that have ultimately proved fatal.

In the treatment of this diſeaſe the antiphlogiſtic plan muſt be obſerved. In ſome caſes the free uſe of the lancet has been neceſſary; though in others this neceſſity has been ſuperſeded by adminiſtering the cooling purgatives and antimonial remedies, and obſerving a ſtrictly antiphlogiſtic regimen. The cough may be palliated by demulcent remedies, to which, if there be not much fever, opiates may be added. Where the uſe of the lancet has been diſpenſed with, the application of leeches to the cheſt has ſometimes been found an expedient practice, and a bliſter applied to the ſternum has relieved under the prevalence of cough and difficult reſpiration.

Aphthæ in children have lately been more than uſually prevalent, and, in ſome caſes, have proved very obſtinate. This diſorder is very common, and very well known by thoſe who have the care of infants. It appears on the lips, the tongue, and different parts of the fauces in little white ſpecks, which in ſome caſes unite ſo cloſely as to form a kind of cruſt covering the whole inſide of the mouth and throat. The firſt crop is ſometimes ſucceeded by a ſecond: this, though it may ſometimes take place in the natural courſe of the diſeaſe, is often occaſioned by an early and injudicious attempt to remove the cruſt by ſome topical applications. To keep the bowels open by gentle laxatives, and to correct the acidity, which frequently prevails, by the teſtaceous powders, is perhaps the moſt proper plan of treatment.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete Liſt of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publiſhers, who deſire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to tranſmit copies of the ſame.

ANTIQUITIES.

LITERARY Antiquities of Greece, as developed in an Attempt to aſcertain Principles for a new Analyſis of the Greek Tongue, as applied to the elucidation of many paſſages in the ancient Hiſtory of that Country: with Obſervations concerning the Origin of ſeveral of the literal Characters in uſe among the Greeks; by the *Rev. Philip Allwood.* 4to. 1l. 7s. boards. White.

Dodſley's Chronicles of the Kings of England. Bewick's cuts. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

Domeſday, or an actual Survey of South Britain, by command of William the Conqueror; faithfully tranſlated, with Introduction, Notes, and Illuſtrations, by *Samuel Henſhall*, M. A. and *J. Wilkinſon*, M. D. F. R. S. No. I. 12s. to be compleated in 10 Numbers. Nicol.

ASTRONOMY.

A Compendious Syſtem of Aſtronomy, in a Courſe of familiar Lectures; alſo Trigonometrical and Celeſtial Problems, &c. by *Margaret Bryan.* 2d edit. 8vo. 12s. James Wallis.

AGRICULTURE.

A Synopſis of Huſbandry, being curſory Obſervations on the ſeveral Branches of rural Economy, by *John Banniſter*, gent. 7s. bds. Robinſons.

BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of George Frederick Handel, and John Chriſtopher Smith; with ſelect Pieces of Muſic, compoſed by *J. C. Smith*; with Portraits, 4to. 1l 4s. ſewed. Cadell and Davies.

DRAMA.

The Peeviſh Man, a Drama, from the German, by *C. Ludger*, eſq. 2s. 6d. Jordan, Hookham.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of Mackbeth, with Notes and *Emendations*, by *Harry Rowe*. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

The Corsicans, a Drama, from the German. 2s. Bell.

The Ugly Club, a Dramatic Caricature. 1s. Cawthorn.

Pizarro, a Tragedy in Five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane; extracted from *Kotzebue's* Spaniards in Peru, and adapted to the English Stage, by *R. B. Sheridan*, esq. 2s. 6d. Ridgway.

The Nephews, a Play, from the German of Iffland, by *Hanibal Evans Lloyd*, esq. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

Poverty and Nobleness of Mind, a Play, from Kotzebue, by *Maria Geisweiler*. 2s. 6d. Geisweiler.

EDUCATION.

Arithmetical Questions on a new Plan, intended to answer the double purpose of Arithmetical Instruction and Miscellaneous Information, with Arithmetical Tables, &c. for the use of young Ladies; by *William Butler*. Dilly.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July 1799.

FRANCE.

SOME important changes have taken place among the Rulers of the French Republic since our laſt publication.

The firſt ſymptoms of hoſtility to the Directory appeared in the Sittings of the Council of Five Hundred, on the Fifth of June, when a meſſage was ſent, deſiring information upon the ſituation of the Republic, and expreſſing ſome ſurpriſe at the ſilence which the Directory had hitherto obſerved. An addreſs to the people was at the ſame time drawn up, ſtating the dangers and difficulties to which the Republic was expoſed, declaring that the reſponſibility of the Executive Agents ſhould be enforced; and that while the Council were determined on their part not to tranſgreſs the limits preſcribed by the Conſtitution, they were reſolved at the ſame time that the Directory ſhould not exceed theirs. To this meſſage of the Council of Five Hundred, the Directory returned no anſwer. On the 16th, the United Committees moved, that another meſſage ſhould be ſent, deſiring an anſwer to the preceding one; and that, till it ſhould be received, the ſitting ſhould be permanent. This was reſolved upon, and immediately communicated to the Council of Ancients, who alſo voted their ſitting permanent. At ſeven in the evening the Directory ſent a meſſage, in which they ſtated, that they were engaged in drawing up an anſwer, and that the documents ſhould be furniſhed on the next day. But the Councils, upon the obſervation of a member that ſome movement againſt the national repreſentation was expected, refuſed to adjourn. They then proceeded to annul the nomination of Treilhard to the Directory, as contrary to the 136th Article of the Conſtitution. Gohier was appointed in his ſtead. On the next day a communication was made by the Directory, in anſwer to the meſſage from the Council of Five Hundred on the Fifth of June. This communication was ſhort and unſatisfactory, and indirectly accuſed the Council of calumniating the Directory.—The Council reſented this with great fury.—Bertrand, of Calvados, in a very animated ſpeech, defended the legiſlature, and commented, with great ſeverity, upon the conduct of the Directory.—Boulay, of La Meurthe, denounced Merlin and Lepaux, characteriſing the former as a man of a trifling mind, the latter as a fanatic. He hinted at the neceſſity of ſtriking a blow, if they did not reſign. Another member moved for a decree of accuſation againſt Merlin.

The Council reſolved, on the 17th, in the afternoon, that every perſon who ſhould make an attempt upon the ſafety and liberty of the legiſlature, or any of its members, ſhould be outlawed. In the evening a meſſage, ſigned by Barras, communicated to the Council the reſignation of Merlin and Lepaux. Roger Ducos and General Moulins were appointed to fill their places.

Lucien Buonaparte, in the name of a Committee, on the 19th, preſented a report upon the conduct of the Directory, and on the finances. Upon this occaſion, a member denounced the embezzlements of Scherer, and the falſe calculations of Ramel, the Miniſter of Finance. On the 20th, one of the diſtricts of Paris congratulated the Council upon the energy it had diſplayed, and accuſed Reubel, Merlin, Lepaux, Scherer, and François de Neufchateau, as authors of the tyranny which had exiſted. On the next day a report was preſented upon the meaſures to be adopted at the preſent criſis. The Preſidency of the Directory being vacant by the reſignations, Sieyes was appointed to that ſeat.

The New Directory, on the 27th of June, ſent a meſſage to the two Councils, giving an account of the ſtate in which they had found the Republic, upon their admiſſion to power; they did not diſſemble the dangers by which it was ſurrounded. "It was but too true," ſaid they, "that a fatal ſyſtem, that ill-founded prejudices, had removed from public functions and employments citizens beſt qualified to maintain the high deſtinies of the Republic; that almoſt all the adminiſtrations conſiſted either of weak and inefficient men, or of enemies to the Republican Conſtitution, and that of courſe it was neceſſary that they ſhould be new-modelled.—It was alſo true, that, emboldened by the weakneſs or connivance of the public functionaries, the robbers who infeſted the interior of the Republic, had appeared with new audacity, and deſolated ſeveral departments of the Weſt and South—the purchaſers of national property were attacked, and travellers and public vehicles were no longer ſafe on the highways—And that the produce of the taxes were pillaged at the different places of collection, and on the way to the treaſury—all theſe crimes too were committed

committed in the name of the Throne and the Altar."

ITALY.

In our laſt we had only time to notice the entrance of the Auſtro Ruſſian forces into the city of Turin; the following are the leading particulars of theſe movements.—On the 26th of May, General Melas, having firſt paſſed the Seſſia, and encamped on that river, broke up from this poſition, paſſed the Stura, and advanced in ſuch a manner againſt Turin, as to bear with his left wing upon the Reggio and Barſo; and with his right, behind Madonna della Campagna. At nine at night all the 12-pounders and howitzers were ſo kept in readineſs, that the town could be bombarded from all ſides after midnight, and the entry into it rendered eaſier. On the 27th, the city of Turin was ſummoned to ſurrender by General Vukaſſovich, who commanded the advanced guard; upon refuſing, ſome ſhells were thrown into the city, by which one of the houſes ſituated near the Po gate was ſet on fire. This induced the well diſpoſed inhabitants to open that gate, notwithſtanding the enemy's oppoſing it. Two ſquadrons of the 7th huſſars immediately forced their way into the city, and purſued the flying enemy as far as the gate of the citadel, where upwards of forty of them were made priſoners. As many of the French troops as were able, threw themſelves into the citadel; whereupon General Kaim's diviſion occupied the city, and was ordered to manage the blockade of the citadel within the city. In the arſenal, and on the ramparts, were found upwards of 360 pieces of cannon, beſides a conſiderable quantity of balls and bombs, more than 6000 cwts. of powder, and other artillery ſtores. The French left behind them an hoſpital with 215 ſick men. Upon the Allied forces entering Turin, the French cannonaded the city for one hour from the citadel; they repeated the cannonade again from day-break till five o'clock in the morning; but a convention was afterwards entered into, by which they engaged to refrain from further hoſtilities againſt the city.

After theſe ſucceſsful movements of the Auſtro-Ruſſians, the affairs in Italy for a ſhort time appeared to turn in favour of the French arms. On the 16th of June, General Victor reached Placenza with his diviſion, where he attacked the Auſtrians, fought them for ſix hours, and repulſed them with loſs. Part of them threw themſelves into the caſtle, whither 26 pieces of cannon had lately been conveyed from Pizzighitone: the remainder paſſed the Trebia, and retreated to the caſtle of St. Giavanno. On the 27th, the Auſtrians attacked him, but were repulſed. About this time General Macdonald advanced, and drove the Auſtrians from Modena and Parma, and proceeded to Placenza, which he took, with a view to make himſelf maſter of the paſſages of the Po. General Moreau haſtened from Genoa, and entered Tortona, defeating the Allies, who loſt 4500 men, in killed and priſoners. But theſe advantages were tantalizing; for Field Marſhal Suwarrow, perceiving the intention of the French Generals Macdonald and Moreau to join their whole forces and attack his own ſcattered troops, immediately collected a large body of them at Aleſſandria. On the 15th of June he marched from that city. In the mean time General Macdonald had fallen upon General Hohenzollern, and had obliged him to croſs the Tidione with conſiderable loſs. General Ott had alſo been obliged to retire from Reggio to Placenza. On the 17th, the French attacked General Ott, and compelled him to fall back, when the arrival of the army, under the command of Field Marſhal Suwarrow, enabled him to gain ſome little advantage over the French, from whom he took one piece of cannon.

On the 18th, the Auſtro-Ruſſian army marched in three columns to attack the French. Theſe columns moved at twelve o'clock. The country about them was perfectly flat, and very much interſected with ditches and rows of vines. It does not appear that the French occupied any particular poſition. The Ruſſian grenadiers attacked, on that afternoon, an advanced corps of two battalions, with two pieces of cannon, at Caſſaleggio, and took them priſoners. The French line retired behind the Trebia; but it was too late in the evening, and the Auſtrian troops were too much fatigued to make a general attack, which was ordered for the next morning. The Trebia is the moſt rapid river in Italy. The diſtance from one bank to the other is near a mile; the intermediate ſpace an open ſand, divided by ſeveral ſtreams, which, at this ſeaſon of the year, are fordable any where. The French occupied the right bank, the Allies the left.

On the 19th, while the Allies were preparing to refreſh themſelves previouſly to the propoſed attack, the French began a very heavy fire upon the whole line, and croſſed the river. For a moment they ſucceeded in turning the right of the

Ruſſians

Ruſſians at Caſſaleggio, and obliged them to fall back; but at this inſtant Prince Prokration, who had been detached with the ſame intent on the left of the French, fell upon their rear and flank, and took one piece of cannon, and many priſoners. The French, however, did not give up their object. They gallantly renewed the attack upon the village of Caſſaleggio, but were always repulſed by the obſtinate valour of the Ruſſians. The attack upon the centre and left was equally violent, and alternately ſucceſsful. For ſome time the victory was doubtful; but at night the whole French line were compelled to relinquiſh the attack and recroſs the Trebia. It was the intention of Field Marſhal Suwarrow to have followed them the next morning; but the French army retired in the night.

On the 20th in the morning, the Allied forces croſſed the river in two columns. The Ruſſians on the right marched to Settima, Montaruno, and Zena, where a number of wounded and the guard were made priſoners. The left column, compoſed of Auſtrians, marched on the great road from Placenza to Parma, as far as Ponte Novo. On the 21ſt, the army moved on to Fierenzola, General Ott was detached with a corps of Auſtrians in purſuit of the French: ſeveral priſoners were made by him. He reported, that the French army were retiring in two columns, one upon Parma, the other upon Forte Novo; and Prince Hohenzollern advanced again to Parma. Seven pieces of cannon, four French Generals, and about three or four thouſand priſoners, according to the account of the Auſtrian commander at Melas, fell into the hands of the Allies in this affair, whoſe acknowledged loſs was however not leſs than 5000 in killed and wounded.

About the ſame time, the important citadel of Turin ſurrendered.—It was agreed that the garriſon ſhould return to France immediately, to be exchanged for an equal number of Auſtrian priſoners. Field Marſhal Suwarrow was expected to march on the 24th to Aleſſandria, in order to cover the ſieges of that town and of Tortona. General Macdonald retreated in perfect good order, by Forte Novo, towards Leghorn and Genoa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 12th of July, after the royal aſſent had been given by commiſſion to ſeveral bills, his majeſty put an end to the ſeſſion by a ſpeech from the throne, "Stating that the favourable appearances which he announced at the commencement of the ſeſſion, had been followed by ſucceſſes beyond his moſt ſanguine expectations—that the progreſs of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian arms had nearly accompliſhed the delivery of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French Republic—that he had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that internal tranquility was reſtored in his kingdom of Ireland—that the removal of the only remaining naval force of the enemy to a diſtant quarter muſt nearly extinguiſh even the precarious hope which the traitorous and diſaffected before entertained of foreign aſſiſtance: but that his great reliance reſted on the experienced zeal and bravery of his troops, and on the unſhaken loyalty of his ſubjects in both kingdoms: that its ultimate ſecurity could alone be inſured by an entire union with Great Britain. He concluded with obſerving, that it was impoſſible to compare the events of the preſent year with the ſtate and proſpects of Europe, at the diſtance of a few months, without acknowledging the viſible interpoſition of Divine Providence, in averting thoſe dangers which threatened the overthrow of the eſtabliſhments of the civilized world."—The parliament was then prorogued till the 27th of Auguſt next.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Manſel Dawkin Manſel, eſq. of Lethbury Houſe, Burks, to Miſs Browne, only daughter of Wm. Browne, eſq. of Bedford-row.

At St. Bride's, Fleet-ſtreet, Richard Harriſon Pearſon, eſq. captain in the navy, and ſon to Sir Richard Pearſon, of Greenwich Hoſpital, to Miſs Maria Holmes, of Weſtcomb-park, near Greenwich.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Ordway, of Piccadilly, to Miſs Harriſon, of Knightſbridge.

At Chiſwick, the Reverend Thos. Horne, eldeſt ſon of Dr. Horne, to Miſs Cecilia Zoffany, ſecond daughter of John Zoffany, eſq.

At St. James's, Weſtminſter, Rev. Arthur Young, ſon of Arthur Young, eſq. ſecretary to the board of agriculture, to Miſs Griffiths.

John Robley, eſq. to Miſs Blake.

Thomas Heathcote, eſq. to Miſs Freeman.

At

At Richmond, Rev. Wm. Bewcher, to Miss Dabadie. Mr. Lawrence, of Ludgate-street, linen-draper, to Miss Harriet Jarvis, of Ludgate-street.

At Fulham, Rees Goring Thomas, esq. to Miss Hovel.

At St. Mary-le-bone, George Meredeth, esq. of Harley-place, to Miss E. G. Saunders, of Oxford-street.

At St. John's, Westminster, Mr. William Hudson, of Abingdon-street, to Miss Cotton, of Richmond. William Keating, esq. son of Colonel Keating, to Miss Cameron, of Enfield.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alexander Johnston, esq. of Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Lord Wm. Campbell.

At Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. Rich. Lockwood, of Fifield, Essex, to Miss Mary Manners Sutton, youngest daughter of the late Lord George Sutton. Admiral John Carter Allen, to Mrs. Freeman, of Devonshire-place.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, J. L. Williams, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Davies, eldest daughter of Matthew Davies, esq. of Cardiganshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, D. S. Dugdale, esq. of Warwickshire, to the Honourable Charlotte Curzon, youngest daughter of Lord Curzon.

Died.] At Dulwich, Mrs. Palmer, wife of J. Palmer, esq. treasurer of Christ's hospital.

At Lewisham, aged 70, Joseph Collyer, esq.

At Lambeth, Mr. M. Lawrence, late of the Strand.

At Newington, aged 29, Mr. W. White, youngest son of the late B. White, esq. of Fleet-street.

In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, John Ravel Frye, esq.

At Richmond, Philip Palmer, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 84, Mrs. Winstanley, mother of general Braithwaite; she was a woman beloved and respected by all who had the happiness of her acquaintance.

At Kensington palace, Mrs. Weston, relict of the late Robert Weston, esq.

At Hampstead, Sir John Antruther, bart.

In Great Portland-street, Mr. James Balfour.

At Egham-hill, Mrs. Bunbury, wife of H. W. Bunbury, esq.

In Little St. Helens, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of James Hutchinson, esq.

At Chelsea, Mr. William Curtis, author of the Botanical Magazine, and several other works.

At Whitehall, W. Sleigh, esq.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, James Lawsell, esq.

At his chambers in Lyon's Inn, Mr. Richard Blackiston.

In Bedford-row, Jacob Wilkinson, esq.

At her apartments, Mrs. Creswell, many years housekeeper to the Treasury.

Aged 75, Thomas Brookes, esq. of Cateaton-street.

At Blackheath, Miss Macleod, daughter of Patrick Macleod, esq. of Bread-street.

In Thorney-street, Bloomsbury, Henry Turnbull, esq. of the navy.

At Greenwich, aged 76, Mrs. Parr.

At Lambeth, Mr. Benjamin Lancaster, formerly hop-factor in the Borough.

At Kensington Gravel Pits, Mrs. Simmons, wife of Thomas Simmons, esq.

At Putney, Mrs. Mackelerin. Aged 74, Mrs. Ann Dignum, mother of Mr. Dignum, of Drury-lane theatre.

In the Strand, Mr. Sael, a respectable bookseller.

At Pentonville, aged 17, Mr. John Highmore, son of the late John Field Highmore.

At Hampton Court, in her 85th year, Lady Dowager Dungannon, relict of the late Lord Viscount Dungannon, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Aged 65, the Right Honourable Sir James Eyre, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was educated at Winchester school, from whence he was removed to St. John's College, Oxford, and having improved the native powers of his mind by a classical education, he proceeded to the study of the law. His practice at the bar was never very considerable; but his judicial career was not less remarkable from the early period at which it commenced, than illustrious from the ability with which it was uniformly supported. In 1762, he was elected Recorder of London, being then in the 28th year of his age. In 1772, he was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and knighted. On the resignation of Sir John Skynner, in 1787, he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and in 1792 executed the high office of first commissioner during the vacancy in the Chancellorship. At this period he was also sworn a Member of the Privy Council. His last promotion was in 1793, when he succeeded Lord Loughborough as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

In Oxford-street, suddenly, and in the prime of life,—Revely, a celebrated architect, and a man of great attainments in his science. He had followed ATHENIAN STUART in his travels through Greece, and residence at Athens; and had availed himself of all the advantages which might be derived from visiting the architectural remains in that part of the East. His collections of drawings, which were made during his oriental progress, are universally known to all the lovers of art, and admirers of classic antiquity. His principal work is the new church at Southampton, which possesses great merit as it is; and would have been a very distinguished monument of his talents, if his original design had been compleated. His plans for wet-docks

on the Thames, which were offered to the consideration of Parliament, display a very comprehensive knowledge of the various branches of his profession connected with such an undertaking. It is said, that he first suggested the conversion of the Isle of Dogs to that use to which it is to be applied. In consequence of some flattering expectations of being employed to erect a suite of buildings at Bath, Mr. R. made designs of great beauty and elegance, and replete with convenience, for a new arrangement of the public baths of that city: but this hope was never realised. Mr. Revely was the editor of the posthumous volume of Stuart's Antiquities of Greece, and was peculiarly qualified by his local and professional knowledge for such an undertaking. Having been a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and possessing all those subsequent advantages derived from travel and residence in Italy and Greece, it might have been supposed that he had a very fair prospect of success in his profession. But Revely was too sincere in the declaration of his sentiments, and too sarcastic in delivering them to attain popularity. He once made a journey to Canterbury with a set of admirable designs for a county infirmary, in consequence of an advertisement from the corporation of that city, inviting architects to make proposals for the erection of such an edifice. His designs were approved and admired: but the committee appointed to conduct the business, proposed to purchase the drawings, and entrust the execution of them to a country builder, in order to save the expence of an architect. Mr. Revely, who entertained a very high opinion of his profession, was so much mortified at this proposal, that he warmly observed, that to commit a work of consequence to a common carpenter when an architect was at hand, would be as injudicious, as if any one in a case of great danger should apply to an apothecary when he could consult a physician. Most unfortunately for Revely, the chairman of the committee was an apothecary; and the architect and his designs were most unceremoniously dismissed. Mr. Revely was a man of the strictest integrity, and the little eccentricities of his character, in no respect weakened its main supporters.

At his seat at Knole, in Kent, in the 55th year of his age, John Frederic Sackville, Duke of Dorset. His grace was the son of the late Lord John Sackville, by a sister of the present Marquis of Stafford, and nephew of the late Duke of Dorset. Whilst Mr. Sackville he sat some time in parliament for the county of Kent, and was called up to the House of Peers, in 1769, on the death of his uncle. His grace, long known by the familiar name of Jack Sackville, was for many years well known on the *cricket grounds* as an excellent player. Whilst a member of the House of Commons, and for some time after he succeeded to the title, he did not occupy any place under government, although during the American war he generally supported the administration. Indeed, being little disposed to business his lordship employed much of his time in cricket and gallantry. On the change of ministry in 1783 he came into place, and during the short administration of Lord Lansdowne was appointed captain of the yeoman of the guard; but lost this place again when the coalition ministry came into power. The duke voted against Mr. Fox's India Bill, and was afterwards appointed ambassador to France by Mr. Pitt. While in this capacity his grace experienced what would have been a very mortifying circumstance to most other men, an almost total deprivation of diplomatic employment. Mr., now lord Grenville; Mr. Eden, now lord Auckland; and Mr. Craufurd, were sent to transact such business and conclude such treaties as were thought necessary. But the duke was no ways affected by this apparent slight, except as it gave him leisure for his pleasures and gallantries. When the affairs of France, by the breaking out of the revolution, began to require great attention on the part of our ambassador, the minister thought proper to recall his grace, having previously decorated him with the ribbon of the order of the garter; and, on his return (1789) consoled him by the appointment to the post of lord steward of his majesty's household. Soon after he had the good fortune to obtain in marriage Miss Cope, daughter of the present lady Liverpool by her first husband, Sir Jonathan Cope, a young lady about half his own age; by her he had one son and one daughter. From the declining state of his health, or some other cause, his grace resigned the place of lord lieutenant of the county of Kent, with which he had been invested ever since the death of his uncle; and lord Romney succeeded to the post. His grace retained his office of lord steward for some time longer, but resigned it previous to his death.

Dr. Edward Smallwell, bishop of Oxford, this reverend prelate has been in the road to preferment ever since the year 1766, when he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, in which station he continued many years. In 1775 he was appointed one of the canons of Christ Church, from whence he was removed in 1783 to the bishoprick of St. David's, on the promotion of Dr. Warren to the see of Bangor, where he continued five years; and on the death of Dr. Butler, he was translated to Oxford.

SCOTLAND.

Thomas Elder, Esq. of Farneth, whose death was announced in our last Number, was Colonel of one of the battalions of Edinburgh Volunteers, Post-master-General for Scotland, and late Chief Magistrate of the Scottish Metropolis.

Mr. Elder was the son of respectable and industrious parents. He was, in early youth, placed with Mr. *Husband*, an eminent wine-

merchant in Edinburgh. By steady assiduity, activity, fidelity, and expertness in business, he soon recommended himself to the entire confidence of that gentleman. In consequence of this, he was received into partnership with his master, obtained his only daughter in marriage; and succeeded, at last, to his fortune, and to the whole business of the house.

Conducting that business in a very honourable manner, and being much esteemed among his fellow-citizens, for the worth and amiableness of his character; he was, in due time, invited to become a member of the City Magistracy. Manliness and candour in the unavoidable contests of city-politics; great attention to those common interests of the burgh, which were under the care of its magistrates, and that union of firmness with gentleness, which forms the happy mean between blameable facility and impotent imperiousness, quickly acquired to Mr. ELDER, an extraordinary influence in the Town-Council, and great popularity among every class of his fellow-citizens.

About the time of the commencement of the present revolutionary troubles of Europe, Mr. Elder was raised to the dignity of Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, the highest office of city-magistracy in Scotland. In discharging its functions, he was confessed to display, in a more eminent degree than before, all those excellent qualities which had already recommended him to general esteem.

He had been in office for the usual time, and had distinguished his administration by as many wise and beneficent measures for the regulation of all the city concerns, as were ever crowded within so short a period. But, sedition, and a spirit of what was falsely called *political reform*, beginning to threaten the tranquillity of Edinburgh; it was thought indispensibly requisite to the public welfare, to prevail with Mr. Elder again to engage in the very difficult duties of the Chief Magistracy. Without one violent act of power, without exciting the clamours even of those who might be inclined to sedition, without exposing himself to any murmuring accusation, as if he had been actuated by selfishness, or a spirit of servility to Government, he successfully suppressed all the outbreakings of sedition, and almost entirely extinguished every latent spark of its dangerous fires. Even after he went again out of office, that species of firm, yet not outrageous, policy of which he had set the example, being still maintained, was still effectual toward the preservation of the public tranquillity. Though no longer Chief Magistrate, Mr. Elder continued to hold, by his abilities and virtues, almost equal influence in the municipal administration of Edinburgh, as if he had been still actually Lord-Provost. The example of his prudent political conduct was happily imitated in the other Scottish Burghs. That which might have seemed to wear a suspicious aspect, if it had been directly enjoined from the ministers of the national government, was received as unquestionably wise and patriotic from a merchant and city magistrate. The town council of Edinburgh feared to trust their supreme executive authority, into a diversity of hands, during the continuance of the present war; and for nearly these last ten years, Mr. Elder, and the present Lord Provost, Sir James Stirling, have been alternately chief magistrates of the Scottish metropolis.

In the measure of embodying the volunteers of Edinburgh, Mr. Elder took a very active part. His encouragement contributed greatly to induce his fellow-citizens to enter the volunteer companies. Of one of the battalions he was, with general approbation, appointed colonel. He was indefatigably attentive to the duties of this command, as to every other public function in which he at any time engaged.

As chief magistrate of the city, he was one of the leading patrons of the University of Edinburgh. Never was the conduct of any Lord Provost more agreeable to the illustrious professors in that famous seminary. He was always careful to treat them with the respect due to their virtues and talents; and to promote the interests of the institution, by every beneficent means which he had it in his power to employ. Of the plan for the erection of a new edifice for the accommodation of the professors and their classes, he was one of the first authors. He exerted himself with extraordinary activity and public spirit in promoting the subscription to defray the expence of the building; it was not without great uneasiness, he saw it remain so long in an unfinished state.

It is impossible for the writer of this to enumerate all those instances in which provost Elder's judgment and care contributed to improve the police, and all the ordinary concerns of the municipal government of the city of Edinburgh; suffice to say, that they were both numerous and eminently beneficial; and that they will long occur to observation, in almost all that is signally worthy of notice in that town.

He excelled in supporting the exterior decorums of magistracy. That hospitality to illustrious strangers, which is honourable for the magistracy of such a capital as Edinburgh to exercise, was never displayed in a more becoming manner, than during the provostship of Mr. Elder. Whatever other functions he had to perform, derived always new advantage from his manner of doing them.

Upon a vacancy in the office of postmaster-general for Scotland, the qualities which Mr. Elder had so usefully exhibited, made it very desirable that he might accept that office. He could not refuse his service to the public in a situation so honourable. For a few of the last years of his life, he discharged its duties, and with the same general approbation which had attended his conduct in every other engagement.

He was highly virtuous and amiable in private life. A numerous family ſurvive to lament his loſs. Succeſs in trade, prudent economy, and ſome official emoluments, have enabled him to leave them in a condition of reſpectable independence. His eldeſt daughter is the lady of the reverend Dr. Baird, principal of the Univerſity of Edinburgh; a gentleman who, to very eminent accompliſhments as a ſcholar and a preacher, joins extraordinary activity in beneficence, and a remarkable and unaffected diſplay of that mild gravity and happy propriety of manners, which become his official ſituation. Mr. Elder's death has been univerſally lamented by his fellow-citizens; and his obſequies have been celebrated with every honourable teſtimony of public ſorrow.

James Burnet, Lord Monboddo, whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number, was a deſcendant from an ancient family in the ſhire of Kincardine. He received his education at a Scottiſh univerſity, at a time when an undiſtinguiſhing enthuſiaſm for all that bore the name of the claſſical literature of Greece and Rome, was much more predominant than it is at preſent in Scotland. Chooſing to embrace the profeſſion of a lawyer, he paſſed ſucceſsfully through the ordinary courſe of preliminary, juridical ſtudies; and was, in due time, received a member of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. From early youth, his application to his literary and juridical ſtudies, was ſeverely diligent. In the year 1767, he obtained a judges' ſeat, on the bench of the Scottiſh Court of Seſſion; and diſcharged the duties of that high office with an aſſiduity, a patience, a clear intelligence, and an uprightneſs, which do honour even to juſtice herſelf. The courſe of his ſtudies led him to attempt the compoſition of a work, which might raiſe his name to diſtinction among men of letters. He reſolved that his firſt work ſhould afford, to the confuſion and aſtoniſhment of the moderns, a complete vindication of the wiſdom and eloquence of his admired ancients. The firſt volumes of his *Origin and Progreſs of Language*, were, in conſequence of this reſolution, at length given to the public. Theſe volumes were peruſed by critics with ſentiments of mingled reſpect, ridicule, and indignation. With the philoſophical hiſtory of language, his plan neceſſarily involved that of civility and knowledge.

Thoſe critics who were partial to modern literature, on account of their ignorance of that of antiquity, or who, though not unacquainted with the more popular of the ancient authors, were, however, ſtrangers to the deeper myſteries of Greek erudition, condemned Lord Monboddo's work with bitter and contemptuous cenſure. The Scottiſh literati, almoſt to a man, declared it to be unworthy of peruſal with any other view, than to be amuſed by its ridiculous abſurdity. Nothing, it was ſaid, but the ſtrange abſurdity of his opinions, could have hindered his book from falling dead-born from the preſs. In England, however, its reception was ſomewhat leſs unpropitious to the author's hopes. In the late Mr. Harris, of Malmeſbury, he found an admirer and literary friend, who was himſelf deeply verſant in Grecian learning and philoſophy, and was exceedingly delighted to meet with one that had cultivated theſe ſtudies with equal ardour, and worſhipped the excellence of the ancient Greeks, as far above all other excellence. His private life was ſpent in the practice of all the ſocial virtues, and in the enjoyment of much domeſtic felicity. He married Miſs Farquharſon, a very amiable woman, by whom he had a ſon and two daughters. Although rigidly temperate in his habits of life, he, however, delighted much in the convivial ſociety of his friends: and among theſe he could number almoſt all the moſt eminent of thoſe who were diſtinguiſhed in Scotland for virtue, literature, or genuine elegance of converſation and manners. One of thoſe who eſteemed him the moſt highly, was the late Lord Gardenſtone; a man who, though his propenſities to ſenſual pleaſure, and his habits of diſſipation, were very different from the ſanctity of the manners of Monboddo, poſſeſſed, however, no mean portion of the ſame overflowing benignity of diſpoſition, the ſame unimpeachable integrity as a judge, the ſame partial fondneſs for literature and for the fine arts. His ſon, a very promiſing boy, in whoſe education he took great delight, was, indeed, ſnatched away from his affections by a premature death: but, when it was too late for ſorrow and anxiety to avail, the afflicted father ſtifled the emotions of nature in his breaſt, and wound up the energies of his ſoul to the firmeſt tone of Stoical fortitude. He was, in like manner, bereaved of his excellent lady, the object of his deareſt tenderneſs; and he endured the loſs with a ſimilar firmneſs, ſtrted to do honour either to philoſophy or to religion.

In addition to his office, as a judge in the ſupreme Civil Court, in Scotland, an offer was made to him of a ſeat in the Court of Juſticiary, the ſupreme criminal court. But, though the emoluments of this place would have made a convenient addition to his income, he refuſed to accept it; leſt its buſineſs ſhould too much detach him from the purſuit of his favourite ſtudies. His patrimonial eſtate was ſmall, not affording a revenue of more than 300l. a year. Yet he would not raiſe the rents; would never diſmiſs a poor old tenant for the ſake of any augmentation of emolument offered by a richer ſtranger; and, indeed, ſhewed no particular ſolicitude to accompliſh any improvement upon his lands,—ſave that of having the number of perſons who ſhould reſide upon them, as tenants, and be there ſuſtained by their produce,

duce,—to be, if poſſible, ſuperior to the population of any equal portion of the lands of his neighbours.

The vacations of the Court of Seſſion afforded him leiſure to retire every year, in ſpring and in autumn, to the country; and he uſed then to dreſs in a ſtyle of ſimplicity, as if he had been only a plain farmer, and to live among the people upon his eſtate with all the kind familiarity and attention of an aged father among his grown-up children. It was there he had the pleaſure of receiving Dr. Samuel Johnſon, with his friend James Boſwell, at the time when theſe two gentlemen were upon their well-known journey through the Highlands of Scotland. Johnſon admired nothing in literature ſo much as the diſplay of a keen diſcrimination of human character, a juſt apprehenſion of the principles of moral action, and that vigorous common ſenſe which is the moſt happily applicable to the ordinary conduct of life. Monboddo delighted in the refinements, the ſubtleties, the abſtractions, the affectations of literature; and in compariſon with theſe, deſpiſed the groſſneſs of modern taſte, and of common affairs. Johnſon thought learning and ſcience to be little valuable, except ſo far as they could be made ſubſervient to the purpoſes of living uſefully and happily with the world upon its own terms. Monboddo's favourite ſcience taught him to look down with contempt upon all ſublunary, and eſpecially upon all modern things; and to fit life to literature and philoſophy, not literature and philoſophy to life. James Boſwell, therefore, in carrying Johnſon to viſit Monboddo, probably thought of *pitting* them one againſt another, as two game-cocks, and promiſed himſelf much ſport from the colloquial conteſt which he expected to enſue between them. But Monboddo was too hoſpitable and courteous to enter into keen contention with a ſtranger in his own houſe. There was much talk between them, but no angry controverſy, no exaſperation of that diſlike for each others well-known peculiarities with which they had met. Johnſon, it is true, ſtill continued to think Lord Monboddo, what he called *a prig* in literature.

To unfold and to vindicate the principles of the Grecian philoſophy more fully than could be conveniently done in his book on the *Origin and Progreſs of Language*, Lord Monboddo engaged in the compoſition of a work under the title of *Ancient Metaphyſics*. On his viſits to London, Lord Monboddo met with ſo many more men of profound erudition than he had opportunity to converſe with at the places of his ordinary reſidence, that a journey to the capital became a very favourite amuſement of his periods of vacation from the buſineſs of the court to which he belonged. For a while, he accuſtomed himſelf to make this journey once a year. A carriage, a vehicle that was not in common uſe among the ancients, he conſidered as an engine of effeminacy and ſloth, which it was diſgraceful for a man to make uſe of in travelling. To be dragged at the tail of a horſe, inſtead of mounting upon his back,—ſeemed, in his eyes, to be a truly ludicrous degradation of the genuine dignity of human nature. In all his journies, therefore, between Edinburgh and London, he was wont to ride on horſeback, with a ſingle ſervant attending him. He continued this practice, without finding it too fatiguing for his ſtrength, till he was between eighty and ninety years of age. Within theſe few years, on his return from a laſt viſit, which he made on purpoſe to take leave before his death of all his old friends in London, he became exceedingly ill upon the road, was unable to proceed, and had he not been overtaken by a Scottiſh friend, who prevailed with him to travel for the remainder of the way in a carriage, he might perhaps have actually periſhed by the way ſide, or breathed his laſt in ſome dirty inn. From that time he never again attempted an equeſtrian journey to London.

A conſtitution of body naturally framed to wear well and laſt long, was ſtrengthened to Lord Monboddo by exerciſe, guarded by temperance, and by a tenor of mind too firm to be deeply broken in upon by thoſe paſſions which conſume the principles of life. In the country he always uſed the exerciſes of walking in the open air and of riding. The cold bath is a mean of preſerving the health, to which he had recourſe in all his ſeaſons, amid every ſeverity of the weather, under every inconvenience of indiſpoſition or buſineſs, with a perſeverance invincible. He was accuſtomed, alike in winter and in ſummer, to riſe from bed at a very early hour in the morning, and, without loſs of time, to betake himſelf to ſtudy or wholeſome exerciſe. It is ſaid, that he has even found the uſe of what he calls the *air-bath*, or the practice of *occaſionally walking about, for ſome minutes, naked, in a room filled with freſh and cool air*, to be highly ſalutary.

His eldeſt daughter became, many years ſince, the wife of Kirkpatrick Wilkinſon, eſq. a gentleman who holds a reſpectable office in the Court of Seſſion. His ſecond daughter, a moſt amiable and beautiful young lady, died about ſix years ſince of a conſumption, a diſeaſe that, in Scotland, proves too often fatal to the loveliеſt and moſt promiſing among the fair and the young. Neither his philoſophy, nor the neceſſary torpor of the feelings of extreme old age, could hinder Lord Monboddo from being very deeply afflicted by ſo grievous a loſs. From that time he began to droop exceedingly in his health and ſpirits to the period of his death.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Joſeph Snowball, wharfinger, to Mrs. Embleton, innkeeper. Mr. Ralph Hindmarſh, to Miſs Scott.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Taylor, maltſter. Mr. R. Crowe, publican. Mr. Joſeph Brunten, ſon of Mr. B. Brunten. Aged 61, Mr. Thomas Gaul.

At Williams-wyke, Mr. John Magnay.

At Sands, after a few days illneſs, aged 11 years, the Miſs Ords, twin-daughters of Ralph Ord, Eſq.

In the beginning of May laſt, at Kingſton, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 21, Mr. Thomas Ayrey, ſon of Mr. Ayrey, of Hexham, who ſailed with the fleet from England in February laſt; he had ſcarcely landed on that inhoſpitable ſoil, when he was ſeized with the dreadful malady, to which in a few days he fell an early ſacrifice. He was a young man of the moſt amiable diſpoſition and promiſing abilities, of which he has given early proofs in various Eſſays, which have, at different times, appeared in this and other periodical publications; and which evince a propriety of taſte and ſtrength of judgment rarely found at ſo early an age.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is in contemplation to cut a level carriage-road, at the foot of the rock on the ſide of Gromark Lake, into the vale of Buttermire; which will afford an eaſy opportunity of viewing three beautiful lakes, and the grand caſcade of *Scale Falls*, accompanied with the moſt magnificent mountain ſcenery.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Waller Smith, to Miſs Bownas.

At Witheral, Mr. J. Robinſon, of Corby, to Miſs Mary Carrick.

At Burgh, Mr. John Lamb, to Miſs Ann Kirkpatrick.

At Workington, Mr. C. Hunter, to Miſs Lewis.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Letitie James, a Quaker. Mrs. Jane Melville, wife of Mr. W. Melville. Mr. Wm. Coulthard. Mrs. Jane Giles, well known by the appellation of the *wiſe woman*. In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Hodgſon, mercer and draper; his amiable diſpoſition and exemplary probity, endeared him to anumerous and reſpectable acquaintance, by whom his premature death will long be remembered with ſorrow and regret.

At Kendal, Mrs. Taylor; ſhe kept the new inn at Kendal for many years. Aged 38, Mrs. Eden Ion, wife of Mr. T. Ion. Aged 72, Mr. Joſeph Cundal, rope-maker. Aged 68, Mr. John Rooking.

At Workington, Mr. Thomas Dawſon.

At Kirkby-Stephen, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Sanderſon, grocer and liquor-merchant.

At Covo-hall, near Workington, Mr. Matthew Foſter, a reſpectable farmer.

At Troutbeck, near Kendal, William Brown, a lunatic; he was confined in one room more than 50 years.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. James Kilching, glove manufacturer, to Miſs Johnſon.

At Hull, Mr. Gilder, to Miſs Fearne. Mr. George Greenwood, to Miſs Sarah Clapham. Mr. George Cookman, currier, to Miſs Chambers.

At Leeds, Charles Dymoke, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Glover, of Leeds. Rev. S. Mitton, of Fewſton, to Miſs J. Garforth.

At Sheffield, Mr. Luke Palfreyman, of Snig-hill, to Miſs Sewell of Sheffield. Mr. James Wilkinſon, to Miſs Jowett.

At Brantingham, near Hull, Mr Wm. Green, jun. to Miſs Sarah Eliſs, daughter of Mr. R. Eliſs, of Brough.

At Halifax, Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe, of Woodhouſe, to Miſs Sutcliffe, daughter of Mr. Sutcliffe, of Waſher-lane. Mr Thomas Ramſden, cotton-merchant, to Miſs Gledhill, of Bridge-houſe.

At Knareſborough, Mr. John Knowles, of Plumpton, to Miſs Firth, of York.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Richardſon, widow of the late Mr. Richardſon, brazier. The Rev. Luke Thompſon, rector of Thwing. Mrs. Shaw, relict of the late Mr. J. Shaw. Miſs Alice Margrave. Aged 93, Mrs. Travis, a maiden lady.

At Leeds, Miſs Ann Sayner, daughter of the late Mr. Sayner, dyer. Mr. Elam, a quaker. Mr. John Floyde.

At Hull, aged 29, Mr. Francis Hurſtwick. Mrs. Nicholſon, wife of Mr. Nicholſon, of the Cuſtoms.

At Sheffield, Mr. Joſeph Machin, ſon of Mr. Machin.

At Balby, near Doncaſter, Mr. Atkin, tanner.

At Pocklington, aged 20, Miſs Ann Hewett, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Richard Hewett, vicar of Thornton.

At Scholes, near Leeds, ſuddenly, Colonel Brooke.

LANCASHIRE.

It appears from the following return of the dock duties at Liverpool, that the trade of that port has increaſed very conſiderably in the courſe of the laſt year. The annual receipt from the 24th of June, 1798, to the 24th of June, 1799, exceeded 14,000l. which is nearly 2,000l. more than the receipt of the preceding year, and above 7000l. more than that of any former year.

Married.] At Lancaſter, Mr. C. Sherſon, ironmonger, to Miſs Herdman.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Sutton, watchmaker, to Miſs E. Blackhurſt. Walter Scott, eſq. to Miſs E. Moore. Mr. Richard Roberts, linen-draper, to Miſs M. A. Ledward. Mr. Lavater, merchant, to Miſs Breeze. Mr. Ed. Nixon, ſurgeon of the Diſpenſary, to Miſs Pownall, daughter of Mr. John Pownall.

William

William Ashcroft, esq. captain of the Prescot volunteers, to Miss J. E. Rimmer. Mr. William Stokes to Miss Hobart, of Dublin. Mr. John Coward, to Mrs. M. Trout. Rev. Thomas Bold, to Miss Rutson. Mr. Robinson, to Miss Harrocks.

At Manchester, Mr. William Walsh, to Miss Ann Marsh. Mr. Henry Geary, to Miss M. Collinson. Mr. John England, of Salford, to Miss S. Turner, of Manchester. Mr. Thomas Mason, to Miss Bennett. Mr. John Owen, corn-merchant, to Miss Sandford, of Salford. Mr. Chadwick, to Miss Leftwick.

At Poulton, Mr. William Gore, to Miss Whiteside.

At Caton, Mr. E. Chesyre, attorney, of Manchester, to Miss Capstick.

At Wigan, Mr. John Crowther, to Miss Ashton.

At Warrington, Mr. John Booth, to Miss Sarah Hatton.

At Childwall, Richard Weston, esq. to Miss Makin.

At Ormskirk, Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Astley.

Died.] At Lancaster, the Rev. Jas. Watson, chaplain at the castle, and many years master of the free grammar school.

At Liverpool, aged 50, Mr. Jas. Thompson, stone-mason. Mrs. Mary Lewtas, widow of the late Mr. Lewtas. Mr. Thomas Dawson, merchant. Aged 84, Mr. Peter Banks, sexton of St. Nicholas church. Mrs. Willis. Aged 58, Mrs. Mary Rebecca Campbell, sister to J. Campbell, esq. lieutenant-governor of Plymouth. Miss M. Rathbone. Aged 51, Mr. Edward Greenwood, agent to the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Mr. W. Jackson, merchant. Mrs. Cass, wife of Mr. Cass, druggist. Aged 36, Capt. James Bachope.

At Manchester, aged 53, Mrs. Newton, of Liverpool. Mr. William Rodgers. Mr. T. Whitlow, attorney.

At Fazakerley, Mrs. E. Farmer, wife of capt. James Farmer.

At Upholland, near Wigan, aged 94, Mrs. Holme, relict of the late H. Holme, esq.

At Mossley-hill, aged 17, Miss E. Dawson, daughter of J. Dawson, esq.

At Much Hoole, near Preston, the Rev. Roger Barton, rector of that place. He was a good classical scholar, well versed in the polite arts, and sufficiently acquainted with the principles of physic to render essential services to the poor of his neighbourhood, by whom he was affectionately esteemed.

At Prescot, lieutenant Robert Molyneaux, of the Prescot independent volunteers.

At Salford, Mr. Edward Lightbourne, butcher.

At Vernons Hall, near Liverpool, aged 67, the Rev. Wm. Cowley. In the early part of his life he taught natural philosophy and divinity with great ability and reputation at a Roman Catholic college on the Continent, of which he was afterwards chosen Principal. During a residence of sixteen years at Paris, where he occupied a similar situation, he received with politeness and treated with hospitality many of his countrymen who visited that capital. Liberality of sentiment was his peculiar characteristic; to promote harmony and peace was his constant study. Dr. Johnson, to whom he was personally known, used to call him *the amiable Mr. Cowley.*

At Bolton, the Rev. Robert Dean, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Lancashire.

At Dam House, near Astley, T. M. Froggart, esq.

At Haslingden, Mrs. Martha Howarth, an eminent preacher among the quakers.

At Richmond, near Liverpool, aged 77, John Strong, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Thomas Broster, to Miss Evans.

At Bolesworth, Mr. Daniel Williams, of the Nag's Head inn, Chester, to Miss Ann Heppard, of Bolesworth.

Died.] At Farndon, Mr. Robert Miller, farmer.

At Poyton, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. T. Barber.

At Natwich, Mr. Edward Aldersey, son of Mr. Aldersey, of Chester; he was thrown from his horse, and pitching upon a stake by the side of the road, expired on the spot.

At Gibb-hill, aged 47, Mr. Bayley Peacock.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Stanton, the Rev. Paul Belcher, of Ashbourne, to Miss Greaves, daughter of the Rev. George Greaves, rector of Stanton.

At Foremark, Mr. William Bancroft of Sinfin, to Miss E. Spurr, of the former place.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Wilson, attorney, of Albreton, to Miss Bower, daughter of Mr. Bower, attorney.

Died.] At Derby, aged 55, Mrs. Tipper, wife of Mr. Tipper. Aged 68, Mr. John Steer.

At Weston-under-Wood, aged 37, Mr. William Hunt, one of the Derbyshire volunteer cavalry.

At Postern Lodge, aged 72, after a few hours indisposition, Mrs. Adsetts, sen.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Cooper, of Hull, to Miss Priestley, of Nottingham.

At Rolleston, near Newark, Mr. Palethorpe, farmer, to Miss Kirkby.

At Holme-Pierrepont, Mr. William Sandey, to Miss Lowe, of Basingfield.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Eamer, relict of the late Mr. Edward Eamer. Aged 72, Mr. John Nightingale.

At Mansfield, aged 39, Mr. Thomas Wilson.

At Bingham, aged 57, Mr. James Horsepoole, butcher.

At

At Bottesford, Mrs. Moggs, widow of the late Mr. Moggs.

At Farndon, near Newark, Mrs. Sumner.

At Southwell, Mr. John Twentyman, ſon of the late Mr. Alderman Twentyman, of Newark.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Thomas Seaton of Tinwell, Rutlandſhire, to Mrs. M. Sputtleworth, of Stamford.

At Boſton, Mr. Linton, to Miſs Johnſon.

Mr. Hildred, to Miſs Roſe.

At Eaſton, near Grantham, James Johnſtone, eſq. to Miſs E. Cholmeley.

At Upton, near Gainſborough, Mr. William Hird, of Heapham, to Miſs Ann Stanwell.

At Wragby, Mr. Phillips, farmer, to Miſs R. Burrows.

At Partney, Mr. Barron, of Spilſby, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Lowis, of Partney.

At Langham, near Stamford, Mr. Pope, to Miſs Beaver.

At Luſhly, Mr. William Wright, to Miſs Wilſon.

At Donnington, Mr. John Worſdal, to Miſs Wright.

At Louth, Mr. Thomas Ball, to Miſs Ann Rhodes.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Edward Moſſom, common-councilman. Aged 50, Mr. John Merryweather. Aged 44, Mr. R. Curtis.

At Stamford, Mr. F. Blades, of the Black-Horſe.

At Boſton, Mr. John Darwin.

At Aſlackby Park, Mr. Batty.

At Eveden, aged 58, Mrs. Bailey.

At Burgh in the Marſh, Mr. Richard Jennings, innholder.

At Barn Oak, Mr. Gamble.

At Gate Burton, near Gainſborough, Mrs. Hutton, wife of W. Hutton, eſq.

At Wainfleet, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Allenby.

At Saltfleet, Mrs. Sewell, many years keeper of the bathing-houſe.

At Langtoft, Mr. Thomas Holland.

At Ketton, near Stamford, Mr. Eayres, of the Black Bull.

At Eaſton, aged 64, Mr. William Porter.

At Linwood, aged 73, Capt. Berry.

At Cotteſmore, Mrs. Brereton, wife of the Rev. Mr. Brereton, of the former place.

At Preſton, Mr. Macklin.

At Uppingham, Mr. Aris, ſchoolmaſter.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Blaby, Mr. Blunt, ſurgeon of Wigſton, to Miſs Thornton of Blaby-hill.

At Metton, Mr. John Hawley, farmer of Gaudaloupe-lodge, to Mrs. Freer, relict of Mr. Freer, hoſier, of the former place.

At Great Wigſton, Mr. Whiteman, of Kilby, to Miſs M. Goodrich of the former place. Mr. Smith, of Daventry, to Miſs Coltman of Great Wigſton.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Gibbs, grocer.

At Aſhfordby, Mr. Thomas Green.

At Melton-Mowbray, aged 67, Mrs. E. Woodcock, relict of Mr. William Woodcock, formerly of Mount-Sorrel.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Stevenſon, wife of Mr. Stevenſon, ſurgeon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Charles Wright, to Miſs Partridge.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Joſeph Burton, hatmaker, aged 70, to Miſs Alport, aged 14.

At Madely, Mr. Thomas Remer, of the Hill-top, Warningham, to Miſs E. Sutton of the former place.

At Rugeley, Mr. J. Hart of Birmingham, to Miſs Forteſque, of Rugly.

At Colwick, Mr. Boden, of Biſhton, to Mrs. Martin.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. William Smith, merchant, to Miſs Bagſhaw.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Clarke, relict of Thomas Clarke, Eſq.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 24, Miſs H. Spender, daughter of Mr. Spender, ſurgeon.

At Elford, aged 56, Mr. William Hopley.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. Stanbridge, jun. of Birmingham, to Miſs F. Lillington, daughter of the late Rev. G. Lillington of Warwick.

At Coventry, Mr. William Payne, attorney, to Miſs Brierley, of King's-Newnham.

At Birmingham, Mr. Fallows, of Spring-gardens Deritend, to Mrs. Maſters, late of Soho. Mr. Holmes of Walſall, to Miſs S. Maſon. Mr. William Field, of Henley-in-Arden, to Miſs E. Bott.

At Aſton, Mr. William Johns of the White Lion, Aſhted, to Miſs S. Green, of Deritend. Mr. Samuel Turley, to Miſs M. Beſt, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Coventry, Mrs. Pope, wife of Mr. G. Pope. Mr. Nathaniel Lowe, grocer. Aged 73, Mr. John Downing.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Wooldridge, keeper of the priſon. Mr. Samuel Lowe, ſon of the late Mr. J. Lowe, ſhoe-maker. Miſs Mary Barclay, third daughter of R. Barclay, eſq. M.P. Mr. Edward Kettle. Mr. Ford, tea-urn maker. Mr. Croſs. Aged 58, Mr. Thomas Mynd, he was a man of very great mechanical abilities. Aged 23, Mr. William Kennedy, ſon of Mr. Kennedy, ſurgeon of Birmingham.

At Stindon, aged 53, Rev. Thomas Walker.

At Smethwick, Mr. Davis, one of the proprietors of the braſs works.

At Waſperton, near Warwick, Mr. Archer, farmer.

At Bath, June 29th, in the 79th year of his age, Samuel Galton, eſq. of Duddertons near Birmingham, one of the people called Quakers; a gentleman no leſs diſtinguiſhed by the excellent faculties which he had received from nature, than by the active, ſucceſsful, and uniform exertion of thoſe faculties, during a long and uſeful life, for the benefit of his family, his friends, and the diſtreſſed part of the community. A ſound and acute

acute understanding, a quick and clear conception, extended views, and a mind active and firm, joined to the habits of unremitting industry, commanded success with regard to the improvement of his fortune: the same talents were ever ready to be employed in giving advice and assistance to those who asked; and in framing and directing charitable institutions. His liberal contributions to the hospital at Birmingham, and to other societies for relieving and ameliorating the condition of the poor; his annual distribution of those essential comforts of life, bread and coals, during the severe season of the year; and his numerous acts of private beneficence, to an extent that has few parallels, will make him long regretted by the poor, whilst they afford an honourable example to the affluent. These excellent qualities were accompanied with great hospitality, and their effect improved by the urbanity and courtesy of his manners, by an agreeable well-formed person, a countenance expressive of the intelligence of his mind, and the cheerfulness of his disposition. He encountered the various accidents of life, and the infirmities of old age, with uncommon dignity; the energies of a strong and powerful mind, enabling him to support those trials which related to himself, without relaxing in his attentions to the distresses of others. The same firmness of character accompanied him in death—he closed an active, an useful, and honourable existence here, with exemplary philosophy and resignation.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. R. Breeze, to Miss Juckes, of Pontesbury. Mr. Dicken, to Miss Jane Hill.

At Hoodnet, Mr. Eighton, of Kempton, to Miss Dickin, daughter of R. Dickin, esq. of Woollerton.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Joseph Berks, of Wem, to Miss Jones of Ellesmere.

At Church-Stoke, Mr. Richard Griffiths, of Bishop's-Castle, to Miss Dunne, of Broadway.

At Pontesbury, Mr. M. Field, to Miss M. Rogers.

At West-Felton, Mr. Cartwright, surgeon, of Oswestry, to Miss M. Peplow.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 95, Mrs. Ann Birch, widow. Mr. Richard Hill, undertaker. Mrs. C. Jacquet. Aged 70, Mr. J. Evans, cooper.

At Newport, aged 70, Mr. S. Smallwood.

At Oswestry, aged 15, Mr. Roger Jones, son of Mr. L. Jones; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Nunnerley, aged 25, Thomas Noncley, esq.

At Hopesay, Mrs. Braithwaite, wife of the Rev. G. Braithwaite, curate of that place.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Samuel Bray, of Pensax, to Miss Whitty.

At Broomsgrove, Mr. J. Green, of Moorehall, to Miss Emuss, of Alpsdale.

At Besford, Mr. Thomas Foster, of Pershore, to Miss Turbisfield, of Besford.

At Pershore, Major Johnson, to Miss George.

Died.] At Worcester, in an advanced age, Mrs. M. Smith, relict of the late Rev. J. Smith, B. D.

At Worsely, aged 78, Mr. John Nott.

At Pershore, Mrs. Brishall. Mr. Baylis, of the Plough-inn.

At Tenbury, Mr. George Webb, of the Crown-inn.

At Evesham, Mrs. R. Harris, wife of Mr. T. Harris, saddler.

At Bretforton, Mr. Samuel Jelfs.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Thomas Phipson of Birmingham, to Miss S. Barrol. Mr. Thomas Spire, mercer of Gloucester, to Miss Carpenter.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Ward, of Doctor's Commons, London, to Miss Dew, of Whitchurch.

Died.] At Leominster, aged 68, Mrs. Coates, relict of Mr. J. Coates, of Eyton.

At Ross, Mrs. Thickens, wife of the Rev. Mr. Thickens. Mrs. Cope, widow.

At Credenhill, aged 82, Edmund Eckley, esq.

At Cradley, Mr. Morris, an eminent farmer.

At Ash, aged 76, Mr. James Thomas, farmer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Cirencester, Mr. Richard Masters, to Miss Hinton.

At Cold-Ashton, Mr. Moses Garland, to Miss Mary Osborne, of the former place.

At Alveston, Mr. John Lawrence, to Miss Scott.

Died.] At Durfley, Samuel Phillimore, esq.

At Tetbury, aged 74, William Wood, esq. Aged 70, Mr. S. Merrot.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Waldron, esq.

At Slad, near Stroud, Miss Groom, daughter of Mrs. Groom.

At Whittington, aged 67, Rev. W. Thomas, Rector of that place; he was esteemed by the rich, and beloved by the poor.

At Wootton-Underedge, Mrs. Veel, relict of W. Veel, esq. of Symonds Hall, in Gloucestershire.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Witney, Mr. W. B Lardner, to Miss Shepherd, daughter of Mr. George Shepherd, jun.

At Headington, Mr. Edward Latimer, wine-merchant of Oxford, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mrs. Jones.

At Bampton, Mr. Gardner, brewer, of Cheltenham, to Miss M. Clarke.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 38, Mr. James Juggins, mercer. Mr. Thomas Shelwood.

At Kirklington, suddenly, Mr. William Walker.

At Headington, the Rev. W. C. Ellis, A.M. vicar of Stoke-Lyne, fellow of Mereton College, and senior proctor of the University of Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At King's Cliffe, Mr. William Burton, to Mrs. Dixon.

At Apethorpe near Oundle, Mr. Cheeseman, to Miss M. Gaudern.

At Duddington, Mr. Malin, to Miss S. Wilkinson.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. James Cooper; he was drowned, whilst bathing in the river Nine. Mr. Alderman Hillyard. Mr. Thomas Ratnett.

At Duston, Mr. John Smith; he was drowned whilst bathing.

At Thwining, Mr. Fascutt, farmer; he was found drowned in a pond.

At Woodcroft-house, near Peterborough, Mr. Large, senior; he was killed by a blow which he received whilst inspecting earl Fitzwilliam's threshing machine.

At Dogsthorpe, near Peterborough, Mr. Job Johnson.

At Pitton, near Oundle, aged 75, the Rev. John Hewitt, vicar of Twywell, and one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At Stanwick, aged 55, Mrs. Drage.

At Wellingborough, Mr. James Richards; he was killed by a cart-wheel passing over him.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Duke of Bedford has upwards of 20 acres of land at Wooburn cultivated with carrots, which his grace has found from experience to answer better than any other article as winter feeding for his deer as well as sheep and horned cattle.

Died.] At Chalton, Mr. Thomas Jones: he was working in a chalk-pit, which had been undermined, when a very large quantity of chalk fell upon him and crushed him to death.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Godmanchester, the Rev. D. Williams, of Alconbury, to Miss Hyde, of the former place.

Died.] At Godmanchester, H. G. Sharpless, esq.; he was accidentally drowned as he was fishing in the river near that place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the representatives in parliament for the University, for the best exercises in Latin prose, are this year adjudged to Mr. Leigh of Christ College, and Mr. Carr, of Trinity College, senior batchelors:—the subject, *Utrum animum lectoris acrius pertentet Aristoteli, an Platoni, proprius sermo?* And to Mr. Howes and Mr. Williams, both of Trinity College;—the subject *Utrum Statuarum, et Numismatum, investigatio ad rem literariam promovendam sit utilis?* Sir William Browne's medals are adjudged to John H. Smyth, esq. Fellow-commoner of Trinity College, for the Greek and Latin Odes. The medal for the best Epigrams, is adjudged to Mr. James Durham, student of Bennet College.

It is in contemplation to invite a number of Dutch families to settle in the Isle of Ely and the fen country, for the purpose of instructing the inhabitants in the method of bringing into cultivation large extents of naturally rich soil, which, from the want of such *knowledge only*, are at present *pestilential* to the surrounding districts.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Comings, merchant. Mrs. Cutchey, widow of Mr. Richard Cutchey. Miss Blackman, sister of Mr. Blackman, sadler. Mr. J. Smith, shoemaker.

At Newmarket, Mr. William Kettle, a well-known character on the turf.

At Haddenham, Isle of Ely, aged 65, Mr. Thomas Goodday.

At March, Isle of Ely, Mr. Moss, liquor-merchant. Mr. John Skeeles, farmer. Aged 70, Mr. William Vawser, senior member of the Doddington association.

NORFOLK.

At the last Thetford wool-fair, among a very numerous assemblage of the most respectable persons, were the Duke of Bedford, Lord Clermont, Sir Charles Davers, and some of the most distinguished growers and dealers in the neighbouring counties. The prime Norfolk and Southdown wools were offered at 50s. per tod, but none were sold. The Duke of Bedford produced the finest samples of Sussex and Spanish wool (of his own growth) ever seen in this country; a respectable dealer offered his grace 5s. per lb. for the Spanish, and 4s. for the Southdown; but he had already disposed of all his produce.

Married.] At Norwich, the Rev. Edward Cuthbert, rector of Bulphan, Essex, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. D. Clarke. Mr. Wm. Dalrymple, surgeon, to Miss Bertram. Mr. H. Seaman, to Mrs. Jane Haywood. John Saville, esq. of Bocking, Essex, to Miss Webb.

At North Walsham, the Rev. Henry Atkinson, of Bacton, to Miss Hepworth, daughter of the Rev. J. Hepworth.

At Swaffham, Mr. Castle, of Magdalenbridge, to Miss P. Powlay.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 80, Mrs. Jefferies, relict of T. Jefferies, esq. formerly collector of excise. Aged 54, Mr. James Goodwin, liquor-merchant. Aged 86, Mrs. Fearman, relict of Mr. C. Fearman. Aged 57, Mr. Rt. Camplin; he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired immediately.

At the Maid's Head-inn, on his way from Scotland to Buckingham, Captain Holmes, of the Pembroke Fencibles.

At Norwich, Mrs. E. Spawl, wife of Mr. Spawl, carpenter. Aged 84, Mr. John Clark.

At the barracks, quarter-master Collins, of the 14th Light Dragoons; he was buried at the Cathedral with military honours. Aged 84, Mrs. S. Brownsmith, relict of T. Brownsmith, formerly surgeon of this city. Aged 66, Mrs. H. Hugman. Aged 47, Mr. Wm. Barber. Aged 70, after an illness

illneſs of 7 years, Mrs. G. Booth, widow of the late Mr. M. Booth, bookſeller.

At Colton, Mrs. Downing, wife of Mr. Downing, farmer and maltſter.

At Fakenham, aged 84, Mrs. Ruſt, relict of the late E. Ruſt, eſq.

At Diſs, Mr. Thomas Wells, butcher.

At Attleburgh, Mr. C. Hawkſly, of the Cock-inn; he was a man univerſally reſpected.

At Coxford Abbeyfarm, Rudham, Miſs H. Billing, daughter of Mr. Billing, of that place.

At Yarmouth, Mr. N. Palmer, merchant.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Cole, ſhopkeeper of Cherington, to Miſs Adams, daughter of Mr. Adams, of the former place. Mr. Sutton, of the Borough of Southwark, to Miſs Towell, ſiſter of Mrs. Yardly, at the Bell-inn, of the former place. Mr. Primroſe, ſurgeon, of Milden-hall, to Miſs Cooke, daughter of J. Cooke, eſq. Alderman of the former place. Rev. Thomas Methold, rector of Stenham, to Miſs Roſe, of the former place, daughter of the late Rev. Z. Roſe, rector of Braughton and Draughton, in Northamptonſhire.

At Thurſton, Richard Cartwright, eſq. of Ixworth Abbey, to Miſs Chinery, of Nether-hall, in Thurſton.

At Yoxford, Mr. Dalton, ſurgeon, to Miſs Coates, of Hinton.

At Denſton, Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. Briggs, of the Plumber's-arms.

Died.] Bury, aged 22, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. Smith, carpenter.

At Ipſwich, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Lanman cheeſemonger. Aged 72, Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. Norris, brazier. Aged 33, Mrs. Arthur, wife of Mr. Arthur, of the coffee-houſe.

At Woodbridge, F. Brooke, eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace for the county. Mr. Serjeant Harris, of Ketton, chief conſtable of the hundred of Riſbridge.

At Wattisfield, Mr. Bryant, butcher.

At Sudbury, Mr. Charles Hubbard, butcher.

At Horningſheath, aged 25, Mr. William Nunn.

At Stowmarket, aged 76, Mrs. Baldwin.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Alban's, Mr. E. Dacomb, of Wimborne, St. Giles, to Miſs Limden of the former place.

Died.] At Welwyn, at his father's houſe, aged 28, Mr. Daniel Spurgeon, jun. beloved by all his acquaintances; he has left a widow, the ſecond daughter of Sylvanus Grove, eſq. of Woodford.

At Buckland, Mrs. Akehurſt, wife of the Rev. Mr. Akehurſt, rector of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colcheſter, captain Adye, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Bawtree, of Colcheſter.

At Derwent's Hall, Brocking, Mr. James Hobbs, to Miſs Beckwith.

Died.] At Chelmsford, John Judd, eſq. he ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county of Eſſex, in the year 1787.

At Colcheſter, Rev. William Shillito. Mrs. Carey, wife of Mr. George Saville Carey.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. George Fitch, of Claptoff-Hall farm: he was the author of ſeveral pieces of church muſic, particularly the Country Choriſter, which has been much admired for its ſimplicity of compoſition.

At Bocking, the Rev. William Hardinge; he was returning from Halſted, when he was thrown from his horſe, and fractured his ſkull: his body was diſcovered by the Norwich coachman; the horſe was ſtanding by a gate near the deceaſed.

At Dedham, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the Rev. Richard Fletcher, vicar of that place.

At Manningtree, Mr. E. M. Driffield.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. G. Blaxland, to Miſs Spurden of Merſey. Mr. John Carter, draper, of Sandwich, to Miſs Cooper.

Mr. Skinner, hatter, to Miſs Freeman.

At Rocheſter, Mr. John Smallfield, to Miſs Windeyer.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Topping, attorney, to Miſs Poſt. Mr. Tritton, ſadler, to Miſs Dyce.

At Newington, near Hythe, Mr. Thomas Rigden, farmer, to Miſs Sarah Huggins.

At Teynham, Mr. John Burgeſs, jun. of Sittingbourne, to Miſs Mary Roberts.

At Sturry, Mr. Richard Webb, of Canterbury, to Miſs Suſanna Spradbery, of Sturry.

At Milton, John Wiſe, eſq. of Borden, to Miſs Panton, eldeſt daughter of John Panton, eſq. of Grovehurſt.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 29, Mr. Thomas Francis, ſon of the late Mr. Francis of the lime-kilns.

At Maidſtone, Miſs King.

At Deal, Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Claringbold, junior. Mr. Wells, ſenior.

At Woolwich-Green, near Dover, Mr. Nathaniel Belſey

At Aſhford, Mrs. Twiner.

At Chatham, aged 92, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. Smith of the Dock-yard. Mr. Richard Eaſtree, apprentice to Mr. Richard Hughes, maſter maſt-maker, at the dock-yard; he put an end to his exiſtence by hanging himſelf. Mr. Price, fiſhmonger, he was drowned whilſt bathing in the river near Gillingham. Miſs Gilbert, daughter of Mr. Gilbert, of the Star-inn.

At Sandwich, Mr. Edward Nairn, ſuperviſor of the cuſtoms.

At Somerfield-houſe, near Maidſtone, aged 68, John Emmot, eſq.

SURREY.

Married.] At Merton Abbey, Mr. E. Halfhide, to Miſs F. Dickinſon, daughter of W. Dickinſon, eſq. of Hadley, Herts.

At Kingſton, Lieutenant R. Brandon, of the Bermondſey Volunteers, to Miſs Roſe, of Coombe Farm.

At Surbiton-place, Thomas Faſſett, eſq. to Mrs. Cox, of Kingſton upon Thames.

Died.] At Merrow Common, near Guilford, aged 104, Mr. S. Battey.

At Horwood Farm, Cobham, Miſs Davies.

At Egham-hill, Mrs. Bunbury, wife of H. W. Bunbury, eſq.

SUSSEX.

A remarkably fine bed of pure marle has been lately diſcovered nearly Wych Croſs, on Aſhdown Foreſt. This rich *ſtratum* extends over more than an hundred acres, its average depth is about ten feet, and it lies rather leſs than two feet beneath the ſurface, which is an hungry ſandy ſoil, the quality moſt likely to be advantaged by plentiful dreſſings of good marle. A large part of this marle is of the kind uſed by clothiers, denominated fullers earth, and the whole is ſo ſpontaneous as to diſſolve in pure water. This apparently valuable diſcovery was made by Mr. Bradford of Aſhdown, who has been indefatigable in his reſearch after coals and other ſubterranean productions in that extenſive foreſt.

Married.] At Brighton, Mr. Clare, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. Henwood. Rev. John Dring, A. M. and chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Chicheſter, to Miſs F. Goring, daughter of Sir H. Goring, of Highden, bart.

At Wiggenholt, the Rev. Henry Warren, rector of Aſhington, to Miſs E. Maſon of the former place.

At Horſham, T. N. Longman, eſq. of Paternoſter-row, London, to Miſs M. Slater of the former place.

Died.] At Lewes, aged 70, Mrs. Walter, relict of Mr. Drew Walter.

At Ditchling, aged 82, Mr. William Eversfhed, upwards of 40 years principal paſtor of the general baptiſt church at that place.—And on the ſame day, aged 70, Mr. H. Booker, upwards of 30 years miniſter of the ſaid baptiſt church.

At Battle, aged 76, the Rev. D. Jenkins, many years a diſſenting miniſter at that place.

At Rottingdean, near Lewes, where ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Herbert, ſiſter to the earl of Carnarvon, and bedchamber-woman to her majeſty.

At Brighton, Mrs. Elmore, wife of Mr. Elmore, horſe-dealer. Mr. Hurſt, architect, of Hatton Garden, London.

At Rye Harbour, Mr. William Aps; he fell from a lighter and was drowned.

At Aſhcombe, aged 76, ſuddenly, Mrs. Boys, relict of the late Mr. Boys of that place.

BERKSHIRE.

The navigation of the Kennet and Avon canal, from Hungerford to Great Bedwin, was lately opened; a barge of 50 tons, laden with coals and deals, arrived for the firſt time at the latter place. This canal will open a line of navigation 16 miles in length, over a country before very remote from any navigable river.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. John Beſtbridge, ſacking-manufacturer, to Miſs Clements, daughter of the late Mr. Clements, timber-merchant.

At Windſor, Mr. John Stock, woollen-draper, of the Borough Southwark, to Miſs Ann Stone of the former place.

Died.] At Reading, aged 68, at the Black Horſe inn, Mr. Richard Body, of Swallowfield, Wilts.

At Mortimer, G. Mowbray, eſq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Brookman, tanner, of Winnall, to Miſs Doſwell, daughter of the late Mr. Doſwell, butcher, of the former place.

At Romſey, Mr. Samuel Blake, brewer, of Sherborne, to Miſs Newell, of the former place.

At Barton Stacey, Mr. Richard Bowles, of Minſtead, to Mrs. Scott, of the former place. It is a remarkable circumſtance, that each of them has eight children.

At Millbrooke church, the Rev. H. D. Bernes, ſon of C. Bernes, eſq. of Woolverſtone park, Suffolk, to Miſs Jarrett, daughter of J. Jarret, eſq. of Freemantle.

Died.] At Winchester, ſuddenly, Mrs. Cooper, houſekeeper to the Rev. Mr. Newbolt. Mr. Robert Hayes.

At Southampton, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. Steel, wine-merchant. Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. Savage, grocer. Mrs. Smith, widow of Mr. R. Smith, of Totton.

At Cowes, Mr. Burford, of London; he was accidentally drowned while bathing.

At Waltham, Mr. Manſell, of the Crown Inn, he dropped down and expired immediately as he was walking in his garden.

At Lymington, Mr. C. Colborne, an officer of the Cuſtoms, at that place, he was ſhot by a ball from a ſmuggler's lugger.

At Fordingbridge, in the prime of life, Mr. J. G. Attwater, ſurgeon and apothecary.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. B. Smith, of Wilton, to Miſs S. Wathan, of Weſtbury.

At Beckington, Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Lower Hurſt, farmer, to Miſs Gaisford, of the former place.

At Box, Mr. John Mullins, to Miſs S. Gibbons.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Miſs Kirkman, daughter of the late R. Kirkman, eſq. alderman and M. P. for London; ſhe was a young lady of the moſt amiable diſpoſition and engaging manners.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Mockeridge, ſchoolmaſter at that place, and a member of the aſſociation.

At Devizes, ſuddenly, W. Lock, eſq. many years an eminent attorney.

At Winkfield, near Bradford, after a long and painful illneſs, Miſs Spencer, daughter of the Rev. E. Spencer, rector of that place.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Piddletown, Mr. J. Miller,

of Buckland Newton, to Miss A. Alner, of the former place.

At Mayne near Dorchester, Mr. William Colborne, woolstapler, of Sturminster, to Miss B. Sherrin, of the former place.

At Corscomb, Mr. M. Meech, to Miss A. Seymour.

Died.] At Dorchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. Standish.

At Sherborne, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Leveridge, of the Mermaid inn.

At Weymouth, Major Balch, of the Somerset regiment of Hussars; he was walking with two brother officers in the street, when he fell down and expired immediately.

At Rymnton, near Sherborne, Mr. Ham, farmer.

At Pool, aged 70, Mr. James Bristowe, apothecary; he was a man respectable for professional and literary knowledge, and distinguished through a long life for uniform integrity and rectitude of conduct, mildness and simplicity of manners, and great benevolence of heart.

At Milborne, St. Andrews, Mr. James Wood, son of the Rev. Mr. Wood.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Parry, wife of Mr. Parry, surgeon.

At Evershot, suddenly, Mr. Jennings, sen.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. James Weeks, to Miss Ann Weston. Mr. T. Hemington, to Miss Spencer. Mr. James Neylor, to Miss Harriet Woolley, of Wootten-Basset.

At Bristol, Mr. Samuel Green, aged 72, to Mrs. Brice. The Rev. John Prowett, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Hodgson of Bristol. Mr. Goldstone, surgeon, of Bath, to Miss E. Bowden.

At Shepton-Mallet, Lieut. W. D. Phillott, to Miss H. G. Phillips.

At Bridgewater, Mr. William Bennett, to Miss M. Dingley.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Joseph Jones. Mrs. Mary Ekins, sister to the dean of Salisbury. Mrs. E. Purcell. Mr. John Hooper, one of the proprietors of the Bath Journal; upon which paper he had employed his time for more than half a century. He possessed a happy equanimity of temper, and it may be said, he never gave or took offence. He was a sincere and affectionate friend, and was guided by integrity and the purest intentions in every transaction of life. Aged 22, Miss Betsy Dash, eldest daughter of Mr. Dash, of the Riding school. Aged 72, Mrs. F. Martyn, widow of the late Oliver Martyn, esq. of Ireland. Mrs. Harman. Major-general Bellew, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, and late major in the 1st regiment of foot-guards. This very deserving officer suffered severely many years from wounds received in the course of a long service, particularly at the storming the Moro Fort, where he planted the colours of the 56th regiment. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Mr. Lewis, sadler. Sampson Bowles, esq. of Friday-street, London. Mr. John Pile, a popular itinerant lecturer on experimental philosophy. Lieutenant-colonel Fleming Martin.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 37, Mrs. Ann Herron, wife of Mr. Richard Herron, of the borough of Southwark; her domestic virtues endeared her to an affectionate husband and seven children, left to deplore their loss.

At Bristol, Mr. Gandry. Mr. S. Thomas, glue-maker. Anthony Morris Storer, esq. of Burley, near Reading. Mr. Robert Shewbridge. William Cunningham, M. D. Mrs. Rock. Mr. Nicholls, victualler. Mrs. Weckes. Captain Sheppard, of the Lavinia, he died the day after the ship's arrival at Bristol. Timothy Powell, esq. master of the customs.

At Wivelscombe, Mr. John Govett, a very respectable clothier and dyer.

At Bridgewater, Mr. W. Freeman, of the Noah's Ark inn.

At Brislington-Wick, Mrs. Harrill.

At Frome, Mr. Robert Selfe, many years bailiff of the hundred.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. William Dugdill, aged 76, to Miss M. Merdon, aged 78.

At Barnstaple, P. Peard, esq. of Furnivals Inn, to Miss S. Cooke, daughter of the late Rev. W. Cooke, of the former place.

At Thoveston, Thomas Kingdon, esq. to Miss Pitts of Cadbury.

At Budleigh, T. Yeates, esq. to Mrs. Abbott.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Comyns, one of the priest vicars of the cathedral in Exeter, which situation he had filled with great respectability upwards of 44 years.

At Loveton, aged 72, the Rev. W. Moore.

At Silverton, Miss Catharine Rashleigh, daughter of the Rev. J. Rashleigh, rector of that place.

At Starcross, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Newcombe, wife of R. L. Newcombe, of Exeter.

WALES.

Married.] At Carmarthen, W. A. Barker, esq. to Mrs. Ramell, relict of the late T. Ramell, esq. of Harrington, Worcestershire.

At Flint, David Evans, esq. of the Montgomery militia, to Miss Hall, of Flint.

Died.] At Maesgwyn, Carmarthen, C. H. Sanxay, esq. of the Pembrokeshire yeomanry cavalry: his death was occasioned by poison, which had accidentally been mixed with some ginger, and used in a posset of which he partook.

At Treftnany, whilst on a visit, Mr. Llewellin, an eminent surgeon of Llanymynech.

At Caermarthen, Mrs. Rees, wife of Mr. W. Rees, merchant.

At Pantecylyn, near Llandovery, aged 76, Mrs. Williams, relict of the Rev. W. Williams.

At Kilkennin, Cardiganshire, Mr. Thomas Herbert, farmer; he dropped down dead in a blacksmith's shop, whilst waiting to have his horse shoed.

At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, R. Rich, esq.

A tornado,

SCOTLAND.

A tornado, uncommon in northern latitudes, was lately felt at Whitelaw, in the pariſh of Ednam, Berwickſhire. At firſt denſe light coloured cloud was noticed by many perſons; it reſembled an inverted cone, and reached from the ground to a conſiderable height in the atmoſphere. Its motion was ſlow and majeſtic. Upon its approach to the houſe it began to whirl round with rapidity, accompanied by a rattling noiſe. A large ſtack of ſtraw was raiſed in one maſs to a conſiderable height in the air; and a beam of timber thirty-three feet long was hurled ſeveral feet from the place where it lay. Small ſtones were heaped together in mounds; and the ſervants, horſes, and cattle were forcibly driven about in various directions. The cloud dividing before it reached the dwelling-houſe, only one part of it ſtruck the building, and no material injury enſued.—There was little rain at Whitelaw, either before or after the whirlwind, but in the adjacent country to the north and eaſt there was a heavier torrent of rain and hail than is remembered to have happened in thoſe parts.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. John Cameron. Miſs Gardener, daughter of the deceaſed captain Gardener, of the marines. John Edgar, eſq. writer to the Signet. Mr. Adam Stewart, writer. Mr. Martin Mowbray, principal clerk of the General Poſt-office. Mrs. Clendining, late of the Theatres Royal Covent-Garden and Edinburgh.

At Dundee, aged 88, Charles Hay, eſq.

At Berwick, Mr. Alderman Pattiſon.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] Near Liſieux, on the 13th Germinal, year 7, Citizen Pierre Charles Lemonnier, the moſt ancient, and, next to Lalande, the moſt celebrated of the French aſtronomers. He was born November 20, 1715; he began to make obſervations in 1731, and "no one individual (ſays Lalande in a brief notice of him) has been more uſeful to aſtronomy, during the courſe of 60 years." He adds, "the journey made to the North, in 1735, for the admeaſurement of the globe, reſted principally upon him. All the branches of aſtronomy are indebted to him for a part of their progreſs, as I have ſhewn in detail in the *Connoiſſance des Tems* for the year 9."

Lately at Verſailles, where he lived oppreſſed with years and miſery, citizen Girouſt, a muſician, formerly of ſome celebrity. When young, he obtained, like Thomas, two prizes for two different compoſitions on a propoſed ſubject. He had been maſter of muſic at the *Innocens*, had directed the *Concerto Spirituale* at Paris during ſix or ſeven years; and at the time of the diſſolution of the band at the chapel royal, Verſailles, he was *ſur-intendant*, or ſuperintendant of it. Of late he has compoſed ſeveral civic ſongs for the national and decadary feſtivals; among others, the well-known piece, *Nous ne reconnoiſſons ſous l'empire des lois, &c.* The miniſter of interior, who had learned the diſtreſs of Girouſt but very recently, had juſt preſented him, in the name of Government, with the ſum of 800 francs; but the neglect in which he had languiſhed for ſome time previouſly, had ruined his health. At the time of his death, he ſold honey and milk to the inhabitants of Verſailles.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE manufactures and trade of GLASGOW continue in a flouriſhing ſtate, and furniſh at preſent full employment for every hand that can labour. The natural effect of this favourable ſtate of trade is evident in the increaſing population of the town, which is advancing rapidly; there being more new buildings carrying on than has been known in any former year. The very extravagant prices paid at preſent for cotton-wool, however, places both the ſpinner and the manufacturer in very unpleaſant circumſtances. The ſpinner, if not working at a poſitive loſs, is at leaſt working without any adequate profit; and the manufacturer is laying in his goods higher than ever they were known to coſt before: which circumſcribes his profits even during the continuance of a good demand, and lays the foundation of a heavy loſs whenever a change of circumſtances takes place. The Weſt India and American trades to the Clyde increaſe very faſt; of which we have a proof in the Leeward Iſland fleet lately arrived, the ſhips deſtined for this port being more numerous by one-half than in any former inſtance. The importers of cotton-wool, both here and at other ports, have this year been extremely ſucceſsful, from the great advance of the article. The profits upon the imports of cotton into the Clyde alone, ſince the firſt of January laſt, will be found to exceed the enormous ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds.

The late large arrivals from the Weſt Indies have renewed the inconveniences ſo long complained of in the port of LONDON; which, however, we hope will now be of ſhort duration, as an act has paſſed for eſtabliſhing the *Weſt India Dock Company*, for forming the propoſed docks in the Iſle of Dogs. The delay occaſioned by a three-years oppoſition, produced a diſpoſition to concur in almoſt any plan of relief that could be carried into effect; but we cannot help thinking that a ſituation nearer the preſent ſeat of trade, would have proved much more convenient.

The *Shipping* concerns of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, is a ſubject that has frequently produced much controverſy between the parties intereſted therein; the following ſtatements will furniſh ſome information relative thereto, viz.

An

An Account of the Tonnage of Goods laden in India in the four Years 1793, 1794, 1795, *and* 1796.

	Tons.		Tons.
Piece goods	13,642	Pepper	10,192
Raw silk	1,762	Coffee	470
Indigo	1,190	Drugs	63
Sundries	3,377	Privilege goods	11,566
Saltpetre	17,598	St. Helena ſtores	710
Sugar	20,567	Kintledge	6,318

Total 87,455 tons, or, on an average of the four years, 21,864 tons per annum, excluſive of 12,681 tons of rice and wheat in the year 1796, laden on ſundry ſhips engaged for the purpoſe.

A comparative view of the expences of a ſhip of about 800 tons burthen, as eſtimated by the maſter attendant in 1791, as the peace coſt; by the owners in 1798, as the war coſt; and a ſtatement furniſhed by Mr. Scott, being the actual coſt of a ſhip contracted for in the preſent ſeaſon:

	Maſter Attendant. 1791.	Owners. 1798.	Mr. Scott.
The hull	£.10,000	£.13,600	£.12,000
Copper ſheathing	1,059	1,885	1,885
Gunpowder	205	340	317
Kintledge	552	676	609
Cordage	1,642	2,160	2,080
Maſts, oars, &c.	744	1,300	1,268
Dry proviſions	388	473	430
Wet proviſions	1,092	1,875	1,445
Liquors	113	240	210
Harbour meat	170	250	180
Sails	1,066	1,370	1,100
Intereſt on money paid builder before launching	668	925	493
Sundries	3,792	4,753	4,506
	£.21,491	£.29,847	£.26,523

The number of ſhips at preſent building for the Eaſt India company is 12 of 800 tons each, and one of 1200 tons; ſix are expected to launch in September next, five in November, one in February 1800, and one in November.

The ſtate of the *Copper Trade* has lately undergone much inveſtigation, in conſequence of the great and unuſual riſe of the price of this article: the rapidity of the advance will appear by the following account of the prices of fine copper, from October 1798, to the 1ſt of March laſt.

1798, Oct.	25,	—	£106	2	8	1799, Jan. 3,	—	£113 12 9
Nov.	1,	—	108	17	0	10,	—	115 16 1
	22,	—	107	18	11	17,	—	117 19 10
	30,	—	109	12	0	24,	—	119 19 6
Dec.	6,	—	112	15	0	31,	—	123 0 7
	13,	—	112	8	4	Feb. 7,	—	123 18 5
	20,	—	114	6	0	21,	—	125 13 0
	27,	—	111	13	10	28,	—	122 11 3

In conſequence of this great advance of an article ſo neceſſary for the navy and merchants ſhipping, and of ſo much importance as a material in our manufactures, a bill was brought into parliament, to reſtrain the exportation of copper by the Eaſt India company, and to admit the importation of it free of duty, for the king's ſervice; but the manufacturers of Birmingham being apprehenſive that ſuch a meaſure might in its conſequences, inſtead of relieving them rather increaſe their diſtreſs, as arrangements might be made, by perſons intereſted in the copper trade, which would totally defeat the object of the bill, endeavoured to get a clauſe introduced for ſtopping the export, and admitting the importation free of duty, whenever the price ſhould exceed that which, upon a fair and impartial examination, ſhould appear neceſſary to the ſupport of the Britiſh mines, and to enable the manufacturer to meet competitors in the foreign markets. Such a regulation would probably beſt anſwer the end in view, of obtaining a ſufficient ſupply at a moderate price; and ſhould the preſent price continue, it is to be hoped the ſubject will be re-aſſumed early in the next ſeſſion.

Account of the Quantity and Value of Wrought Copper exported during the laſt Seven Years:

	Quantity. *cwt. grs. lbs.*	Value. *l. s. d.*
1792	82,606 2 7	437,043 7 7
1793	88,006 0 12	465,030 0 9
1794	90,765 0 17	482,188 14 10
1795	82,864 1 2	438,772 5 8
1796	87,462 3 20	462,431 12 7
1797	74,964 2 15	397,495 0 0
1798	78,048 2 7	413,840 7 5

The copper and braſs manufactories are carried on chiefly at Birmingham, Woolverhampton,

ton, and places in their neighbourhood. The value of the copper uſed annually in Birmingham alone, is eſtimated, when wrought, at from 300,000l. to 400,000l.: the number of hands employed thereby is ſuppoſed to be from 5 to 6000, excluſive of thoſe employed in raiſing coals, making tools and machinery for their uſe, &c. The quantity of braſs manufactured at Woolverhampton ſome years ago, was at leaſt 300 tons per annum, but was not more than half that quantity in the year 1798. Until very lately this country had the bulk of the trade of Europe in articles of copper and braſs; but at preſent many of theſe articles, particularly buttons, buckles, thimbles, braſs locks, braſs door furniture, and copper tobacco boxes, are made at Nuremberg, Iſerlone, Elberfeldt, Altena, Solingen, Leige, Suabiſh, Gemund, and other parts of Europe, cheaper than in this country: this ariſes partly from the preſent high price of copper, and partly from labour being cheaper in thoſe countries than in Great Britain.

The recent unfortunate ſituation of Ireland, and the demand for exportation, have cauſed a great alteration in the price of *Iriſh linen*; coarſe linens are very ſcarce, and fine ones are advanced full a ſhilling a yard, and are expected to be ſtill higher, as it muſt be ſome time before the deficiency occaſioned by the interruption of the manufactories can be ſupplied.

The preſent exorbitant prices of every article uſed in *dyeing*, has compelled the ſilk-dyers of London to raiſe the prices charged to the manufacturer very conſiderably. This meaſure has been ſome time in contemplation; and the following are the prices to be charged in future on blacks, with a proportionate advance on browns and other dark colours:

Double black ſoft - - - -	2s. 6d. per lb.	Heavy and bright heavy dons	2s. 6d. per lb.
Ditto ditto ſcroop - - - -	2 3	Hards - - - - - -	1 6
Bright dons from 20 oz. to 21 oz.	2 0		

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late ſeaſonable rains have conſiderably improved the appearance of the different grain crops, and in many places even the pea crops alſo. It is probable, however, that though the various ſorts of corn crops may now in general be tolerably good, yet from the long continuance of dry weather they cannot be abundant. Our correſpondents from Scotland remark, that the crops, in common, though pretty full in the ear, are thin and ſhort in the ſtraw; and that thoſe on the dry warm ſoils on the coaſt of the German ocean, had ſuffered ſo much for want of moiſture before the late rains fell, that the ſtraw will not only be ſhort, but the produce in reſpect to quantity of grain probably under par.

In the Northern parts of the iſland, the turnips have not, by any means, a promiſing aſpect; in a great number of places, the firſt ſowing did not vegetate with a degree of vigour ſufficient to enable the young plants to withſtand the ravages of the little black fly, by puſhing rapidly into rough leaf. This valuable root will, therefore, in theſe ſituations, not only be late, but of courſe ſmall. In the more Southern diſtricts, we believe the appearances are in general more favourable.

We are aſſured too, that in the North the crops of every ſort of grain are more backward than in any of the other parts. The average of wheat throughout England and Wales, is 65s. 8d.; of barley, 36s. 7d.; and laſt three years of oats, 31s. 3d.

We find likewiſe that the curle is frequently met with in the potatoe crops of theſe parts.

Although many of the earlier ſort of apples ſuffered conſiderably from blights; there will be upon the whole a rather plentiful crop of ſuch as are calculated for the purpoſes of the cyder maker; more, probably, than have been grown for ſeveral years paſt.

The hay crops in moſt of the Northern parts, both of the meadow and the artificial kinds, prove light, and beſides the late droppy weather has been unfavourable for making and ſecuring them. In St. James's Market, hay averages 4l. 1s. ſtraw 2l. 12s. 6d.

Cattle, Sheep, Lambs.—Fat ſtock of almoſt every kind, ſeem to keep up in price. Lambs, however, fell ſomething at St. Boſwell's fair, notwithſtanding the prodigious loſs and conſequent ſcarcity in the ſpring. It is probable, however, that the loſſes in this ſort of young ſtock will be more particularly felt two or three years hence, when it is wanted to ſupply the old breeding and feeding ſtocks, than at preſent.

At Warwick Fair too, there was a good ſhew of fat cattle, ſheep and lambs; great part of which were driven home for want of purchaſers, the butchers being determined not to buy at the high prices demanded.—Springing heifers and lean ſtock alſo met but little demand, though both were offered at low prices. And alſo at Monmouth, a large quantity of wool was brought to market on the 19th ult. and the whole found purchaſers at very ſuperior prices to thoſe of laſt year. Owing to the ſcarcity of Spaniſh wool, prime ſorts ſold readily at 33s. and one grower had 34s. per ſtone; but the average price was about 32s. which was an advance of 8s. per ſtone on laſt year's prices. The judicious plan adopted by the clothiers in not buying till after dinner, (which enables farmers to make a ſhew of their goods) ſeems much approved of; and from the full attendance of them at Monmouth, the day cloſed greatly to the ſatisfaction of all parties

Butchers meat, as well as grain, is, however, ſtill high in price. In Smithfield market, beef averages from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and veal from 4s. to 5s. per ſtone of 8lb. ſinking the offal.

HOPS. Kentiſh bags ſell from 8l. 8s. to 9l. 15s.—Ditto pockets from 10l. to 11l. 4s.

THE

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is quite aſtoniſhing, and beyond all conception, how Mr. Barruel the far-renowned bell-man and crier of all the conſpiracies and wicked deſigns, plotted many years ago by the free-maſons and illuminates of Germany, was enabled to diſcover all theſe deep-laid ſchemes, and to unfold a tale

> ——— whoſe lighteſt word
> Muſt harrow up our ſoul, and freeze our blood.

There are men, indeed, who are impudent enough to make a laugh of the whole, calling it a goſſip's ſtory, invented only to affright children, or thoſe who reſemble them in credulity. But let thoſe people be aware of the ill conſequences of ſuch impudence. Mr. Barruel will take it amiſs, and raiſe a hue and cry after them. They will be ranked amongſt the promoters of thoſe deteſted aſſociations, and branded with infamy. But I ſhall not trifle now with a matter which demands the moſt ſerious exertions of all thoſe who ſhudder at that ſyſtem of defamation ſet up by Barruel and all his abettors, in order to delude the unguarded feelings of your generous countrymen, and rouſe indignation and hatred againſt all the literary characters of Germany.

To give you only one inſtance of his deep knowledge of the matter, and how ingeniouſly he deals with his poor deluded reader, he dares call me (tom. iv. p. 245,) *very famous amongſt the Illuminates of Germany*. Now, let me inform you, Sir, that in the walk of a ſequeſtered life, wholly dedicated to the purſuits of antient literature, I never enliſted in that order, nor wrote a ſingle line in defence of it. Nay, I never had any knowledge of that order, before I ſettled at Weimar; and when that took place, the order had been extinguiſhed already, never to revive again. All the knowledge I have now, I derived from Mr. Bode, a gentleman generally eſteemed and beloved by men of every deſcription, a true downright plain dealer, who has been cruelly abuſed in Mr. Barruel's libelling Memoirs, and whoſe honour, in ſpite of all theſe aſperſions, ſtands unblemiſhed in the eyes of many of our ſovereign princes, the Dukes of Weimar and Gotha, and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt*. During the laſt three years of his life, I had a familiar intercourſe with that venerable old man, and heard many a tale of former times. For he ſpoke always of his maſonic tranſactions with the intereſt of an old lover, but confeſſed openly and repeatedly that *all was over*, and no connection at all did ſubſiſt now; which I found perfectly true, when after his death I was engaged with ſome other gentlemen of the higheſt reputation, who are ſtill living, to reviſe and pack up all his papers, now in the poſſeſſion of his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Gotha, and which, being then in the beſt preſervation, can be inſpected, with the Duke's permiſſion, by every one who ſhall feel any doubt of my relation. When I compoſed ſeveral years ago the literary life of my deceaſed friend, Mr. Bode, to be found at the head of the ſixth and laſt volume of his excellent Tranſlation of Montaigne's Eſſays, I did not chuſe to touch upon his dealing with free-maſons and ſecret orders, not for fear of ſtamping a diſgrace upon the memory of my friend by revealing all that I knew of his maſonic concerns—for all that I knew would have reflected great honour on him—but becauſe I did not think it worth the while to tell over and over again a dull inſipid tale, which, but for ſome croaking ravens, always hovering over the tombs of the deceaſed, would have been buried already in oblivion. Accordingly I give the ſecret-hunting Barruel a ſolemn defiance to prove that I have been a member or a promoter of the order of Illuminates, which needs muſt be an eaſy taſk indeed

* The life of Mr. Bode has been publiſhed by Mr. *Schlichtegroll*, Profeſſor and Under-Library-keeper at Gotha, in the uſeful collection called *The German Necrologue*. I would wiſh it to be tranſlated into Engliſh, as it would ſerve highly to undeceive the Britiſh readers, and let them know how they are cheated by thoſe alarmiſts, who impoſe ſhamefully on their credulity.

for him, who, by his inquiſitionary proceedings, with the help of his emiſſaries, may follow every ſcent, and hunt down the reputation of any literary character in our parts of Germany, at the diſtance of four hundred miles from Great Britain.

It would be an eaſy taſk, indeed, to add many inſtances of ſimilar aſſertions in a book full of the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations and palpable falſehoods. But that will be done otherwiſe. There is one inſtance more, which I cannot paſs over in ſilence, as it is very injurious to my honour and veracity. I ſtated in a ſhort notice, inſerted in your valuable Magazine (January 1798), that Mr. Bode was author himſelf of a pamphlet ſtyled "More Notes than Text," in which he laid open the ſcheme of the famous Mr. Barth's German Union. You can eaſily imagine, Sir, whether I was to be credited, being an intimate acquaintance of the author, and entruſted with the original papers, which I offered to ſhew to any body. But the much better informed Mr. Barruel treats me with the utmoſt ſcorn, (tom. iv. p. 310), and, in order to cloak his falſehood, he tells us, that Mr. Göſchen, the bookſeller, at Leipſic, has declared himſelf author of that performance. Now, for all this, I beg leave, Sir, to tranſmit Mr. Göſchen's declaration, which he ſent me in order to be communicated to you.

"The late Mr. Bode, Privy Counſellor at Weimar, is author of the work called 'More Notes than Text,' by which the Union of Mr. Barth has been detected and blown up. I have not the leaſt ſhare in the whole performance, except ſome few lines I added after the Preface.

"GEORGE JOACHIM GÖSCHEN."

Leipſic, July 16.

And what can the honeſt Mr. Barruel do, in order to make good his aſſertion? Will he face it out, and deny the truth of this declaration alſo? I dare ſay, he will. It will only ſerve to ſwell the bulk of his Memoirs, and afford him freſh matter for abuſe and defamation. And ſuch a man can be fully relied upon, and even mentioned with the higheſt encomiums, in the venerable ſenate of the moſt generous nation in Europe, which hates falſehood, and abhors calumny!

Sir, you may make uſe of this letter for your intereſting Magazine, and of my name, by which I have the honour to ſign myſelf, Your moſt obedient ſervant,

AUGUSTUS BÖTTIGER,
Counſellor of the Upper-Conſiſtory.

Weimar, in Saxony, July 21, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM concerned to obſerve that a very material miſtake has crept into the laſt ſentence of the *Memoirs of Filangieri*, communicated by me, and inſerted in page 548 of your laſt number. The epithet *corrupt* has been omitted before the words "ſtate of human mind, eſpecially in Italy, fifteen years ago." The omiſſion of this epithet renders the ſenſe equivocal, and gives room for a miſconſtruction of my meaning:—Beſides, if the word *corrupt* is omitted, the concluſion of the ſentence will not be of a piece with the line I quote from Virgil—*Omnia fert tempus, animum quoque.*

London, Aug. 10. F. DAMIANI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE requeſt you make, that the friends of your Miſcellany will furniſh you with facts relative to the ſtate of our trade, manufactures and commerce, induces me to ſend you the incloſed ſtate of the import of coals into this great metropolis, and a few remarks on the ſame.

That this metropolis is increaſing in population, is an old and received opinion which is manifeſted in *ſome degree* by the increaſed conſumption of the neceſſaries of life, and among theſe of coals.

	Chaldrs.
The import for five years, from 1728 to 1732, on an average amounted to —	485,141
Whereas only forty years afterwards, *viz.* from 1768 to 1772, it averages —	658,842½
And it has progreſſively gone on till, from 1793 to 1797, it averaged — —	786,200¾

It is an opinion amongſt the coal trade, founded on experience, that war reduces the conſumption; the preſent war forms an exception, and ariſes, I believe, from theſe two cauſes, the great number of ſteam-engines now uſed in this great capital, which have come into uſe ſince the laſt war, and from an increaſed exportation to foreign parts.

It would not be expected, that London ſhould export many coals; but it is certain that the frequent opportunities of ſhipping in ſmall quantities, and to places where cargoes could not be diſpenſed with, forms a total of ſome thouſands of chaldrons. The Cape of Good Hope is totally ſupplied from hence, and the Weſt India iſlands are every year increaſing their orders, from the quantity of wood-land cut down

down and thrown into the cultivation of sugar.

	Chaldrs.	
At present the importation of coals is behind the demand: the average of five preceding years, *viz.* 1793 to 1797, is — —	832,170¼	
The import of 1798 was	786,200½	
Deficient —		45,969¾
Add to this an increased consumption from the length of the winter, supposed		54,030¼
Quantity wanted more in 1799		100,000

	Chaldrs.	
N. B. The importation of coals in 1795 was —	887,759	
The average of five years, *viz.* 1793 to 1797, was	832,170¼	
Surplus —		45,588¾

The winter of 1798-9 was more severe than that of 1795, so that the above supposition of 54,030¼ chaldrons wanted is within the real expenditure.

	Chaldrs.	
The average importation on the 1st of August for five years, from 1793 to 1797, was — —	481,660½	
Add increased consumption and short importation of 1798 — —	100,000	
	581,660½	
Quantity imported August 1, 1799 — —	516,714¼	
Deficiency —		64,946¼
Perhaps, however, it may be thought that, in taking the whole increased consumption of 54,030¼ chaldrons into this period, I am taking for a whole year, instead of 7-12ths only; I shall therefore make a deduction of 5-12ths, or —		22,512½
Which leaves a deficiency of		42,433¾

The number of ships taken out of the coal trade for this present expedition, as well as the increase of trade, and of course employment of shipping, leaves no immediate prospect of getting up this deficiency of importation. The price of coals is thence remarkably high, and, while these causes continue to operate, will continue so.

Coals imported in the following years into the port of London.

Years.	*Chaldrs.*
1768 — —	613,823¾
1769 — —	648,438¼
1770 — —	609,431¼
1771 — —	695,258¼
1772 — —	727,461
	3,294,212½
Average of five years peace	658,842½
1773 — —	627,787¼
1774 — —	625,156¾
1775 — —	664,278¾
1776 — —	700,617
1777 — —	699,108
	3,316,947¾
Average of three years peace, and 2 of the American war,	663,389½
1778 — —	645,007
1779 — —	592,413¼
1780 — —	670,038
1781 — —	642,914¼
1782 — —	696,913¼
	3,247,285¾
Average of five years war	649,457
1783 — —	709,654½
1784 — —	719,120
1785 — —	734,826¼
1786 — —	738,572¾
1787 — —	752,840½
	3,655,014
Average of five years peace	731,002¾
1788 — —	760,301¾
1789 — —	795,422¾
1790 — —	747,330
1791 — —	824,990½
1792 — —	841,380
	3,969,425
Average of five years peace	793,885
1793 — —	800,510¾
1794 — —	788,744½
1795 — —	887,759
1796 — —	819,339½
1797 — —	864,497¾
	4,160,85 ½
Average of five years war	832,170¼
1798 — —	786,200½

This average is taken exclusive of coals sold by weight, which may amount to 2000 ton per annum, and of cinders, which may amount to 5000 chaldron per annum.

August 12, 1799. T. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE REBELLION IN IRELAND ON THE CHARACTER AND FEELINGS OF THE IRISH.

AMONG the many calamities which result from rebellion and civil war, there is none perhaps more to be deprecated than that ferocious and unfeeling disposition which frequent scenes of blood necessarily create even in the best minds.—Nor is it merely the conflict which takes place in the field, and which extinguishes in blood the cause of civil dissention, that tends most effectually to barbarise the mind.—It is rather those events which follow the success of one party and the defeat of the other—it is the work of the executioner—those spectacles which it is thought necessary to hold up to public view, in order to deter disaffection from new attempts to disturb the tranquillity of the state, or to mark the power of the government to put down and take vengeance of its enemies.

Sir, These reflections were suggested by a short excursion which I am just returned from making through the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Carlow; and in which, I am sorry to say, I found the vestiges of the late rebellion, not more visible in the demolition and burning of houses and villages, than in the conversation, sentiments, and character of the inhabitants. I had known those counties, and the disposition and manner of their people, long before the commencement of the rebellion; I had known them to be gentle, humane, and possessed, perhaps, of more of the milk of human kindness than the lower order of people in most countries possess. I found them, if it be fair to give a general character of a people from the experience of an individual, with quite a new set of feelings; they had become familiar with cruelty; they could talk of torture and of death—not the death of an individual, but the slaughter of thousands; with the same apathy and listlessness as they would have spoken of any every-day incident.—Death and suffering, indeed, seemed for them to have lost all their horror; and I have heard them relate the fall of hundreds of their townsmen with a degree of circumstantial and cool accuracy, which proved that they felt in the relation the most perfect indifference. It was at a time when the assizes were holden in these counties that I happened to visit them.—Some convictions had taken place, and the criminals were executed during my stay.—On former occasions of this kind an execution would have set the town and its vicinity in motion, and have excited the lamentations and the curiosity of the peasantry for three miles round. Now the most dreadful sentence which human laws can inflict was executed by the sheriff and his officers with as little bustle and interest as would have attended his giving possession of a farm-house under an ejectment. The unfortunate victim of offended justice was drawn to his place of suffering through a county-town, and scarcely attracted in his progress the attention of a single passenger; or excited in one instance those expressions of pity or of sympathy which are so natural and so common on such solemn occasions, in countries where the feelings of humanity have not been blunted by the frequency of scenes of still greater horror.

It has been the custom of these counties since the rebellion to exhibit to public view the heads of such as have suffered capital punishment for the part they took in those disturbances, by fixing them up in some conspicuous situation. On the goal of Athy are fixed two of those heads—but they are placed at such a height as not to shock the passenger by too near a view of humanity in this state of degradation and corruption. In Carlow, the front gate of the new prison which they have erected there is not more than fifteen feet high, and at that short distance from the travellers' eye a few heads are exhibited, forcing on him a view of death in its most hideous form, familiarising the mind of the passing peasant to the most horrid of all spectacles: and blunting in him those feelings of commiseration for human suffering, on which must always depend in a great measure the virtues of the populace.—How far they tend to produce this effect may be learned by the following anecdote: While I was contemplating with horror this groupe of dreadful objects, in all of which except one you might distinctly trace the features and mark the expression of the agonies of death; I asked a townsboy, who was passing, whether these heads had been all put up at the same time; and on being told they were, I observed it was strange that one of them was nearly stripped of flesh, while the others appeared yet perfect. He answered, "Sir, that head is the head of Mr. Keefe of Ballyva.—He was lying in a putrid fever when he was taken away by the military, and after a short trial by a Court Martial was executed.

cuted. They ſay it is becauſe his fleſh was putrid from his illneſs that the ſcull has ſo ſoon been left bare; and as to the jaw, Sir, which, you may obſerve, is broken and hanging down, that was broken by ſome boys of the town who amuſed themſelves in throwing ſtones at it!" I turned away with diſguſt from this ſhocking tale. What morals, ſaid I, what feeling, what humanity, what virtue can exiſt among a people, where to inſult the miſerable remains of mortality is the amuſement of the populace!

Nor is it merely among the lower order of the people that this ſpirit of ferocity has been excited and is kept alive in Ireland. On the ſame day on which the above converſation took place, I happened to dine in company with ſome of the firſt people of the town; there were ſome ſtrangers preſent beſides myſelf, who after dinner turned the converſation to the topic of theſe heads. It was obſerved by one ſtranger, that it was a violation of public decorum to obtrude ſuch horrid ſpectacles ſo near the eye and obſervation of the paſſenger; by another, that it tended to harden and brutaliſe the public mind; and by a third, that it was impolitic, now that the rebellion was completely cruſhed, to keep alive the animoſity of party by ſuch public and diſguſting monuments of crime and puniſhment; better would it be, he obſerved, to obliterate every remembrance of what was paſſed by removing from the eye and ear of the public whatever could revive that remembrance or perpetuate ſentiments which might again kindle into partial inſurrection. "Sir," ſaid one gentleman of the town, who ſeemed to ſpeak the ſenſe of his countrymen, "I wiſh we had more heads up if it were likely they could again rouſe the villains to inſurrection; for we are fully able to put them down, and the more of them we diſpatch the better!" Such are the principles and ſuch the feelings which ſeem to actuate every deſcription of men, in a country once remarkable for good-nature, affection, and humanity. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I do not apprehend that the plan for the current circulation of property in the public funds, of which an outline is given in your Magazine, p. 513, will ever be carried into execution, the projector of it at leaſt deſerves thanks for his intention, the deſign of the plan being to procure aſſiſtance to thoſe who want to borrow money on the ſecurity of land, to enable them to pay their debts, or to improve their eſtates; ſuch loans having been of late very difficult to obtain. This difficulty, however, by no means ariſes from a want of a ſufficient quantity of paper money, which we are now taught to conſider as the proper *circulating medium* of the country; but from the circumſtance of there being at preſent many ways in which perſons having money to ſpare, can employ it with much greater profit than by lending it on mortgage. It is well known, that previous to the war money was readily obtained on landed ſecurity, and it was thought a favour to have the diſcounting of good bills: if ever 3 per cents ſhould be again at 80 or 90, and the profits of foreign trade ſomewhat reduced by France and Holland recovering their ſhare therein, loans on landed ſecurity will be obtained with as much facility as ever; but without ſome ſuch change of circumſtances, no iſſue of paper money would produce this effect, as it would ſoon be all abſorbed in the channel that produced the greateſt gain. Projects of this nature ſhould be attempted with the utmoſt caution, they ſhould be formed on general principles, and the propoſed benefits not be confined to a particular claſs of perſons, nor the execution of them be likely to encourage dangerous ſpeculations. If ſtockholders obtained a double profit on part of their capital by iſſuing notes thereon, the poſſeſſors of many other ſpecies of property would think themſelves entitled to the ſame advantage; and if landholders could borrow money at a moderate rate of intereſt, why ſhould not manufacturers and others be accommodated on the ſame terms?

Auguſt 16, 1799. X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT finding an anſwer given to your correſpondent, who requeſted in your Magazine for May an explanation of the cauſe of the ſaltneſs he obſerved on trees and hedges in April laſt, in the county of Kent;—I beg leave to repeat the ſolicitation; at the ſame time obſerving, the phænomenon was firſt noticed by me in an extraordinary manner, in the month of April 1792, on the confines of the counties of Warwick and Oxford.

The wind for ſome time had been briſk, proceeding from the points betwixt north and eaſt, with a conſiderable hazineſs and moiſture in the atmoſphere, which without rain ſuddenly changed to dryneſs and clearneſs. At this time being obſerving the difference of appearance of the buds of

of trees at that ſeaſon, I was ſurpriſed at what I took for the hoar-froſt upon the trunks and branches, in the middle of ſo fine a day; but upon examination, was ſoon convinced, by the taſte and appearance of the cryſtals, of its being the *natron muriatum*, or common ſalt, and which I alſo perceived were depoſited only on the ſides of the trunks and branches facing the wind, and upon the gates, ſtyles, rails, &c. having the ſame aſpect. I pointed out the circumſtance to ſeveral of my friends, who had never witneſſed it before, nor could account for it; and I gathered ſome branches of hawthorn, on which the cryſtallization was very perceptible, and preſerved them a conſiderable time. As from the particulars above-mentioned I had reaſon to conſider the ſalt was brought and depoſited from the atmoſphere;—I would aſk, is it poſſible that the violent and continued action of the wind in the ſame direction upon the ocean could raiſe the ſpray or particles of water in ſuch a manner as to convey and depoſit them ſo far inland; the diſtance from the ocean being at leaſt one hundred miles?—And as there is reaſon to believe the ſame occurrence frequently prevails, muſt it not greatly affect vegetation? CHIRURGUS.

Burton on Trent, Auguſt 16, 1799.

SOME GENERAL PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE CHINESE.

By ANDRE' EVERARD VAN BRAAM HOUCKGEEST, *late Chief in the Direction of the Dutch Eaſt India Company in China, and the ſecond Perſon in the Embaſſy to the Court of the Emperor of China.**

THE Chineſe are ſuperior to Europeans in ſeveral branches of knowledge, eſpecially in agriculture. The conſtruction of their bridges and their dykes are excellent, the latter are equal to thoſe of Holland.

Their architecture in the palaces of Pekin and *Yuen-ming-yuen* is noble, majeſtic and regular, in which ornament and elegance are diſplayed without ſuperfluity and vain oſtentation. The Chineſe are unacquainted with the five orders of architecture made uſe of in Europe; yet the laſt viſitors to that nation aſſure us that there are none of the temples or imperial edifices which would not be viewed in Europe with admiration. They poſſeſs alſo a very extraordinary and unrivalled ſkill in the art of diving under water for the recovery of treaſures at the bottom, without the aid of any machine; of this the following is a ſufficient proof. In June 1772, the Dutch Eaſt India Company had the misfortune to loſe one of their ſhips, called the *Kynſburg*, upon the coaſt of China in a hurricane. This ſhip ſunk while at anchor in twelve fathoms water, in the iſle of *Meru*. There were only eight men ſaved, who, after being at ſea upon rafts for twenty-four hours, were thrown upon the ſhore.

This ſhip richly laden, had, among other things, more than thirty cheſts of money. All hopes of recovering the cargo were relinquiſhed; when ſome Chineſe came and propoſed to undertake recovering the money on condition of having one third for their trouble, and making no demand if they ſhould not ſucceed. Their propoſal was agreed to, and they began to attempt it in 1773; but not being ſufficiently acquainted with the conſtruction of the Dutch ſhips, they did not ſucceed. But in the ſame year having been conducted on board another veſſel of the Company for the purpoſe of ſtudying the particular form and conſtruction of the ſhip, and the manner of placing the cheſts in ſimilar caſes, they recommenced their labours in 1774, and brought to the factory of the Company every cheſt of money which had been loſt; beſides the ſilver buckles, knives, forks and ſpoons belonging to the officers. They had been obliged to break up two decks in order to come at the cheſts. They next undertook the recovery of other parts of the cargo, and would have ſucceeded but for the great ſwell which had taken place in the bales of Indian cotton on board, through which the divers found it impoſſible to penetrate to the merchandize under it. The money reſtored was divided into three parts, of which the Chineſe Government had one, the Dutch Company another, and the divers the other.

This fact of the recovery of money from a veſſel under ſuch circumſtances, has been regarded as a proof of ſkill of which Europe does not afford an example.

THE GAMES AND PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS OF THE CHINESE. *By the Same.*

THE firſt and moſt eſteemed game among the Chineſe is called *Ouey-ki*. It is a kind of war-game, the object of which is to inveſt and conquer a country. They play with ſmall ſtones flat and circular of two colours, commonly black and white, to the number of eighty of each colour, placed upon a paper cheſs board, the coloured compartments of which croſs each other. This game is ſo difficult that no perſon has been found who could play it

* Theſe articles have never before been publiſhed.

it with that perfection of which it is capable. It would be too tedious and difficult to detail all its rules; but they may be found in a book printed in China, which has been brought to Europe by the late Dutch Embassy to that nation. This game requires more silence and attention than that of chess, and is the favourite amusement of the learned and men of the higher orders.

The second game is called *Tche-on-khie*. It is the real game of chess, introduced among the Chinese about four centuries since by one of their Generals, and is so common among them that it is played at by the lowest of the people. They do not use figures of the same form as those made use of in Europe, but round pawns such as Europeans play at draughts with, upon each of which the name of the piece is engraved: neither do they play upon a draught-board of two colours, but upon simple paper with lines drawn across it in such a manner that they place the pieces upon the angles where the lines cross each other. Those who are acquainted with both these ways of playing prefer that of the Chinese to the European manner. The great conformity between the two ways of playing is truly astonishing, because the Chinese General could not be acquainted with the European manner.

The third game is called *Ta quat-phay*. It exactly resembles our game of *Domino*, and is played in the same manner. Their game at cards follows next, it consists of thirty cards of three kinds. If there be but two players, one pack is sufficient; and when there are four or more, they put two or a greater number of packs together. This game is very easy to be learned, and is the amusement of women and the common class of the people. There are several other inferior games among the Chinese, but we shall leave them to speak of their public theatres.

The people in general are very fond of these public amusements, which are carried on in all seasons and even for whole days together. The inhabitants of each vicinity enter into a common subscription for the payment of the expences of the entertainments. In general the pieces performed are very tedious, and accompanied with music extremely piercing and noisy, being more agreeable to the spectators than finer harmony and softer tones. But there are many companies of players who act in the houses of individuals in a more agreeable and superior manner. And when the Chinese merchants make a party of pleasure for Europeans, these companies perform before them very agreeable pieces of the sentimental kind.

One of these plays, called *Chon-son hau*, had given so much pleasure to a gentleman of the Dutch embassy twenty years before that he was induced to solicit its representation again, which request was granted after much difficulty; for there were but few players to be found who could recollect this ancient piece. It was acted in a superior style, and imparted as much pleasure as it had done before; and it was the opinion of the European part of the audience, that if it were translated into their language by an elegant pen it would give pleasure to every mind susceptible of fine sensations. The writers of the relation of the Embassy has given a particular account of each of the five acts of this play. Though acted in a language he did not understand, the Chinese actors performed their parts with so much natural energy that it was easy to comprehend the whole plot, which was very interesting, and excited much emotion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THANK you for your notice of my pamphlets in your Supplementary Number, though I feel being called a disciple of Burke but an ambiguous compliment. I have ever disliked a certain legerdemain, easily discovered in both the life and literature of that busy partizan, without either temper or talents to direct any party. In the course of Edmund Burke's *Life* I see great attention to self-interest, with much fictitious sensibility, accompanied with a carelessness of private expenditure next to prodigality, a want of œconomy which at length embarrassed his principles as well as his pocket, and then drove the dependent on aristocratical assistance to watch the wishes of the monarch rather than the weal of the monarchy, and to put on a Gallophobia which he willingly worked up in his harangues to a height bordering on insanity, well knowing, at the time, where he was graciously heard, well knowing where he would meet with a sure though late reward. His debts are now paid both great and small; but let no man boast of constancy in his public principles who does not live within his private income, whatever it may be. In the *style* of Edmund Burke's writing, I see every thing except the enthusiasm of the heart. It wants that promethean heat which the impassioned conviction of *truth* always gives and communicates. The *flos ingenii, la fleur de l'esprit*, wants that *aroma* which is more delightful than beauty, and more captivating than a fancy that flutters ever on the

the wing, and quits the original thought of the ſentence in chace of every, and often the coarſeſt, ſimilitude. The ſpirit of his life was party ſpirit, and the ſpirit of his ſtyle had the brilliancy of poetry without any of the inſpiration. He was as little ſenſible to the enthuſiaſm of Rouſſeau, as Dr. Johnſon was to the genius of lyric poetry in its ſublimeſt production—the Bard of Gray. It is curious that we have never heard of Burke, man or boy, making a verſe, or tagging a few rhymes; and I am inclined not to think well of a literary man, who, in ſome part of his life, has not at leaſt made ſome attempt of this kind. I dare ſay, Sir Iſaac Newton himſelf compoſed a ſonnet, which was no doubt conſumed in the fire that made him exclaim to his favourite dog, who was the cauſe of it, "Ah, Diamond! you little know what miſchief you have done!"

Dublin, W. DRENNAN.
Marlborough-ſtreet, Aug. 16, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NONE of all the domeſtic inſects is more generally abhorred than the ſpider, which, I think, is owing partly to its hideous form, and partly to the idea of its being poiſonous. I cannot but confeſs, that I alſo was infected with this antipathy, and joined in the general warfare againſt an inſect which, by its external appearance, is ſo little qualified to recommend itſelf to our ſight, till of late I was unexpectedly cured of this habitual abhorrence. This cure was effected by the peruſal of the account of a diſcovery, made ſome years ſince by Mr. *Quatremere D'Iſjonval,* adjutant-general to the famous *Pichegru,* which convinced me, that this inſect is not ſo uſeleſs as we generally think, and that we rather ought to court than to loath its ſociety. It is generally known, that the ſtate of the atmoſphere has a viſible effect upon certain animals, and that, for inſtance, cats, dogs, frogs, hogs, &c. have a very ſtrong preſentiment of every change, which is preparing in it. The abovementioned gentleman has diſcovered that the *ſpider* poſſeſſes this quality in a more eminent degree than all other animals, and is peculiarly fit to ſerve as an unnerring barometer. A brief ſtatement of his obſervations will, I think, not be foreign to the ſcope of your uſeful and inſtructive Magazine, and reconcile its readers to an animal which they hitherto held in abhorrence, or, at leaſt, thought to be one of the moſt uſeleſs in the creation of God.

The ſpider, ſays Mr. *D'Iſjonval,* is a more unerring indicator of impending changes in the atmoſphere than the beſt barometer. Theſe inſects have two different ways of weaving their webs, by which we can know what weather we are to have. When the weather inclines to turn rainy or windy, they make the principal threads, which are the foundation, as it were, of their whole web, very ſhort, and rather thick; whereas they ſpin them much longer, when fine and warm weather is to be expected. Thence it appears clearly, that the ſpiders have not only a near, but alſo a diſtant preſentiment of the changes which are preparing in the air. The barometer foretells the ſtate of the weather with certainty only for about twenty-four hours, whereas we may be ſure that the weather will be fine twelve or fourteen days, when the ſpider makes the principal threads of its web long. It is obvious how important the conſequences of this infallible indication of the ſtate of the weather muſt be in many inſtances, particularly with regard to the operations of agriculture; for which reaſon it has been frequently lamented, that the beſt barometers, hydrometers, thermometers and eudiometers are principally in the hands of the conſumers, and very rarely in thoſe of the planters of the harveſt. How fortunate is it therefore, that provident nature, amongſt other gifts, alſo has beſtowed upon the cultivator of the country ſuch a cheap inſtrument, upon the ſenſibility and infallibility of which, with regard to the impending changes in the atmoſphere, he can rely! The barometers are frequently very fallible guides, particularly when they point to *fettled fair*; whereas the work of the ſpider never fails to give the moſt certain information. This inſect, which is one of the moſt œconomical animals, does not go to work, nor expends ſuch a great length of threads, which it draws out of its body, before the moſt perfect equilibrium of all the conſtituent parts of the air indicates with certainty that this great expenditure will not be made in vain. Let the weather be ever ſo bad, we may conclude with certainty that it will not laſt long, and ſoon change for ſettled fair, when we ſee the ſpider repair the damages which his web has received. Thoſe who will take the trouble to watch the operations of this uſeful inſect, will be convinced by experience, that Mr. *D'Iſjonval* deſerves the thanks of his contemporaries for the communication of his important diſcovery, and in future ſhow more indulgence to this object of almoſt general abhorrence, than they have done hitherto.

London, Aug. 12. P. W.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS CONCERNING MODERN JESUITISM.

Je penſe ſouvent à tout ceci, & je n'y trouve rien de bon. Le monde ne ſçait pas où cela va, ni quelles en ſont les conſequences. Ce n' eſt point ici une affaire de Religion, mais de Politique; & je ſuis trompé ſi le Janſeniſme (Jacobiniſme) qui ſemble en être le ſujet, en eſt autre choſe en effet que l' occaſion et le pretexte. Car pendant qu'on nous amuſe de l' eſperance de le voir abolir, on nous aſſervit inſenſiblement à l' Inquiſition, qui nous opprimera avant que nous nous en ſoyons apperçus.

Lettres Provinciales de Paſcal. XIX.

PROFESSOR ROBISON's *Conſpiracy* occaſioned my inquiring for various publications, old and new, concerning the literary and political ſects of the Continent. It has lately been my amuſement, not indeed to entirely read them, but to turn them over with interventions of ſtudy, and with a culling curioſity. Such ſkimmed information merits a very imperfect reliance; yet an outline of the general reſult may perhaps not be indifferent to your readers.

A literary manicheiſm ſeems to divide the German hierarchy of writers: they are angels of light, or meſſengers of darkneſs; votaries of Ormuz, or of Ariman. The one ſet affects excluſively the name of *Aufklärer*, *Illuminants* or *Enlighteners*. Their radical doctrine is the perpetual improveability of mankind; and they are for ever labouring to populariſe ſome ſpecific amendment. Chriſtianity is to be brought nearer to the idea of a perfect religion; government nearer to the idea of a perfect commonwealth. Language, diet, furniture, clothing even, are to be reſaſhioned by the moſt approved models. Progreſſion, amelioration in all things is their aim. On their adverſaries they endeavour to impoſe the names of *Finſterlinge*, *Obſcurants* or *Bedarkeners*. Of theſe, the radical doctrine is the hereditary depravity of man, the hopeleſſneſs of any victory over his ſelfiſhneſs but by his folly, and the conſequent probability of deterioration by every change. Religion and government, according to them, ought to be of the moſt extenſively and laſtingly eſtabliſhed kinds. For ſuperſtitions the moſt groveling they have a ſneaking kindneſs: preſs licenſing, inquiſitions, arbitrary powers, whatever has prolonged the exiſtence of ancient inſtitutions, they view with favour; and on what is already ſtabile they aſpire to confer immutability. Retrogreſſion they prefer to any untried innovation.

Both theſe ſects are, in fact, continuations of the grand ſchiſm which took place in the literature of France under Louis XV. when the encyclopediſts undertook to new-model, and the prieſthood to boliſter up, the old-faſhioned religious and governmental opinions of that country. With a traditional though abſurd prejudice, the German parties ſtill affect to conſider the terms *jeſuit* and *atheiſt* as the bittereſt nick-names in the diſputant's vocabulary; and ſtill aſcribe to the rival leaders the one or the other of theſe characters. The firſt practical victory won by the Enlighteners over their antagoniſts, was the ſuppreſſion of the Order of Jeſuits by Clement XIV.; as from that period the balance of erudition and talents began to incline toward the ſide of the reformers or refaſhioners.

Now this ſuppreſſion (according to the* one army of German writers) has been merely nominal. The jeſuitical order has ever ſince continued to receive proſelytes, to act in concert under hidden ſuperiors, and to purſue its ambitious hereditary views. Many members of this order were permitted or commanded to embrace ſecular occupations, to wear a lay-habit, and even to marry; and have thus remained in the weſtern ſtates of Europe in ſtrict coheſion, but viewleſs diſperſion. Many others migrated into Poland, and eſpecially into † White Ruſſia; where

* *Nachricht von der wahren Beſchaffenheit des Inſtituts der Jeſuiten.* Berlin 1785.

Berliniſcher Monatſchrift, 1786 to 1789; a magazine conducted by Bieſter and Gedike.

Reiſebeſchreibung durch Deutſchland und die Schweitz, von F. Nicolai: ſee eſpecially the 7th vol. article Augſburg.

Unterſuchung der Beſchuldigungen, by the ſame. This is a defence of the foregoing Travels, as far as reſpects the alarm of exjeſuitiſm.

Sendſchreiben eines Layen über die Jeſuitenepoche, 5 Theile. Frankfurt 1785 and 1786.

Die eigenthümlichen Lehrsätze und Maximen der Jeſuiten. Regenburg 1786.

Entwickelung des Syſtems der Welt-bürger Republik, 1786.

Magazin zur Geſchichte der Jeſuiten. Erfurt 1787.

Saint-Nicaiſe, Anti-Saint-Nicaiſe, and Archidemides, 1786, 1787, and 1788.

Allgemeine Geſchichte der Jeſuiten. Zurich 1789.

† *Vorläufige Darſtellung des heutigen Jeſuitiſmus*, 1786.

Merkwürdige Nachrichten von den Jeſuiten in Weiſs Ruſſen. Frankfurt 1785.

This work is a tranſlation from the Italian

the generous tolerance of the late Empress offered them an acceptable refuge. This migration of the ex-jesuits to the Russian empire has been accompanied, as in the military order of Malta, with a transfer of their religious allegiance from the head of the Romish to the head of the Greek church; and of their civil allegiance from the Gallic to the Russian sovereign, to whose cabinet they now commit the execution of that magnificent project of Universal-Monarchy (or Cæsarchy), on which they so long rivetted the attention of the cabinet of Louis XIV. and to the furtherance of which their writings and invisible exertions throughout Europe were for a long series of years perseveringly directed. Their dexterity has favoured the acquiescence of the men of Poland in the annexation of that country to the Russian empire: when the project of occupying Scandinavia was entertained, their influence over a spreading sect was distinctly employed in a similar manner: the very plan, and all the predispositions for overruling Persia, are ascribed to the modern successor of Krusinski.

The writings of the most zealous protestant theologians abound with charges also of a religious conspiracy against the whole body of ex-jesuits; which is represented as actuating with its intrigues the lower order of sectaries throughout Europe, by means both of writers, missionaries, and lay-associates, in a direction tending to the accomplishment of their imputed grand project of consolidating all Christendom under a new Popery, or Catholic Patriarchate; not exactly Romish indeed, but more despotic, and more insanely credulous than that which radiated from Rome, and which is now to centralise at Mohilow, or Petersburg. Among the stranger charges of this class, may be distinguished the precise one of forging writings in the name of Swedenborg; many of whose works are said to be translated from Latin originals which have not been discovered, and many of whose Latin works are said first to have appeared at Strasburg, by the obstetric care of an abbé Pernetti. The doctrine of an Evil Spirit, borrowed from the Manicheans, and the doctrine of the Death of God, borrowed from the Patripassians, were by all means to be inculcated as essential to vital religion. Works of the Alexandrian Platonists, books of astrology, of oneirocriticism, of medical magic, of divination by the exposition of scripture, of nerterology (geisterlehre, *ghost-lore*), and of witchcraft, have been reprinted in cheap forms, or gratuitously circulated in every European metropolis. Distributions have been made among jew-pedlars of engraved and waxen simulacres of saints, with the view, it is pretended, of introducing among protestants a piety of parade, a taste for image-worship, and a love of holy idolatry. Some of these seed-corns of superstition, it is expected, must strike root; and the culture of such as are best adapted to the peculiar ignorance of each country, is recommended to the industry of itinerant-missionaries. All these and similar phænomena, many of which have occurred even in our own country, are ascribed to the systematic management of the ex-jesuits, to an all-embracing confederacy; and such of the Protestant * clergy as favour mysticism and fanaticism, are accused of being secretly sworn into this fraternity of darkness, of crypto-proselytism, crypto-catholicism, and crypto-jesuitism; of heresy against reason, and schism against truth. This was remarkably the case with the society (*Gesellschaft von Beförderung reiner Lehre*) for promoting Christian doctrine. Such associations are well adapted to hellenize the protestant churches.

To the confidence of the higher classes the ex-jesuits make their advances by denouncing on their part multitudinous conspiracies and heresies. Their object being every where to obtain the direction of the established magistracy, and of the

Lettere critiche in schiaramento del vero stato attuale dei Gesuiti nella Russia Bianca, and is written by a member of the order: though a partial, it is an authentic document, and describes the Jesuits as forming a strong party in the Russian church, as possessed already of the episcopal see of Mohilow, and as courted with rival assiduity by Catherine and Prince Potemkin. The Court of Rome is mentioned with concealed bitterness. The papal letters which placed the Roman Catholics of Russia under the see of Mohilow, expressly excepted the Jesuits, as if to recognise their independence of the Western Church. For the general character of their religious spirit, consult a paper "On the heart of Jesus," in the Varieties of Literature, I. 513.

* See the curious trial of Dr. Stark, printed under the title *Entscheidung des k. k. Gerichts zu Berlin in Sachen Dr. Stark, kläger wider Gedike und Bester*. He prosecuted the reviewers of his book *Ueber Crypto-Catholicismus*, 1787, for calumniously imputing to him concert with the Ex-jesuits, and was nonsuited. He then published an *Apologismos* 1790, which was answered by Bardt.

established

eſtabliſhed clergy, in order to approximate the government and religion to their own feudal deſpotiſm and Greek hyper-orthodoxy, they have contrived two regular and perpetual alarms or cries of danger, the one for the ſtate, and the other for the church, which they renew every where. Before the magiſtrate, they impeach *jacobiniſm*; and before the prieſt, *infidelity*. This has been their train of practice for two or three centuries of their exiſtence, the immemorial order of their order.

"There is in China, (ſays father Semedo) a horrid ſect called *Pee-lien-kia*, always diſpoſed to rebellion. This ſect conſiſts of people who enter into a confederacy to overturn the eſtabliſhed government; for which purpoſe, with certain magical rites, they elect an emperor out of their number, diſtribute among themſelves the principal employments of the ſtate, mark out certain families for deſtruction, and lie concealed till ſome inſurrection of the people affords an opportunity of putting themſelves at their head. China, on account of its vaſt extent, prodigious populouſneſs, and frequency of famines, is very liable to ſeditions, which have often produced entire revolutions in the ſtate. Now as in theſe revolutions it has frequently happened that ſome of the very dregs of the people have been raiſed to the throne, this encourages the ring-leaders to aſpire to the empire." Who would not ſuppoſe there had been a French Revolution in China?

Father Merſenne again, in 1623, attributed 50,000 atheiſts to the city of Paris, and printed off a liſt in ſeven pages of their illuminees or leaders; a catalogue ſo reſpectable, that it was thought dangerous by the magiſtrate, and was ſuppreſſed by authority in all but the earlier copies of the *Quæſtiones in Geneſin*. Has opinion then receded in our own times?

As remedies for the political danger, the jeſuitical writers have every where indicated the uſe of ſpies, of arbitrary impriſonment, of unlimited lonely ſecluſion, of the torture, of numerous and vague treaſon laws, and have thus brought political conſtitutions nearer to their idea of a * perfect government, or perfect deſpotiſm. As reſources for theological converſion, they, or their partiſans, have defended or practiſed book-cenſure, ſocial excommunication, inquiſitorial perquiſition, ſlanderous denunciation, and houſe-razing. Nor are there no ſymptoms of a concert being really maintained throughout Europe by a powerful party, affiliated to diffuſe theſe alarms, and to ground on them theſe or analogous oppreſſions.

I am, however, far from thinking that the confederacy of anti-jacobins (a party founded in this country, as elſewhere, by a foreign Jeſuit) has ever been quite ſo formal as the Berlin alarmiſts pretend; or will ever, knowingly, be quite ſo docile to diſtant authority in weſtern, as it may have been in eaſtern Europe. Clubs, private clubs of this deſcription may exiſt in moſt large towns; they may tranſmit to a metropolitan centre ſecret obſervations on men and manners; they may regard monarchy as the only eſſential ſtem of a wiſe conſtitution; their preſidents, or archimandrites, may be obſcurely appointed and inviſibly indemnified by the central ſynod of emanation; a board of public inſtruction may be connected with this latent ſynod, iſſuing its hue and cry with menſtrual, hebdomadal, or ephemeral induſtry; it may arrogate a monopoly of the preſs; theſe ſophiſticated manufactories of public opinion may find interpreters of different nations a neceſſary appendage, and, through them, may tranſmit to and receive from the other European ſynods a variety of intelligence, artfully tinctured with the eſſential oil of Loyoliſm—but that theſe foreign aſſiſtants are, in fact, the cryptarchs of ſuch ſynods; that theſe cryptarchs are all Jeſuits in avowed or concealed ſubſerviency to the immortal order; that this order is governed by a deſcending oligarchy, the over-ruling * ſynod or diet deputing aſſeſſors to the ſubordinate ſynods or dietines; that theſe imperious imperialiſts are ſo effectually ſerved as to beſpeak at the ſame time a law againſt their † antagoniſts in courts not allied, and to obtain implicit obedience—ſuch poſitions would ſurely appear to be mere exaggerations of diſſembled apprehenſion or vulgar cre-

* The characteriſtic feature of the Ruſſian conſtitution is the ſubſtitution of military rank, perturbable at the will of the prince, to hereditary or profeſſional diſtinction. A phyſician or a profeſſor muſt be appointed captain or colonel to have a ſtation in ſociety.

* The original monarchial conſtitution of the Jeſuits, which is aſcribed to Lainez, is ſaid to have ceaſed with Ricci (concerning whom ſee Varieties of Literature, I. 111.), and to have become oligarchic.

† The magiſtrate interfered with the aſſemblies of the Free-maſons in Ruſſia, in 1797; in Pruſſia, in 1798; and in Great Britain, in 1799.

dulity, and by no means the inferences of legitimate suspicion.

The Jesuits certainly have deserved much gratitude for the geographical information which their missionaries collected, and much admiration for the classical learning which their erudits displayed. This reproach, however (observes Hume, v. 238) they must bear from posterity, that by the very nature of their institution they were engaged to pervert learning, the only effectual remedy against superstition, into a nourishment of that infirmity. Nor have they merely been the sophists of error and credulity: wherever patronised by the government, they were also sophists of servility and despotism. Order is no doubt of more value than liberty; but these high doctrines, however tranquillising in appearance, have never contributed eventually to public quiet; either under queen Mary, under Alva in the Netherlands, under Charles I. or James II. They provoke a vexatious vigilance in the magistrate, and a jealous distemper in the people: they supply a lax casuistry to the oppressor, which is speedily learned by the revolter; and thus untwist those bands of mutual confidence which alone are really durable. A system of non-alarm, an affected slumber of the magistrate, has in all times of public ferment most conduced to allay animosity. A new recognition of this school of principles, whether its teachers are to be embodied as doctors of anti-jacobinism, or as a *society of faith*, ought to be deprecated by every friend to pacific security. The project of Broglio is a stab at European repose.

Since the hospitable circulation among the courts of the Continent of this project of restoration, it will not be contended, that the perpetuity of the jesuitical order is less real and essential, its concert less extensive and complete, or its influence less entire and formidable, than Nicolai, Gedike, and Biester (assisted perhaps by the private intelligence of a literary minister now deceased) had ventured, in 1785, to assert. If their honest hostility to its dangerous * character led them to favour a counter-confederacy, also exceptionable for opposite extremes of doctrine, for similar interior secrecy, and for its devoted subserviency to unknown chiefs—let it be recollected, that the order of Illuminees went to work only with the weapons of oral and written instruction, dispensed in lodges before judges not inadequate, or displayed in books and journals in a form still more open to criticism and refutation: and that their obedience was promised only to chosen superiors, concealed rather from the jealousy of the prince, than from the curiosity of the aspirant. Whereas the Jesuits go to work with the armed force of rulers naturally ambitious to extend their power, and irritated by mistrust; with regulations which infringe all liberty of the press, and which abolish all meetings of the people; with an autocratic, not an autonomous, constitution.

Were the idea wholly laid aside as unsupportable, that the Jesuits continue to exist as a formal and confederated order, it would still be convenient, for the classification of various moral, literary, and social phænomena, to employ some appellation analogous to that of Jesuits (which itself does not necessarily imply any thing exceptionable or vituperative), with respect to such persons as have inherited the like views and pursuits, as are motived by similar considerations, and employed in imitated purposes. If the jesuitic faction does not exist, the jesuitic school of opinion is no unreal or extinct academy. Their erudition has not ceased to operate; their maxims survive in an imperishable library. Jesuitism, whether taught by the books of the dead, or the voices of the living, is a system of opinion still honoured by a long procession of sectators, and must continue as indestructible as the love of unresisted sway in the bosom of priests and kings. Jesuitism, therefore, must still be endeavouring to urge religion to the *ne-plus-ultra* of docile credulity, and government to the *ne-plus-ultra* of implicit imperiousness; it professedly tolerates in the ruling class, for purposes of influence and ascendency, the laxest outrages of libertinism; it imposes on the obeying class, for purposes of dispiritude and subjugation, the severest privations of asceticism. And jesuitism thus defined is become the critical danger of Europe. The justly offensive phænomena of the Revolution of France have produced in every other country a mighty re-action. From a fear of the doctrines of atheism and insubordination, the people are every where flying to the opposite extreme ground; and are embracing with eagerness the more mischievous, because more permanent, principles of gloomy mysticism and passive obedience. Like the returning stroke of an electric

* The Encyclopédie, article *Jésuites*, describes them when persecuted, as sophists of tyrannicide; when patronised, as sophists of tyranny. It is a very bitter, but a very historical article.

electric ſhock, one diſcharge of the battery of revolution has accumulated another negative coating of ſubſerviency: it is to the ſilent diſſipation of this latter exceſs that the conducting points of literary acuteneſs ought now to be applied.

But if this jeſuitic order does, as is nearly undeniable, exiſt in growing force and energy, is more than ever buſy in its enormous purpoſes of ſubjection, has a long catalogue of wrongs to avenge, and vaſt and willing provinces to ſubdue—if it operates in any ſort of merely intentional conjunction with the Ruſſian coloſſus—it would indeed be an important intereſt of this nation to turn aſide the planet of its aſcendency, and to diſorb its approaching culmination. Ruſſia, with its Scandinavian arm, could ſtrike at the heart of Britiſh empire in Europe; and, with its Perſian arm, at the heart of Britiſh empire in Hindoſtan. A Ruſſianiſed Scandinavia (by the bravery of Sir Sidney Smith that muſt never be!) would poſſeſs an extent of North Sea coaſt capable of interfering with our naval ſuperiority: and from Scandinavia have poured the only barbarians who ever achieved an unconſented conqueſt of the Britiſh iſles.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE AND EXPLICATION OF THE CHINESE GAME OF CHESS.

By ANDRE' EVERARD VAN BRAAM HOUCKGEEST, *late Chief in the Direction of the Dutch Eaſt India Company in China, and the ſecond Perſon in the Embaſſy to the Court of the Emperor of China.*

IN China the game is called *Tche-onkhie*; it was introduced into that country more than four hundred years ago, by a *Tai-toeq* or general of their troops whoſe name was *Long-hin-tche-quam-tie-lie*.

This game is ſo common in China, that it was played by the *coulis* and the loweſt claſs of people before he underſtood that they were playing at cheſs; as they did not make uſe of figures like thoſe employed in Europe, but of round pawns like thoſe we make uſe of for draughts, and on each of which the name of the piece is engraved.

The board is not of two colours, but conſiſts of a ſimple paper, croſſed by ſtripes, ſo that the pieces are placed on the points where the ſtripes meet.—The number of pieces however is the ſame as in the European game, viz. ſixteen pieces of each colour.—There are only five pawns or ſoldiers, although there are eleven principal pieces.

Theſe laſt are: a *taytocq* or general; two mandarins or counſellors; two elephants; two horſes; two chariots; and two pieces of artillery.

The nine firſt of the eleven pieces juſt named are placed in the outermoſt band of the board, one beſide the other, the *taytocq* in the middle, a mandarin on each ſide, an elephant after each mandarin, a horſe after each elephant, and a chariot at each end; the two pieces of artillery are put on the third row, before the two horſes, and the five ſoldiers on the fourth line, correſponding to the *taytocq*, to the two elephants, and to the two chariots.

The board or field (*camp*) is ſeparated by a river, the paſſage of which is only permitted to the horſes, to the chariots, to the cannon and the ſoldiers; while it is abſolutely interdicted to the five other pieces. When the *taytocq* is made checkmate, the game is won.

The following is the march or movement of the pieces:

The *taytocq* or general, who can never make more than one ſquare at once of the board, may advance or retire, or go in any direction, provided he never quits the nine compartments next to him, and which, for that reaſon, are marked with a different ſhade from the reſt of the board.

The mandarins or counſellors can only go from one ſquare to that which is next, but only diagonally; and, like the general, they cannot go out of the nine compartments which ſerve him for limits.

The elephants march diagonally, by leaping over a compartment or ſquare, but they are not to croſs the river.

The horſes have exactly the ſame march as the knights in the European game. But if the adverſary puts one of his pawns by the ſide of a horſe, he has, according to the ſenſe of the Chineſe word, *his feet tied*. Then he cannot take the piece which made him check, although he may place himſelf any where elſe; he alſo paſſes the river.

The chariots have the ſame march as the caſtles or towers in the European game. They paſs the river.

The cannon march like the chariots next to them, in front and in rear. They may paſs over any of the compartments, and may go over the river. But one cannon cannot take another piece, unleſs there be on the ſame line with it another piece in front of that which they deſign it to take. So that the movement of the cannon or piece of artillery is that of a body which is projected like a bomb-ſhell.

In the beginning, the ſoldiers or pawns can only make one ſquare forwards, and

can

can only take in this direction, and not obliquely as in the European game. But when they are on the other side of the river, they may take in front and sideways; yet so as not to go back; the pawn brought to the last band of the adversary, is changed to a piece already taken, at the option of the party who has conducted his pawn so far.

Such are the rules and the process of this game among the Chinese.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The following Letters were addressed to the Editor of a literary journal in London, with whose plan it is inconsistent to insert articles of correspondence: from him they were handed to us for publication. Our desire to oblige the foreign author has prompted us to admit them: yet we consider it as a mere question of curiosity, whether Bürger's Ballad is in any degree a refaccimento: his merit is not diminished by the pre-existence of the story. In the second volume of Poems by Robert Southey, p. 145. may be found an extract from Matthew of Westminster, relating a tale also occurring in Olaus Magnus and in the Nuremberg Chronicle, the catastrophe of which bears an obvious resemblance to the story of Lenore. This incident perhaps has been used by some Minnesinger, and has contributed its sparklet to kindle the imagination of Bürger.

DEAR SIR,

ON a short excursion to the Lower Rhine, I happened to stop for dinner at the post-house of *Glandorf*, a small place in the bishoprick of Osnabruck.—Besides my fellow-traveller, a gentleman of Valenciennes, there was no other company but a young chanoineſſe of the abbey of *Essen*, who was going on a visit to her noble parents in the neighbourhood of Osnabruck.—Dinner was served, and the postmaster, a Mr. *Cordes*, joined us, to do the honours of the table rather than to partake of the fare. My Frenchman had soon engaged in a conversation with the lady; and, *tandis qu'il poussoit sa fortune*, I boarded the postmaster, in whom I was agreeably surprised to meet with a man of learning, astonishingly well versed both in English and German literature. He seemed pleased to hear that the latter had become more than ever familiar to the English reader. I mentioned sundry good translations to him, and when I happened to speak of the late elegant edition of *Bürger's Leonora*, he could not refrain from saying, "I wish they had honoured the work with a less fine edition, and not accused the author of plagiarism." These words occasioned a more minute enquiry. He insisted upon the fable being of Saxon origin, and offered to produce an old man, an inhabitant of the place, who would repeat nearly the whole poem in Low Dutch; adding that this man frequently heard it recited in his youth, by people still older than himself, from whom he had learned it. My time would not permit me to stop for the man; but having told Mr. *Cordes* that I meant to come back by the same road, he had the goodness to promise me his opinion in writing concerning the origin of the fable; which, in fact, I found in readiness when I arrived a second time at Glandorf, and herewith I send you a translation of it. You will as a patron of German literature find means of giving it publicity, and thereby remove the error into which the admirers of that truly beautiful Ballad have been led concerning its origin.

Your's, &c.

Hamburg, April 9, 1799. C. L.

AGREEABLY to your kind request I communicate to you with pleasure, in writing all I know, and what already I have told you by word of mouth, concerning Bürger's Leonora, considered as a *popular tale in Lower Saxony*. I do so with the greatest satisfaction, as it confirms Bürger's own assertion: than an old Low-Dutch ballad furnished him with the idea of that piece, which assertion you will see stated in the German Mercury—(*der Deutsche Mercur*, sect. 2. and in Sect 4. of Mr. Schlegel) in contradiction to some English antiquarians, who say, that Bürger took his Leonora from a collection of old Ballads, published in London, in three volumes, in 1723, and in which the matter of that Poem is contained in a story, entitled: *The Suffolk Miracle, or a Relation of a young Man, who a Month after his death appeared to his Sweetheart.*

I have often heard the tale repeated by sundry persons of this place; and among others by a man of the age of 75 years. A still greater proof of its being a popular tale of Low Saxon origin, is its being so universally known in these parts; and I heard it several times recited almost in the same manner by my step-mother, who is 71 years old, lives in a place called Rheine, at five German miles' distance from hence, in the bishopric of Munster, and assured me, that in her youth she heard it often related by several people. The story runs as follows:

The lover enlists in the army, is killed, appears by night gently rapping at the door of his sweetheart. She asks, Who's there? "*Dien leef is dar*," is his answer.

She opens the door, gets behind him on his horse; they gallop away in the swiftest course. Then the swain says these identical words:

"*De mond, de schint so helle,*
De doden riet so schnelle.
Fiens Leenken gruvlt di ok?"
"*Wat scholl mi gruveln, du bist ja by mi.*"—

She replies. After they have been galloping for a good while, he makes up to a church-yard.—The graves open; horse and rider are swallowed up, and the woman is left behind in darkness and gloom. - - - "*Sapperment! en scholl ehn wual gruveln!*" will the old man add in his peculiar humour.

You see that the progress of the fable is the same as in Bürger's Leonora; and this very similarity, nay this wordly similarity, has with some raised a doubt about Bürger's assertion to Schlegel, viz. that he had taken merely a few hints from an old Saxon ballad.

Yet—that I may not injure our poet's known veracity and candour; I must say, that it appears pretty natural to me, that, on hearing the old story related, Bürger immediately conceived the idea of his Leonora; and that afterwards, perhaps, after the lapse of many years, he could not himself distinctly recollect, and, in his statement to his friend, separate from his own fictions what originally belonged to the old tale. Whoever has made it his study to examine similar productions, either taken from or built upon popular sayings, will most certainly be of my opinion in this particular.

If even the whole ground-work of the poem were not of Bürger's own invention, it can however not be denied, that it has considerably gained under his hands: Leonora's frantic anguish when she does not meet her lover among the returning warriors—the language of comfort of her mother—her contempt of the sacrament, and her incredulity in its virtues, which motives the apparition—are not to be met with in the oral tradition.

It appears, that the tale originally passed from mouth to mouth in rhime and verse, till in progress of time it entirely lost that form.

The explanation of the resemblance of our Tale with the *Suffolk Miracle* I must leave to you. Perhaps it is so old that the Saxons carried it over to England. For my part, I am fully satisfied that Bürger did not take his Poem from any English ballad, but from an old Low-Dutch tale; the more so as Mr. Schlegel assures us, that Bürger in the study of the old English ballads confined himself almost exclusively to *Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. Your's &c.

Glandorf. J. FRANCIS CORDES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the article of "Neglected Biography," last month, there is an account of John Upton, critic. I find in a late publication, intituled, "Alumni Etonenses," by Mr. Harwood, a much fuller account of him—that he was born at Wymslowe, in Cheshire, and that he was for some time an assistant at Eton school—that he married a daughter of Mr. Proctor, who kept a boarding-house at Eton; and was presented by Sir Philip Sydenham to the rectory of Monk Silver, in Somersetshire. He became master of Ilminster school, and afterwards of Taunton, in the gift of Earl Pawlet. In addition to the publications mentioned by Dr. Watkins, he edited "Dionysius Halicarnassius, de Structura, &c." with a Latin version—"Aristotle de Arte poeticâ"—and various school books. There is a Latin ode of his writing in the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1737. He died Rector of Plympton, August 13, 1749, at the age of seventy-nine. His son, a captain in the navy, died on the 17th of the same month in that year. I am, &c.

July 24. G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY of your readers will probably have seen "*Lord Lauderdale's Plan for altering the manner of collecting a large part of the Public Revenue*;" a tract which discovers an intimate acquaintance with the true principles of political œconomy, and at the same time evinces that high degree of liberality and patriotism, which alone could induce his Lordship to offer, to his political opponents, a plan which he considers as effectually preventive of any deficiency in the public revenues.

But while I give Lord Lauderdale much credit for this plan, and for the distinct manner in which he has explained its advantages, I still see difficulties and objections which he has not removed; and therefore I propose to submit a few observations on this subject to the readers of your very excellent miscellany.

The plan is, to replace the Tax on Income, by a tax, equal in amount, on capital

pital passing by succession; and to continue this tax, even after the termination of the war, for the purposes of liquidating part of the national debt, and diminishing the taxes on consumable commodities. The inquiry then is, whether a tax on succession is preferable to those which it is meant to replace.

Without entering upon the distinction which Lord Lauderdale has adopted, between the nature of the rights to property and to inheritance; it will readily be allowed, that a tax on succession would, in general, produce less of hardship to the contributors, than almost any other manner in which an equal revenue could be raised. Cases of direct succession must however be excepted. Children are usually maintained from the income of their parents, and may be considered as having, in almost every respect except the management, a joint property with them. At the death of the father, that part of the income which was derived from his exertions is always lost to the family, and this part, in most cases, greatly exceeds what he himself had consumed. It would be extremely hard, at the very time that the family is unavoidably deprived of part of their former income, to occasion a still further reduction, by levying a heavy tax for the use of the state. It would not only be taking from them what they had the reasonable expectation of enjoying, but, what Lord Lauderdale observes is a grievance of a much more serious nature, it would be depriving them of those comforts and conveniences which they have long had the habit of enjoying. Accordingly, both in this country and Holland, direct successions are exempted from the taxes levied on collateral; an exemption which, if admitted, and it could not in justice be refused, would in a great measure defeat the ends proposed in Lord Lauderdale's plan.

In considering that important point in taxation, the facility of collection, I think it must be allowed, that a tax on succession would upon the whole be less liable to frauds on the one hand, and vexatious scrutiny on the other, than a revenue assessed annually, either on capital or income; while it would certainly be attended with less expence in the collection, than taxes on consumeable commodities. But there would still remain considerable difficulties in levying this tax from property vested in trade.

When a merchant dies, his fortune is usually engaged in speculations, of which the issue is uncertain. Until the event of all his adventures is ascertained, his books cannot be finally closed, nor the amount of the tax determined. During this period, it would be hard on his successor, and disadvantageous to the community, to keep his property idle and unproductive. The heir, being on this account immediately admitted to possession, and allowed to act in every respect as proprietor, may, in a very short time, greatly increase or diminish the wealth to which he succeeded. Finding some of his predecessor's schemes unproductive for want of sufficient capital, he may render them highly advantageous by making advances from his own private funds; he may see occasion to extend some of his speculations, and to modify, or even totally abandon others. How shall we now disentangle his affairs from those of his predecessor? How shall we distinguish the effects of his capital, sagacity, and labour, or of his negligence and incapacity, so as to discover what ought to be deemed the amount of the inheritance? Even if we should permit that kind of scrutiny which is the strongest objection to all direct assessments, we shall have little chance of ascertaining the truth. While on the one hand the amount of the tax holds out so powerful a temptation to fraud, and, on the other, there is so much difficulty in judging of the real amount of the succession, all such inquisitions must be more productive of bribes to the officers, than of revenue to the state.

With respect to merchants engaged in co-partneries, a tax on succession must have this farther inconvenience, that it publishes, in some measure, the circumstances of the surviving partners. It is true, that the books of commercial companies are, even at present, open to the inspection of the heirs of a deceased partner; but these heirs have usually an interest in concealing from the public the result of their investigation. Were the books to be equally open to the revenue-officers, who can have no interest in any such concealment, the affairs of a mercantile company would be completely disclosed at the death of each partner. Indeed, as the sum to be levied at one time must be much greater by a tax on succession, than by annual assessment, the temptation to concealment would be proportionably stronger, and the necessity of an accurate investigation more indispensible; and in so far this plan is probably more objectionable than an annual assessment.

It may be added, that many expedients would probably be devised, by various forms

forms of truſt-deeds, and by colluſive deliveries during life, for evading the tax, in as far as it affected perſonal property; and thus a ſucceſſion tax would ultimately become a partial, and therefore oppreſſive, burthen on land.

Theſe objections, applying chiefly to the mode of levying a tax on ſucceſſion, may be palliated, or perhaps removed, by judicious regulations: it remains now to mention an objection, which, being to the principle of all ſuch taxes, cannot ever be weakened by any modifications. Lord Lauderdale has ſtated with much ingenuity the advantage which a tax on capital poſſeſſes over one on income, in enſuring a greater increaſe of revenue from the augmentation of our wealth; I think his reaſoning on this point very ſatisfactory; but it appears to me, that a tax on ſucceſſion, by diminiſhing the productive capital of the country, would effectually prevent that augmentation of wealth, from which the increaſe of the revenue is expected to proceed.

It muſt be unneceſſary to prove, to any perſon who has read that juſtly popular work, the Wealth of Nations, that capital is the ſaving from the former produce of the land and labour of the country, and that, when once acquired, it greatly increaſes the future produce. Each man's income may be conſidered as divided into two portions; of which one, being conſumed within the year, adds nothing to his opulence; the other, being ſaved, increaſes the amount of his capital. The capital of the nation, it is obvious, muſt be the aggregate of the different capitals poſſeſſed by individuals, and therefore it becomes important to inquire, from which portion of the annual income of the inhabitants the amount of a propoſed tax will moſt probably be taken.

When a tax is laid on commodities, it naturally raiſes the price of the commodities taxed, and, being ultimately paid by the conſumer as part of that price, it is withdrawn from what he had ſet apart for conſumption. If the tax is very high, he may, no doubt, neglect to make ſufficient allowance for it at firſt; but, finding that he exceeded the expence which he had propoſed to himſelf, even though he ſhould not diſcover from what this exceſs has ariſen, he will ſoon conſider of ſome retrenchment, by which he may continue to live at the rate which he thinks ſuited to his circumſtances.

In the ſame manner, a direct tax, whether levied on capital or income, may at firſt affect the general accumulation of wealth; but, whenever it comes to be conſidered as a permanent charge, the contributor will endeavour gradually to reduce his ordinary expences, ſo that he may neither encroach on the capital he has already acquired, nor prevent that accumulation from which he expects future independence, perſonal conſideration, or the comfortable eſtabliſhment of his family.

A tax on ſucceſſion, however, falls not on expenditure, but on capital. If ſuch a tax is levied from perſonal property, it muſt evidently convert what was formerly capital, into a fund deſtined to the expenditure of the ſtate. If a tax of ten per cent. is raiſed on a property amounting to a hundred pounds, the heir acquires only ninety pounds of additional capital, which he may employ in ſome kind of re-production; but, as his predeceſſor poſſeſſed a hundred pounds which he employed in the ſame manner, the productive wealth of the nation has been reduced by a ſum exactly equal to the amount of the tax.

The ſame diminution of capital muſt be occaſioned by a tax on the ſucceſſion to lands. If lands are worth thirty years' purchaſe, ten per cent. of the value is exactly equal to three years' rents; a ſum, which, as the heir will, in almoſt every caſe, immediately live according to his new, not to his old, rank in ſociety, cannot be drawn from the rents to which he has ſucceeded, but muſt be provided, either by a loan, or by a ſale of part of the lands. The eſtate muſt thus be either diminiſhed or burthened, and the amount of the loan or purchaſe-money, which was formerly part of the floating capital of the nation, is paid into the public treaſury, and conſumed. There formerly exiſted both the land and the floating capital, which is taken to pay the tax; the land no doubt ſtill remains, though mortgaged or divided, but the amount of the tax no longer exiſts as a ſeparate and diſtinct capital.

It ſurely muſt be a ſerious objection to any ſcheme of taxation, that it diminiſhes the productive capital of the country. As long as the money expended by the community is drawn from what would otherwiſe have been conſumed by the inhabitants, the progreſs of national wealth is not even impeded: individuals may be deprived of comforts or luxuries which they might otherwiſe have enjoyed, but the national capital augments as quickly, and yields its annual produce as fully as if no tax had been levied. Part of the general income is expended in a manner

somewhat different, and usually less conducive to happiness, than if it had remained in the hands of the private proprietors; it is turned from one channel of consumption into another; but the resources of the nation, consisting in the ability to reproduce the same value of commodities next year, and consequently to continue the public expences as long as they are judged requisite to the interests of the state, are in no degree diminished.

On the contrary, when taxes are levied upon capital, they consume part of what would otherwise have been stored up, and by diminishing the funds destined for agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, reduce the future produce of the land and labour. Every such tax renders it more difficult to raise future supplies, and preys upon the vitals of the state. A nation laying heavy taxes on expenditure may be compared to a vain man, living frugally at home, that he may make a splendid appearance in the world; a nation laying taxes on capital, to the prodigal, who, spending more than his income, is speedily involved in ruin: the former may continue his mode of living for years, and at last leave a patrimony to his children; the latter finds his embarrassments daily increase, and sinks rapidly to want and misery. The ten millions, which Lord Lauderdale proposes to raise by a tax on succession, would not only expend all those savings of income, from which alone the augmentation of national wealth can arise, but even annually consume part of that capital which we have already acquired: and this consideration appears to me decisive against his Lordship's plan.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

A MERCHANT.

Glasgow, July 12, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to say, that I greatly approve many of the hints of your correspondent X, (p. 358.) on the subject of enclosures.

That of an increased proportion in favour of *small owners* makes part of an act * which I was lately concerned in obtaining; and which gives an increase of their allotments, so as not to exceed double of the other allotments.

There is also in that act an exemption from *tythes* in favour of the small allotments, while they continue in the poor owners, or their issue.

The allotments of poor owners to be enclosed in a ring-fence without any expence to them.

And a like exemption from *tythes* in favour of a portion of land set apart as the poor's estate for raising fewel. This exemption *in perpetuity*.

An exemption from *tythes* for seven years on the allotments from the common and waste.

The liberality of the rector greatly facilitated the obtaining of these clauses.

I proposed setting apart a certain portion of the common, to be used as common by such as might prefer it: but this met with no support from the small owners for whose accommodation it was intended; nor of course from others.

I do think with your correspondent, and I know that respectable opinions agree with him, that the want of HABITATIONS for the POOR is a great, an increasing, and I fear a *general* evil in ENGLAND. We are accustomed to talk much of the *wealth* of the *nation*, I doubt whether upon any well-assured grounds of reliance: but this I know; wealth may exist to an high degree in a nation, and vice, misery, and public danger may exist at the same time in a still greater. I had rather hear of the *comforts* of the *poor*—which implies the reasonable comforts of *all* classes—than of the wealth of some classes. If the comforts of the poor are made general, and dependent only on their industry and good conduct; virtue and happiness and public security must become general from the same causes, and be rendered permanent by the same means. To say that the mass of the nation is really in a comfortable state, is to speak the happiness of the nation. But of this comfort their dwelling is an essential part. Without this what becomes of the idea of a family, of independence, of individual or social welfare; surely these ideas are far from the unhappy beings who, though they *could hire* an habitation, were it to be *had*, find that none *is* to be had wherein to lay their head. The statute has been repealed, which required land to be laid in a considerable quantity wherever a cottage should be built on the waste. In fact, it operated rather as a *prohibition against building cottages*, than an encouragement to that most desirable object of adding land to them. But *encouragement* must be given to building habitations for the poor, if we respect the inestimable benefits to the individuals, and to the whole nation, of industry, of health and comfort, of

* Stanton, in Bury, Suffolk. 38 G. III. anno 1798.

of domeſtic happineſs, of morals, of public welfare. The enormous increaſe of the *poor-rates*, though a great evil, neceſſarily muſt flow more and more from the *want* of *habitations* for the poor; not as the ſole cauſe, but as a powerfully increaſing cauſe of this burthen. And great as it is, it is far from the greateſt evil derived from this ſource. *Encouragement* to *pariſhes* to *build cottages*, if the prejudice of pariſh-officers and of wealthy inhabitants can be ſurmounted, would, as your correſpondent obſerves, be doing much. The late alteration in the law of *parochial* ſettlements has removed one of their objections. A ſettlement is no longer gained by *mere* rating and payment to the *rates*: though a poor perſon is no longer removable on the uncertain ground of being *likely to become* chargeable, *without* being ſo.

ENCLOSURES will be of no great uſe without *hands* to cultivate. And it is difficult to believe that labourers will be long and eaſily found, if, conſequently with the operations of other reducing cauſes, the *dwellings* which ſhould comfortably contain them and their families ſhall continue to decreaſe.

DIDOT'S *ſmall ſtereotype* VIRGIL.

ALLOW me a word on the DIDOT VIRGIL. Having now collated it with care to near the end of the 9th book of the *Æneid*, I can ſay, its *typographical accuracy* is very uncommon, and indeed almoſt ſingularly great. I cannot ſay ſo much of its *critical* merit in the *choice* of *various readings*. On this I intend to obſerve hereafter in detail.

A private correſpondent has attempted to defend "*Munera lætitiamque Dii*," from the known paſſage in AULUS GELLIUS *, which does certainly ſpeak of ſuch a reading. But though I had read this paſſage not unfrequently before I made my obſervation, and have now reconſulted it, I am not convinced by it.

I think if VIRGIL *had* meant the genitive of *Dies* in the *antique* form, he would have preferred DIE or Dies, as in the GEORGIC:

Libra die *ſomnique pares ubi fecerit horas.*

The MEDICEAN MS of the higheſt authority, and the reſpectable MS of *Jeſus College*, CAMBRIDGE, of which I have the uſe, give no countenance to this reading. I believe I may ſay it has no countenance from any of the beſt editions; or from any of the oldeſt and moſt authentic MSS: —unleſs, as to editions, we except WAKEFIELD'S certainly very valuable, in which it is adopted; but without obſervation on it in the notes: and it ſeems to be a reading which, unleſs authority compelled, reaſon would little recommend.

* Noct. Att. lib. ix. cap. 14.

ASTRONOMICAL QUESTION.

I wiſh to propoſe this Queſtion:

1. WHETHER *according to the laws of* GRAVITATION a PLANET conſiſting of *earth, ſeas*, and *atmoſphere*, *might* NECESSARILY require *a* ROTATION ON ITS AXIS *to* counteract *the tendency of thoſe lighter and fluid parts of its maſs to be carried off from it by the* rectilinear *influence of* ATTRACTION?

2. WHETHER *the* IMMEDIATE CAUSE *of ſuch* ROTATION *can be found in the properties reſulting from ſuch a combination of the great conſtituent parts of the planet?*

I remain your's ſincerely, C. L.

Troſton, July 17, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking into Collard's Eſſentials of Logic the other day, I met with ſome obſervations on the following ſentence from Dr. Johnſon's preface to Shakeſpeare, which I beg leave to ſubmit to the conſideration of your readers. "But becauſe human judgment, though it be gradually gaining upon certainty, never becomes infallible; and approbation, though long continued, may yet be only the approbation of prejudice or faſhion; it is proper to inquire by what peculiarities of excellence Shakeſpeare has gained and kept the favour of his countrymen." "Now," ſays Mr. C. page 244, "the firſt member of this ſentence is rendered obſcure by a bad arrangement; for it appears, that we are to appeal from the human judgment of a former time, to the human judgment of a latter time; *becauſe*, though gradually gaining upon certainty, *it never becomes infallible*. But by a ſmall tranſpoſition, which indeed materially alters the ſenſe, the firſt reaſon will be amply ſtriking and ſatisfactory: as, becauſe human judgment is gradually gaining upon certainty, though it never becomes infallible. Here we appeal from the human judgment of a *former time* to the human judgment of a *latter time*, becauſe it is *gradually gaining upon certainty*; which is a reaſon ſufficiently forcible. Thus, by tranſpoſing the conjunction *though*, and the pronoun *it*, we remove the obſcurity of this very elegant ſentence; as will appear by reſtating it in the Doctor's

own ſtyle, with this little alteration only: But becauſe human judgment is gradually gaining upon certainty, though it never becomes infallible, and approbation, though long continued, &c. &c."

Now, Sir, with all due deference to Mr. Collard's logical acuteneſs, I muſt own, it is my decided opinion, that he has totally miſunderſtood the turn of the argument in this ſentence. Dr. Johnſon did not propoſe to appeal from the judgment of a *former* to that of a *latter* period, but to claim the right and aſſert the propriety of *private* judgment at *all* times, and of non acquieſcence in opinions, however *long eſtabliſhed or popular*, without previous inveſtigation. To render the meaning ſtill more evident, let us ſuppoſe the ſentence to be extracted from the writings of an author hoſtile to the reputation of our bard.—Notwithſtanding the judgment of ſucceſſive critics, and the applauſe of ſucceſſive generations (Voltaire for inſtance would have ſaid), I think it proper to ſuſpend my opinion, till I ſhall have inquired for myſelf by what peculiar excellencies Shakeſpeare has gained and kept the favour of his countrymen; becauſe human judgment, though it be gradually gaining upon certainty, *never* becomes *infallible*, and approbation, though *long continued*, may yet be only the approbation of *prejudice* or *faſhion*.—Now the reaſoning, whether coming from Johnſon or Voltaire, is preciſely the ſame, though the objects which they have in view are diametrically oppoſite; both are anxious that Shakeſpeare's own evidence alone ſhould be admitted on his trial; the former in full confidence that the poet's paramount merit would thereby be rendered more conſpicuous and impreſſive; the latter with the hope of ſhewing, that much of his fame reſts on no other foundation but national prejudice and partiality.

Inaccuracies of thinking or writing, when detected in any ſpecies of compoſition, ought to be expoſed for the improvement of criticiſm; but in a treatiſe on logic, or the *art of reaſoning*, they deſerve ſtill more particular attention; and on this ground the preſent article ſolicits admiſſion into your valuable miſcellany.

Yours, &c. N. K.

May 20, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT being uſed to write for public inſpection, I have need of your utmoſt indulgence for any inaccuracies I may be guilty of. Indeed I ſhould not have dared to have taken up the pen at this time, but that I felt it a duty to contradict aſſertions made by your correſpondent A. B. on the Hoſpital for the Poor in Briſtol. I muſt beg here to expreſs my ſurpriſe, that a gentleman, who certainly appears to be well informed on every other part of his ſubject, ſhould venture (on this) to expreſs himſelf from report; for I think it impoſſible he could have viſited the Houſe, or he would not have ſaid of it "that light and air ſtruggle almoſt in vain to get admittance." I feel an honeſt pride in ſaying, that I have taken a very active part in its direction for upwards of three years paſt, and during that period it has been in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement. It is within that time the manufacture for coarſe woollens has been introduced, noticed by your correſpondent, not with a view to immediate profit, but rather to inſtil habits of induſtry in the riſing generation. If A. B. has reſided for any length of time in the city of Briſtol, it is ſcarcely poſſible but that he muſt have known the preſent Directors have conſtantly expreſſed a wiſh, that their fellow-citizens would inſpect the improvements, and point out any others, they might wiſh to be introduced; an advertiſement to this effect was ſent to all the Briſtol papers.—This Houſe of Induſtry, as it is now called, is ſituate on the banks of the river Avon: the tide flows immediately under its walls; the windows of moſt of the wards look towards it, and from ſome of them the proſpect is extenſive and beautiful, equalled by few, ſurpaſſed (I had almoſt ſaid) by none. Having myſelf ſeen moſt of the Houſes of Induſtry in this part of the kingdom, I have no heſitation in ſaying, however reſpectably many of them are conducted, I never ſaw one more clean, more healthy, or in which the poor are better fed or better clothed. I am not informed what may be the dimenſions of a Norfolk barn; but, for the information of your correſpondent, I directed that the ground on which the hoſpital ſtands ſhould be meaſured, and find it to be, 227 feet in length, and 108 feet in width. There are four wards, each 53 feet by 21; three ditto 73 by 28; three ditto 54 by 21; three ditto 58 by 20; two ditto 67 by 18; and two ditto 39 by 21; beſides theſe, there are many other rooms of leſs dimenſions, with kitchens, brew-houſe, bake-houſe, cold and warm baths, ſurgery, apothecary's ſhop, and every other neceſſary convenience for a houſe of this deſcription. The average number of the family, including

including children, from April 1797 to April 1798, was 320 in the house. Your correspondent could have been informed of these particulars, had he thought proper to have made the inquiry; and it certainly is not right to stigmatize any institution upon hearsay evidence. I further beg to inform your correspondent, that the different churchwardens pay to the poor in their respective parishes nearly 9000l. annually, and only account to the Governors of the House of Industry for the balance of their rates, after deducting their disbursements.

I rely upon your candour to introduce this reply in the next number of your useful miscellany, as well for the information of A. B. as to remove the unfavourable impression such unfounded reports may have made, coming through so very respectable a channel.

I am Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS BATCHELOR.

Bristol, June 12, 1799.

N. B. The house is attended by three surgeons, an apothecary, and a chaplain, daily.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent I. C. has proposed a subject for the consideration of the readers of your useful miscellany, which is pretty generally allowed to be attended with considerable difficulty, namely, the *Origin of Springs*. Some letters on this subject, by two or three anonymous writers, by Mr. Kay of Aberford, and myself, have appeared in the three or four last Numbers of "*The Mathematical and Philosophical Repository*," and I believe another letter on the same subject will appear in No. 8. of that publication. But I am much afraid that after all which has been written relative to the Origin of Springs, in the work now referred to, the matter is by no means decisively settled, and perhaps the various hypotheses which have been advanced will be long before they have any thing more than *probability* in support of any of them. I am, however, of opinion with I. C. that "by a closer attention to the situation, appearances, &c. of springs themselves" a more satisfactory acquaintance might be gained both with their nature and origin: I would therefore join in that gentleman's request, and I hope some of your numerous and ingenious correspondents will be able to communicate such a series of observations as shall have a great tendency to remove the difficulty.

In your Magazine for this month, R. H. of Exeter, inquires what is the *cheapest*, *simplest*, and most *expeditious* mode of making vinegar? It will, probably, be not very easy to meet with a method in which all the qualities of cheapness, simplicity, and expedition are united; though I am not without hopes that such a method may be communicated to you. A few years ago a lady of Warwickshire told me the way in which she made vinegar, and, as it had cheapness and simplicity, though not expedition, to recommend it, I made it known to several persons, who immediately adopted it: it has since been tried in my own family, and the vinegar which was thus made is as good as any I ever met with. The method is as here described: "To every gallon of water, put a pound of coarse Lisbon-sugar; let the mixture be boiled, and keep skimming it so long as any scum arises. Then let it be poured into proper vessels, and when it is as cool as beer when worked, let a warm toast rubbed over with yeast be put to it. Let it work about twenty-four hours, and then put it in a iron-hooped cask, and fixed either near a constant fire, or where the summer sun shines greater part of the day: in this situation it should not be closely stopped up, but a tile or something similar laid on the bung-hole to keep out the dust and insects. At the end of about three months (sometimes less) it will be clear and fit for use, and may be bottled off. The longer it is kept after it is bottled, the better it will be. If the vessel containing the liquor is to be exposed to the sun's heat, the best time to begin making it is in April."

In answer to the inquiry of C. A. R. relative to the author of the melody of the old hundredth psalm tune, I beg just to say, that some time ago, I met with an old book, the title of which I have now forgotten, in which it was stated that *Martin Luther* was the author of the *melody* of this tune, but that the bass, the 2nd. and the counter-tenor were put to it by a Dr. *John Dowland*. But on what kind of evidence this statement rests, or in what part of the last century this Dr. Dowland lived, I have not been able to determine. I have seen music-books published at the latter end of the last century and the beginning of the present, by *Playford*, *Broome*, *Green*, and others, in which the tune was, to the best of my recollection, constantly ascribed to Dowland.

May I be permitted to relate a circumstance concerning this tune? A few

years

years ago the place of organiſt at a cathedral in the country was vacant. For this ſituation there were ten candidates, each of whom was to perform any tune which he thought proper, before the electors. The perſon whoſe turn it was to play laſt, had the mortification of finding that the piece which he had intended performing, had been choſen by one of the other candidates: in this dilemma he knew not for ſome time how to proceed, but at length had recourſe to *the old hundredth*, or *Savoy tune*. "The electors," as he had uſed to expreſs it, "having had their ears tickled, the whole morning through, with light, fantaſtic, and wonderfully rapid movements, were at length alleviated by the ſimple harmony of *old Savoy*; its well-known tones found acceſs to their ſouls, inſpired devotion, and induced them to make choice of the laſt performer for their organiſt."

I am, Sir, your's reſpectfully,

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Cambridge, July 2, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL myſelf obliged to your correſpondent W. R. page 429, for bringing into public notice, through the medium of your Magazine, a plan of a ſociety for alleviating the miſeries attendant upon common proſtitution. He has not, however, ſpecified the objects whom it is intended to relieve. From a ſincere wiſh that the plan in agitation may not be fruſtrated by any want of ſupport from the rich and benevolent, I beg leave to ſend you the following note extracted from the pamphlet itſelf:

"It occurs to me, that many of the ſituations of diſtreſs above enumerated being peculiarly within the ſcope of the Magdalen charity, it may ſeem, to ſome of my readers, that the ſociety I wiſh to ſee eſtabliſhed will not differ, in reſpect to its object, from that inſtitution; I think it, therefore, requiſite to ſpecify certain caſes which claim relief from the good policy, as well as the humanity, of the public, and which appear to be without the ſcope, or beyond the reach of any exiſting eſtabliſhment.

1. Girls as yet undebauched, without employment, money, or friends.

2. Women liable to be impriſoned for ſmall debts, in circumſtances of peculiar diſtreſs.

3. Girls diſeaſed or pregnant, as yet unexpoſed to public ſhame, whom private relief and accommodation may ſave from the miſchievous conſequences of ſuch expoſure or detection.

4. Girls in a ſtate of pregnancy, houſeleſs, friendleſs, and deſtitute of every thing.

N. B. Girls infected with the venereal or any other diſeaſe, or in a ſtate of pregnancy, or having infants at the breaſt, are not (for obvious reaſons) admitted into the Magdalen Hoſpital. The ſigns of pregnancy render it extremely difficult to procure a place of habitation. They who let lodgings are unwilling to admit the inconvenience attending child-birth into their houſes; and fear, beſides, the reſentment of pariſh-officers, if they receive one likely to bring a charge upon the pariſh.

5. Girls fallen from the ſuperior ſituations of life, doubly diſtreſſed becauſe untried in difficulty, hiding themſelves in the miſery of utmoſt obſcurity, and ſhrinking with terror from every idea of the publicity of an hoſpital. Some of theſe are perhaps married; ſome of an age exceeding that which is conſidered as proper for admiſſion into a penitentiary inſtitution.

6. Girls in extreme diſtreſs, who, from miſconduct in (if not in the utmoſt degree nefarious) or running away from hoſpitals, &c. or from other circumſtances, may not be entitled to the benefit of other charities.

7. To the above may be added all caſes of poſſible diſtreſs, at a time when it ſhall appear, upon inquiry, that other inſtitutions ſhall, from a ſurplus of recommendations, be unable to receive and protect their peculiar objects."

I ſhall be very much obliged to your correſpondents for any hints they may ſuggeſt relative to this ſubject; as well as for ſome account of the preſent ſtate of the Magdalen Hoſpital, the number of females admitted there, the mode of admiſſion, ſtate of their funds, &c.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

L. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Extract of a Letter, dated October, 1798, from DANIEL MACKINNEN, *Eſq. Barriſter at Law, to Major* ———, *giving an Account of the Country South of Lake* ONTARIO.

(Continued from page 524.)

THE WILDERNESS.

AFTER having croſſed a fine flat on the weſt of the Geneſee river, a mile in extent, we penetrated into the ſilence

ſilence and ſolitude of the wilderneſs.—Our route lay along an Indian pathway which conducted us to lake Erie. There is an intereſt which the mind feels in the remoteneſs of ſituation, and in the pleaſure of contemplating ſcenes which wear all the graces of nature in her primitive attire, that will ſcarcely yield to the moſt pictureſque charms of culture and population.

Traverſing theſe wilds, and obſerving often nothing but an immenſe foreſt around me, where the cultivated ſpots comparatively upon a ſmaller ſcale are no more than a few ſquare feet cut out of a field of ſtanding wheat, I could not help anticipating that time, when the gloom and ſolitude of the woods will give place to a peopled and ſmiling landſcape.—Though probably I ſhall be in my grave before that happens, it is difficult to attach the idea of independent exiſtence to individual bodies—we live in each other, and the future as much as in ourſelves, and I exclude the narrow idea, that would confine all my views within the confines of my own day. No! the increaſe and expanſion of human being and happineſs afford the brighteſt views in the perſpective of the mind. Through many a weary mile, enveloped in the ſhades of unpenetrated woods, by indulging in fancy a rational picture of the future, I beguiled the tedium of my journey. I could not contemplate without emotions of pleaſure, that theſe inhoſpitable tracts of foreſt, deſtined by nature for the bleſſings of the human race, in the courſe of a few revolutions of our globe in its orbit ſhall be transformed by culture into a country where future generations will experience all the comforts and all the embelliſhments of life; and I amuſed myſelf often in imagining, that the rural beauties of my native country would one day adorn theſe hills and valleys now covered with an endleſs unprofitable foreſt of trees.

There appear to me through this wilderneſs two diſtinct characteriſtic tracts of country—one of a moiſt rich ſoil, where the beech aſſociates with the maple; the other of a light or ſandy nature, covered with fern or wild graſs, and extending in beautiful plains or natural parks, interſperſed with groves of poplars, cheſnuts, and white oaks. The latter tracts of country, from the name of an extenſive moraſs and the creek in their vicinity, I apprehend muſt have originally abounded with buffaloes; but they have at preſent diſappeared. Theſe Buffalo plains, which extend far weſt, are extremely pleaſing to the eye, and give one an idea of the greateſt refinement in rural ſcenery. The firſt night of our journey acroſs the deſart, we ſlept in a ſort of log-houſe—but on the ſecond, after travelling between ſixty and ſeventy miles, we halted in the midſt of a fine plain. Overcome by fatigue, I took my ſaddle from my horſe as a pillow, and lay down on the roots of a large oak.—There was ſomething, however, ſo awful and intereſting to me, in a ſituation perfectly new, that I ſcarcely wiſhed to compoſe myſelf to ſleep. The night was calm and ſtarlight; a tall wood at a diſtance caſt a ſolemn ſhade before us; and while my companions were in ſleep, I lay all night in contemplation, attentive to the deep ſilence of the gloomy regions ſurrounding us, which was ſometimes interrupted by the howling of wolves and the wild and ſhrill cries of the Indians. Notwithſtanding Mr. Buffon will not allow the panther to be a native of America, it is very confidently ſaid to have been ſeen in theſe parts; but I confeſs, I never met any perſon who could aſſert it upon unequivocal teſtimony. The American wolf, which is a diminutive ſpecies, formerly inhabited every part of this and the adjoining ſtates. So great was the number of wolves at the early ſettlements to the ſouth-eaſt, that when the ſmall-pox firſt committed its ravages amongſt the Indians, attracted by the peſtilential ſtench of the putrid bodies, they aſſembled round the Indian caſtles and devoured the helpleſs ſick. From this animal it is ſuſpected the Indian dog derives his race—although domeſticated for a length of time, he ſtill retains ſome of the features and ferocity of his progenitors. From the liberal bounties given by the weſtern counties of this ſtate for wolves' heads, they will ſoon probably be deſtroyed.

On our arrival at Buffalo creek, we met with a party of ſurveyors and ſome of the chiefs of the Six Nations, who were employed in adjuſting the boundaries of a tract of three million acres of land lately purchaſed from the Indians by a company of Dutch proprietors. At the mouth of the creek we beheld a beautiful and extenſive proſpect of lake Erie. The promontory of *Cape Abineau* fronted us at a conſiderable diſtance on the Canadian ſide of the lake; on the ſouth the ſhore preſented an extended curve of hills in remote perſpective, and on the weſt we beheld nothing but an unbounded waſte of water. The whole was very much like a handſome view of the ſea; but the tall and ſpreading trees which line the banks, diminiſh

miniſh much the deſolate and bleak appearance of the ſea-coaſt, and give a peculiar character to the ſcenery. We proceeded along the ſandy ſhore of the lake, till we reached its outlet communicating with lake Ontario; and here we were ferried over a very rapid ſtream below *Fort Erie* to *Upper Canada*.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

I now felt that lively intereſt excited in me which it is natural to experience on approaching one of the greateſt wonders of the world. The landſcape about us ſo magnificently wild—the number of Indians diſperſed over it—the proſpect of the grand lake, all conſpired to tell me I was in that romantic country deſcribed by the firſt travellers in America.

The waters of *Lake Erie* iſſue through an outlet on its eaſtern extremity over an horizontal bed of lime-ſtone rocks, and running in a northern courſe through a channel between one and two miles wide, and down the falls at Niagara, empty themſelves into lake Ontario. The land on the ſouth of this great lake is conſiderably elevated, and the waters of the principal rivers flowing into it from that quarter, (ſuch as the Black river, the Geneſee, and the Oſwego) fall in cataracts before they iſſue into the lake. On the banks of the out-let from lake Erie, the country is generally level, and continues ſo for the moſt part till within a ſhort diſtance of lake Ontario. The traveller then finds himſelf on a high ſtation, ſloping towards the north, which commands the view of a magnificent expanſe of country, and extends a great diſtance from eaſt to weſt, forming a large embankment as it were to lake Ontario. The river, at the diſtance of ſeven or eight miles from this ſteep, deſcends to the level of its baſe, and appears to have wrought a natural canal through the ſolid ſtrata of horizontal rocks, which form high cliffs on each of its ſhores from the falls at Niagara.

On the Canadian ſide of the river, the land has been recently cleared of its wood. The oppoſite ſhore is totally uncultivated. We rode from lake Erie along the weſtern banks of this out-let, which, branching out, forms a large iſland in its courſe, till we reached the block-houſe and village at *Chippewa*. At the diſtance of about ten miles, we diſtinctly heard the thunder of the great cataract at Niagara, and obſerved a thick cloud riſing to the northward. The out-let being a fine expanſe of water, about two miles wide, flows ſerenely between the level and woody banks of *Chippeawa* and *Fort Schloeſſer* on the deſart ſhore of the ſtate of New York. The principal body of water then ſuddenly takes a bend to the weſtward, and precipitates itſelf in foaming ſurges over an immenſe bed of rocks for the diſtance of nearly half a mile, till it tumbles at the great falls. Part of the river, without eſſentially altering its courſe, paſſes along the eaſtern ſhore, and leaves an iſland which ſevers its channel over the rocks till it has fallen down the ſteep. Standing on the Canadian ſhore, which becomes elevated as the river deſcends, and where it makes a curve paſſing down the *rapids*; the proſpect before me was truly majeſtic. The ſmooth and tranquil courſe of the waters along the woody ſhore of Fort Schloeſſer, about two miles above; the ſmall and picturesque iſlands, covered with cedars, which are formed by a part of the river winding round the rapids; the foam and impetuoſity of the water burſting over the rocks, preſented an aſſemblage of grand and beautiful objects, forming a picture unequalled by any thing I ever beheld in nature. Having ſufficiently gazed on this divine ſcene; in order to have a full and perfect view of the falls below, I found it neceſſary to go ſome diſtance round—Paſſing under a heavy ſhower of rain, cauſed by the ſpray of the falls, and proceeding through a thick wood of pines, I found myſelf on the brink of an awful precipice, which overhung the river, boiling below in tremendous agitation after its fall. The whole of the ſtream after its deſcent reſumes nearly its original courſe; but it falls in two diviſions into an immenſe baſon, from the bottom of which you obſerve one part of the great cataract falling, on the ſouth ſide, over a concave ledge of rocks; and on the eaſtern ſide, the other diviſion of the falling river ſeparated by an iſland covered with large trees, and ſupported on a baſe of rocks nearly 150 feet high. Having deſcended with ſome difficulty to the river, I clambered to the top of a rock which commands the whole of this ſtupendous ſcene. After lifting my eyes to the ſublime and awful ſpectacle of the great falls to the north, I involuntarily caſt them down, overpowered by a ſentiment of amazement mingled with terror. The greater body of this deep river, two miles wide, appears flowing to the centre of a ſemicircle, where it ruſhes into conflict and falls with a fury and impetuoſity which the eye cannot follow or ſuſtain. The recoil is almoſt as terrible as the fall, and the whole of the river below ſeems volatiliſed in one ſtorm of foam and ſpray, which covers the ſheet of

of defcending water, and iſſues in a heavy cloud to a conſiderable height in the air. For ſome time I felt doubtful as to the ſolidity of the ſtation where I ſtood. The horrid and unremitting peal of thunder which rebellows from the ſurrounding cliffs, is not a little heightened by the menacing aſpect of the whole ſcene reſembling one huge ruin. The falls on the North-Eaſt of the iſland preſent an immenſe ſight, where the beautiful predominates in the ſublime; but the awe which ſuch a tremendous body ruſhing headlong down excites; the violence of its fall ſeeming to ſhake the ſurrounding mountains, whoſe entrails are torn from them and flung in diſordered fragments on the ſhore; the frequent and irregular blaſts of wind ruſhing at every moment from different quarters; the ſhort and convulſive waves of the river beating on the rocks, render the whole at firſt as terrible as it is ſtupendous. It is impoſſible by any effort of fancy to heighten a ſubject ſo truly ſublime. We may look at it with awe and aſtoniſhment, returning deeply impreſſed with admiration of the magnitude of the work and the omnipotence of the Creator; but to communicate any adequate idea of the feelings excited by the mighty traits in the aſpect of this grand ſcene, would require analogies which are not to be found in the imagery of the mind.

The body of rocks over which the greater diviſion of the waters glides from the plane above (receding ſomewhat in the form of a horſe-ſhoe) is ſo excavated, as to admit of a perſon's paſſing without danger immediately under the river as it falls. I aſcended the ſhelving baſe of the cliffs on the North ſhore, and walked under their ſhelter to a point of projection which immediately covers the falls. But in attempting to paſs round, I was aſſailed by a blaſt of wind and rain, ſo violent, that I found it impoſſible to proceed. An inhabitant in the vicinity of the rapids informed us, that according to his obſervation, taken by a poplar tree on the bank of this ſhore, the falls had worn away the rocks and receded ſix rods in the courſe of eight years. On the oppoſite ſhore, the channel has undoubtedly increaſed in depth; for the paſſage over the rapids to the iſland has been heretofore effected, which at preſent is deemed impracticable. * Recent inſtances are not wanting, of perſons, who from inadvertence have been precipitated down the falls. Some few years ago, an Indian lying aſleep in his canoe, by accident or deſign was ſet adrift, and floated down with the current till he was awakened by the roaring of the rapids, where the water firſt burſts into a cataract. He then roſe and extended his arms with horror and aſtoniſhment; but remembering that dignified reſolution with which it has ever been the pride of his countrymen to meet death in the moſt dreadful ſhapes, and having covered his head with his blanket, he compoſedly ſat in his canoe, glanced down the rapids, and was plunged into the tremendous abyſs. What can be the reſiſtance of the human body to ſuch a force of deſcending water, when large bodies of trees, which have gone down, are found hurled upon the ſhore beneath, twiſted and ſplintered into a thouſand pieces. All the vegetable ſubſtances below the falls are covered with a white down; and in the interſtices, between ſome calcareous and ſhiſtous rocks, where the water oozes from the cliffs, I found conſiderable quantities of *ſpuma maris*. In the vicinity of the rapids a hot ſulphureous ſpring was ſome time ſince diſcovered.

Theſe falls have been called *Niagara*, *Jagara*, and *Ochniagara* by the Indians. Some *Cayuga* chiefs informed me that the true name (perhaps in their language) is *Ochniagara*, an old compound word ſignifying a large neck of water. Having heard that a ſuperſtitious reverence had been paid to this ſublime ſubject by the Indians, I was inclined to trace its etymology in ſome words characteriſtic of the deity; and I found that *Nioh* in a vocabulary of the language of the Mohawks and Onondagas, ſignified *God*. But I could not find any other probable word to juſtify an etymology by conjunction.—Below the falls, the ſtream is extremely vortiginous, and ſo rapid, as not to admit of navigation, independent of an extraordinary turn, about five miles from Niagara, where the whole body of the water wheels round, and forms a tremendous whirlpool. The high ridge of land which I before mentioned, at a ſhort diſtance below Niagara, commands a majeſtic view, comprehending the weſtern part of lake Ontario, the ſtream running into it from lake *Erie*, and an extenſive country to the Weſt. At a great diſtance on the north of lake Ontario, on which *York Town* or *Toranto* is ſituated, the preſent ſeat of government of Upper Canada, the ſhore riſes into view, and preſents a line of ele-

* Theſe facts juſtify an opinion which I recollect to have heard ſuggeſted by *M. De Volney*, that the falls originally commenced at the ridge of highlands ſeveral miles below.

vated hills, describing, for near fifty miles, the northern boundaries of the lake. In the intermediate space, you distinctly see the site of Newark, at the northern point of the outlet, on its entrance into the lake, and the fortress of Niagara on its eastern shore.

Such is the present state of this interesting country, as far as my observations enable me to represent it. The fugitive tints of the pictures I have attempted to delineate, from the vicissitudes of the wonder-working powers of human labour, will in the course of a few years change or disappear; and if the memorial of them I have given be just, it may then be a matter of some curiosity to compare the future with the past.

OF THE INDIANS.

On our return we crossed the outlet at Queenstown, ascended the high ridge as it runs east, and having passed two *Tuscarora* villages, encamped at the entrance of a large and almost impassable morass. The next day we arrived at another settlement on the *Tonnewanto* rivulet, inhabited by the *Seneca* Indians. I felt extremely happy in the midst of the desart, to find myself in this inhabited little spot. All the principal men were gone from their homes for the purpose of running the lines of ninety square miles which had been reserved to them in the sale to the Hall and Company; and we found only the old men, women and children in the village. Their huts, which they construct of hewn planks covered with bark, are generally about 30 or 40 feet long, 15 wide, and as many high. In examining one of the most considerable, we passed through an outer shed, in front of which was a seat where they sat sunning themselves. The interior somewhat resembled the long cabin of a packet-boat. On each side was a line of four bed-places covered with deer skins, with a bench running before them. Two fires were burning on the earthen floor in the area, and emitted their smoke through holes in the roof. Above the beds was a floored granary containing their winter's provision of maize, which, with some precarious supplies obtained by hunting and fishing, is their constant and only food. I discovered no other implements of domestic use than two or three iron kettles, some baskets, and cups made of dried gourds. Several families are lodged under one roof. Their plantations of corn were about two miles distant. It is remarkable that all their domestic and agricultural concerns are managed by the women. The men, delighting in the prerogatives of indolence and pleasure, are employed principally in hunting and lounging about.

The Six Nations, of whom this tribe constitutes one, have shifted their habitations from spot to spot, and this village, among others, is of recent settlement. They do not at present much cultivate the art of war; but their warriors still appear with tomahawks in their hands and cased knives in their girdles. In general they are of innocent dispositions, and in their daily intercourse with the inhabitants of the United States we hear of few instances of any ferocious irregularity of behaviour. I did not find that the rules of commutative justice were either settled or enforced amongst them by any regular authority. I listened with a smile to the account of their marriage and funeral rites.—But this subject has been so often treated (and so completely by *Cadwallader Colden*, in his history of these nations) that I find nothing left to add. I shall only remark, as a fact falling within my observation—That, however rude and comfortless the situation of the Indian of these parts may appear to us, he feels no disposition to change. Instances are not wanting of those who having been removed to a different hemisphere returned to their beloved and native woods, from which no temptations could estrange them. The civilized emigrant comes often into the desart as destitute as the Indian himself; but superior energies of mind and well-directed labour soon render his abode there a matter of choice as well as convenience. The savage, without any desire to imitate, looks with contempt on the exertions as well as the rewards of his industry, and envies him no other possession but his rum.

It is a very interesting subject of speculation to an inquisitive mind, to trace the different gradations of improvement which our nature undergoes from the simplicity of savage life to our present extremes of luxury and refinement. We see here a race of people apparently enjoying as much real happiness in the simple gratification of the first wants of nature, as our more esteemed societies in the full possession of all that the arts, the knowledge, and the acquirements of our European ancestors in the lapse of many centuries have bequeathed to us. To question, however, the propriety of these improvements, would be to overlook the genius of human nature, which has manifested an unvaried progression in society. Much as we may sigh for that condition

of

of exemption from the evils of imagination, to which the savage state seems the nearest approach, and from which the most accomplished state of society is perhaps the farthest remove; still the enlarged views of science lay open to the mind a state of existence, the result of such a curious and profound contrivance, that we cannot but feel anxious to study and implicitly obey the tendency of nature, our incomprehensible lawgiver.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD have offered you an answer to the Queries of W. H. P. last month, but that I had not then been able to collect all the necessary information, which I have since chiefly procured from a very intelligent and worthy friend of the Hebrew nation.

It has often occurred to me, that if we were more intimate in our associations with the Jews, we should see how capable they are, as well as ourselves, of every friendship and esteem; and how much more suitable to our own professions it would be to unite with them as with all mankind in brotherly love; it is unfortunate for us all that we must wait for some singular example of benevolence, before we can persuade ourselves that those who differ from us may nevertheless be worthy of every regard;—we learn in this too general prejudice, to forget the precepts of him we pretend to serve, who has told us, that all are formed by the hand of one Almighty benefactor; and we need not an example, that the virtues of our faith may be found even in a Samaritan, and that good may really come out of Nazareth. Therefore the more we associate with the Jews, the more we shall benefit one another.

Q. 1. *Is the division of the Jews into twelve tribes a distinction still kept up by that nation; if so, has each family a knowledge of the particular tribe to which it belongs—and is the office of the priesthood still a distinct appendage to that of Levi?*

Answer to Q. 1.—The division of the twelve tribes is not now kept up among the Jews—they consist chiefly of two tribes—and I believe no other tribes are known amongst them, viz. the Dutch and German Jews are supposed to be descendants of Benjamin—and the Portuguese and Spanish Jews of Judah:—Each family knows to which of these tribes it belongs, though they have intermarried very much, and in many instances have not any clear and decided judgment of an exact distinction.

The office of priesthood is always preserved to those who are descendants of Aaron—many of whom are distinguished by the surname of "Cohen," which signifies priest; all the Cohens are, or suppose themselves to be, lineal descendants of Aaron, and retain in their families the right to the priesthood, and the privileges of Aaron's family, amongst which is that of not interfering in matters relative to the dead—they do not perform any offices about the body or attend the burials. All Jewish priests are of these descendants of Aaron. And the Elders of these families pronounce once or oftener every year, in the synagogue, the blessing upon their families, which is recorded in Numbers vi, v. 22, which they maintain as an ordinance from God peculiarly to them, as follows:

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying,—Speak unto Aaron and unto his sons, saying, On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel, saying unto them,—The Lord bless thee, and keep thee:—the Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee:—the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace!—And they shall put my name upon the children of Israel, and I will bless them."

Thus it appears, that the office of priesthood is not in the family of Levi, as W. H. P. seems to imagine; but on the contrary, the Levites are, and were only attendant upon the Priesthood, and in some of the lesser offices of the Temple—for it will be remembered, that Levi, and his brother Simeon, sons of Jacob and Leah, were scattered over all Israel, and had no share in the division of Canaan, but only some cities in the portions of other tribes; for having united in the sin and mischief of an unjust war; and therefore when their father Jacob blessed Levi's sons, he rebuked Levi and Simeon for their combination and cruelty; adding, "Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel. I will divide them in Jacob, and scatter them in Israel." Gen. xlvi. v. 11, and xlix. v. 5, 6.

It has been generally believed, that the priesthood was in the family of Levi; but if we turn to the history of Aaron, we shall find that the title to it was confirmed by a miracle to Aaron alone. For in the revolt of Korah, Dathan and Abiram against Moses and Aaron's government, it was asserted by Korah, that the priesthood belonged to him as much as to Aaron,

both being of the tribe of Levi; and Dathan and Abiram, being of the tribe of Reuben, aspired to share with Moses in the sovereign authority; but God's indignation was manifested against this united faction, by the earth opening and swallowing them up. This decided preference fixed the title and office of priesthood to Aaron and his descendants. And Eleazar, the priest, took the brazen censers, wherewith they that were burnt had offered, and they were made broad plates for a covering of the altar; to be a memorial to the children of Israel, that no stranger who is not of the seed of Aaron come near to offer incense before the Lord, that he be not as Korah and as his company, &c. Numbers xvi. v. 39.

Q. 2. As the Old Testament positively asserts, and I believe the Jews themselves acknowledge, that the Christ was to descend from the stock of David, is there any family or families now in existence, acknowledged by their nation, or considered by themselves, as the lineal descendants of that monarch?

Answer to Q. 2. The present Jews do not know of any lineal descendants of David. This is a curious circumstance in confirmation of the truth of our own history of a Messiah in Jesus—for the Jews expect a Messiah of the house of David, while they actually acknowledge or know not of any living descendants of that monarch; whence then can their expected Messiah spring? unless by some miracle the family of David should be restored, or discovered from obscurity. Whereas, Jesus dates his descent, through his father Joseph, lineally from David and Abraham, according to St. Matthew; but according to St. Luke, it does not appear that Jesus took a lineal, though a side descent through David from Abraham; and if the immaculate conception be adopted, his descent was entirely from his mother Mary, the daughter of Joachim and Anna, both of the tribe of Judah, of which tribe her husband Joseph was also a member—but both were of the royal race of David, Luke i. v. 5, 36, which makes out the descent of their son Jesus from that monarch, and fulfills the prophecies as to the Messiah.

Q. 3. What is their prevailing opinion relative to the fate of the ark, and do they give any credit to the account of it contained in the first seven verses of the second chapter of the 2 Maccabees?

Answer to Q. 3.—The modern prevailing opinion of the Jews relative to the ark is, that it contained as well the two tables of Commandment, as also the fragments of those which were first given to Moses, and which he threw on the ground in the camp of the Israelites, when he discovered their idolatry, after his forty days absence in Horeb or Sinai: they were preserved together in the ark, with the rod of Aaron that budded. But the idolatry of the Israelites being easily led to pay more than seemly devotion to these relics, and to the ark itself, which was therefore carried from place to place with the army, king Josiah, whose real piety reformed many of their abuses, is said to have hid many of those utensils which had been held too sacred, A. M. 3376—and thus it happened that the ark never came into the second temple. The modern Jews give credit to the account of the ark, mentioned in 2 Maccabees, chap. ii. v. 5. that the prophet Jeremiah laid it in a hollow cave in Mount Sinai, with the tabernacle and altar of incense, and "stopped the door," and some of those who followed him came to mark the way, but could not find it; and he said to them, that the place should be unknown, until the time that God gathered his people again together, and receive them unto mercy, &c. Now Jeremiah preached in the 13th of Josiah, the son of Ammon, king of Judah (Jeremiah i. v. 2.) ante J. C. 641; and the Jews finally returned from their captivity in Babylon (which had begun under Zedekiah, A. M. 3416) after the seventy years foretold by Jeremiah, A. M. 3486, when Darius Hystaspes allowed them by an edict to rebuild the temple.

I hope these notes will be found to be correct, and that W. H. P. will have the goodness, through the channel of this Magazine, to communicate any further notes or results of his researches, to which I shall be happy to pay every attention.

July 1, 1799. A. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A Pedestrian Excursion through several Parts of England and Wales during the Summer of 1797.

(Continued from p. 533.)

ON *Friday, June* 30, 1797. From Sunbury to the little hamlet of Hereford; much of the road is very delightful, especially the parts nearest to Sunbury; where the winding river, the extensive meadows, the shady walks, and luxuriant plantations, diffuse a prodigality of gaiety and verdure. But greenness itself is not green enough for the tasteless inhabitants, some of whom have daubed their houses, and one in particular, the very

very colonade before his door, with green paint.

It is remarkable how often abſurdities of this kind occur in the country houſes of perſons long immured in large cities. In London, indeed, where the verdure of nature is excluded by brick walls, and the bright face of heaven blotted out with ſmoke, greens and blues are acceptable decorations: they form a pleaſing contraſt to the dingy phenomena around.—But in the country, where every bright and cheerful tint is poured out ſpontaneouſly, it is moſt taſteleſs inſipidity to daub them over one's houſe and furniture. Nor is it ſufficient that we conſult variety: contraſts may be ſo ſudden as to do violence to the eye; and every thing that looks like finery ſhould be carefully avoided. Gaudineſs is no where to be endured but in a bank of flowers. Flaring red bricks make abominable blotches in a landſcape; and (to take a flying leap in purſuit of my digreſſion) there are ſome conſiderable houſes in Monmouthſhire (particularly in the neighbourhood of Crickhowel) that may literally be ſaid to *bluſh* for the bad taſte of their proprietors; being painted all over with a fine delicate pink. The outſide of a rural manſion admits of no choice but dead whites and ſtone colours (of which the latter ſhould be preferred); and within, greys, and drabs, and more ſober browns will harmoniſe beſt with the ſurrounding ſcenery.

The pleaſant *hamlet of Hereford* is ſituated in the pariſh of Shepperton, on one of the fine ſweeping curves of the Thames, and commands a noble view of the ſpacious park and plantations of Oatlands, which decorate the ſlopes and ſwells of the oppoſite banks.

The *pariſh of Shepperton*, and indeed the whole country from thence to Staines, abounds with fertile and luxuriant paſtures: nor are the arable lands at all inferior. The affluence of nature, and the toil of man, conſpire to produce one continued ſcene of fertility; while from every eminence the manſions of opulence overlook the proſpect with exultation. But man, aggregate man, ſeems little benefited by this abundance. Cottages (none of which have the advantage of a cow) are very thinly ſcattered; and *little* farm houſes are ſtill more rare. The few peaſants we met looked (as the peaſantry of England too generally do) careworn and toilworn; and the children ſeem to be brought up in the moſt oafiſh ignorance. In ſhort, every thing has the appearance of that deſolating monopoly which makes fertility itſelf a deſert.

Having breakfaſted, at a farm-houſe at Shepperton, on bread and milk, we proceeded to *Staines*; where (the weather being fine and the ſun very powerful) we loitered away an hour or two with the rod and line; and purſued our route to Windſor. The enchanting ſcenery of this route is too well known to ſtand in need of deſcription.

Near *Old Windſor*, and juſt at the foot of Cooper's Hill, our attention was arreſted by an elegant ſtone building, newly erected by one of the clerks (as we were informed) or ſecretaries of Warren Haſtings; and in which the ex-governor himſelf occaſionally reſides. It is remarkable that in the courſe of my rambles I have ſtumbled upon ſeveral elegant villas, in different parts of the country, of which I heard a ſimilar account.

At *Windſor* we only paſſed to enjoy its fine extenſive ſcenery, and call to mind Gray's melancholy ode "on a proſpect of Eton College;" and then croſſed the Great Park, on our way to Sunning Hill, where we intended to ſleep; our object being to regain the ſtraight road to Briſtol without delay.

Windſor Great Park has little to recommend it but the rows of majeſtic trees at the entrance; which, though planted in ſtraight lines (a direction which nature abhors) have nevertheleſs a very grand effect. Theſe are, however, the only *rows* of trees I ever beheld with ſatisfaction; and the pleaſure, in the preſent inſtance, is only to be accounted for by the vaſtneſs of the objects, and that boundleſs continuity which fills the mind with an idea of ſomething like infinitude: for the line is extended not only along the whole of a very ſpacious plain, but up the diſtant hill, over whoſe ſummit it appears to curve; ſo that nothing like termination is diſcernible. That this is the true ſolution, is evident as you advance: for the effect ceaſes as the line is ſhortened: neither is the ſame pleaſurable ſenſation renewed when, aſcending the hill, you behold the ſame length of avenue in an oppoſite direction; for the plain lying beneath, and the viſta being abruptly terminated by a row of houſes, the idea of infinitude is loſt, and nothing remains but the diſguſting tameneſs of parallel lines.

We arrived at *Sunning Hill* juſt as the day was cloſing; but no beds were to be there obtained; and our accommodation at the Red Lion at *Cow-Worth* did not atone for the trouble of walking two miles further,

further, along an intricate croſs road, in the dark. We procured, indeed, a tolerable ſupper: but one ſmall bed for two of us in a ſmall room, in which, alſo, was another bed with two other travellers, repaired but imperfectly the fatigues of the day. In ſhort, the Red Lion is a little inn upon a great high-road, and of courſe the worſt place a traveller can put up at who wiſhes for frugal and comfortable accommodation.

Saturday, July 1. We roſe at eight o'clock, imperfectly refreſhed, and purſued our way, over heaths and moors, to *Bagſhot*, with ſcarcely an object worthy of obſervation to relieve the drearineſs of the road. Neither was the proſpect much improved on the other ſide of Bagſhot; but having refreſhed ourſelves with an excellent breakfaſt, of tea and rolls and cream, which did us more good than the ſleep of the preceding night, our animal ſpirits regained their tone; and the vivacity of converſation made the miles paſs unheeded under our feet. We canvaſſed various ſubjects of literature and criticiſm, the ſtate of morals and the exiſting inſtitutions of ſociety. We lamented the condition of our fellow-beings, and formed Utopian plans of retirement and coloniſations. On one ſubject, and only one, we eſſentially differed—America. I cannot look towards that country with all the ſanguine expectations ſo frequently cheriſhed. I think I diſcover in it too much of the old leaven. Its avidity for commercial aggrandiſement augurs but ill even for the preſent generation; and I tremble at the conſequences which the enormous appropriations of land may entail upon poſterity. Almoſt every circumſtance I can collect makes me fear for the future, rather than exult in the preſent. This converſation, to ourſelves at leaſt, was highly important. It matured and methodiſed in our minds the project (which before had only floated acroſs our brains in moments of wearineſs and diſguſt) of retiring to ſome ſequeſtered ſpot, and ſpending the remainder of our days in ruſtic induſtry and philoſophical ſecluſion.

Having croſſed the Loddon, at *Blackwater*, from Surry into Hampſhire, the appearances of cultivation increaſe; and, of courſe, the road becomes leſs dreary.

At *Hartford Bridge* we reſted ourſelves nearly two hours, during the heat of the day; and, reſuming our journey, were gratified by the improving proſpects of cultivation and fertility. Of the pictureſque, indeed, there was ſtill an entire blank; but the eye repoſed with ſatisfaction on the freſhneſs of the ſurrounding verdure.

About four miles from Hartford Bridge, the hamlets of *Murrel Green* and *Hook* are ſeparated by a little tranſparent brook, which empties itſelf into the Loddon near Arborfield: and *under* which a drain is conducted to draw off the waters from ſome neighbouring lands.

The ſtate, cultivation, and the fertility of the paſtures arreſted our attention. But what principally delighted us was the apparent comfort and decency of the cottages, whoſe little gardens were ſtocked with uſeful vegetables, and whoſe doors and windows were decorated with roſe and woodbine. The only wretched habitations we met with, were two tenements made out of one farm-houſe (the farm belonging to which, in the progreſs of monopoly, had been united to another in the neighbourhood), and four others into which a deſerted inn (which had been a farm alſo) was in another place divided. Theſe habitations were miſerable indeed. Shattered windows, crazy walls, floorleſs apartments, and neglected roofs, proclaimed the comfortleſs condition of the inhabitants. From a decent motherly woman, whom we found with a family of young children around her, in one part of the former of theſe buildings, we learned that rains and ſnows frequently beat in upon them, and they were obliged to move their beds from corner to corner of the room, in the vain hope of finding, in ſome part, protection from the inclemencies of the weather. Theſe circumſtances are by no means peculiar to the village of Hook. Wherever we met with farm-houſes thus divided, we uniformly found them the moſt miſerable habitations in the neighbourhood. How ſhould it be otherwiſe? The labourers, who inhabit them, conſider their tenure as too precarious, and the premiſes too large for them to think about repairs; and a crazy old manſion, in which his hedgers and ditchers only are to reſide, is an object beneath the attention of an overgrown capitaliſt.

A little further on is a plantation of oaks, belonging to Lord Dorcheſter, planted originally at the diſtances where they are intended to grow, and protected each by a high circular bank of turf, which gives them the appearance of Chriſtmas brambles ſtuck in the centre of ſo many twelfth-cakes. I am not woodman enough to decide on the advantages of this mode of plantation; but to the eye, the effect is extremely ungracious.

Soon after turning our backs on this unſightly

unsightly plantation, we quitted the high road to examine the rustic parish church of *Squires*. This is at present little other than a small barn-like hut. Nothing apparently remains of the old building but a small arched door-way, in the Saxo-Gothic stile, whose venerable antiquity is still conspicuous through the barbarous white-wash with which it is daubed over.

Hard by we perceived a decent and substantial farm-house, with barns and yards well stocked, and every appearance of prosperity and abundance. And yet we found upon inquiry, that this farm consists but of 160 acres; an extent, indeed, abundantly large, when the population of the country, and the provision and comforts of the mass are taken into consideration; but cheerlessly narrow, according to the monopolising calculations of the age. This information made us gaze around with increasing satisfaction; nor could we help deprecating the hour when some four or five such families as this farm appears to support in respectable abundance, should be exterminated to make room for some mongrel of a *'squire-farmer*, whose hounds and hunters and Bacchanalian revels devour, like a cloud of locusts, the produce of a district.

With an old thresher, who was working in the barn, we entered into conversation; and were entertained with the quaintness of his rustic humour. But we endeavoured in vain to procure any information concerning the price of labour, or the condition of the labouring poor. Every question was repelled by some *fly rub*, or *sagacious* hint; and his arch gestures, and emphatic half-syllables, displayed the self-congratulating cunning of suspicion. This is far from being a singular instance. Suspicious slyness, and jealous reluctance of communication, especially on subjects connected with their respective callings, are too generally characteristic of Englishmen in every rank and condition—characteristics that form an almost insurmountable barrier to the attainment of any accurate knowledge of the general state of mankind, and to every hope of effectually improving their condition.

Returning into the high road, we met with a character of very different description. His appearance was something, though not much, above the condition of a common labourer. His features, tho' considerably relaxed by intoxication, bore the stamp of intelligence far above his situation; and this impression was confirmed by his conversation. He was inquisitive, shrewd, and communicative. It appeared that he read *several* newspapers, and, in all probability, is the oracle of every pot-house in the surrounding country. Unfortunately, however, we could no way turn his conversation into the channel we desired. He talked of nothing but Parker and the delegates, of war and of parties. In short, he was too full of liquor and *temporary politics*, to furnish any information on the subject of *political œconomy*, and the only information in point we could procure was, that the manor of Squires was the property of Brook Watson.

It is painful to reflect that, in the humble conditions of life, men distinguished, like the present, by the superiority of intellect and information are generally, like the present, equally distinguished by habits of profligate intemperance. But this ought not to be an argument against extending information—for the vice is the cause of the situation, not the intelligence the cause of the vice. If the individuals whose examples are thus insisted upon, had not degraded themselves by such conduct, either they would never have *sunk* into the class in which they are confounded; or if (which is rarely the case) they were originally placed there, their talents would have advanced them to circles of society more congenial to their attainments and capacities. If this is denied, then is the case still stronger, and we shall be obliged to conclude, that being hopelessly surrounded by a sort of intellectual desert, and having no resources but their own animal spirits, they are driven into habits of intemperance to supply the deficiency of external stimuli.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

E. P. has in his letter, dated April 4th, expressed very philanthropic sentiments, for which he has my most cordial thanks; but when we consider his plan as yet only offered in the outline, we must venture to suggest to him, what in another place I have before intimated, that the similarity of several charitable institutions, and some of them precisely on the same plan, tends to injure them all by weakening their resources.—If two charities of the same design were united, they would be enabled to do more good—I mean those in the neighbourhood of each other.—It is hence that I would call to E. P.'s recollection that the Philanthropic Society takes in

one

one leading principle of his plan, namely, that of employing young people in a place which ſeparates them from the vices in which they have lived, in a mode of ſupporting the ſociety on which they are to depend, until they are deemed fit to be returned into the world:—Again, the Magdalen Hoſpital receives the very objects of compaſſion whom E. P. more particularly points to—where they are inſtructed and reformed if their reformation be poſſible—and the difficulty in E.P.'s mind of their being ever received into families afterwards, is removed by the fact of numbers of reclaimed women having been ſo received, after their having left that houſe, and become moral characters.—But as E P. dates from Newcaſtle upon Tyne, it may be probable that he has not ſeen in his neighbourhood the good effects daily felt here of the two inſtitutions which I have mentioned; in which caſe, if he would procure books of their rules, he might with a little labour model one ſociety for his diſtrict out of them both—but his own zeal muſt ſolicit patronage—his own unremitted care muſt form the deſign—and his perſeverance reſiſt difficulties and diſcouragement even to endure the relaxation of his ſupporters and the deficiency of funds.

June 5, 1799. A.H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to mention one peculiar hardſhip under which the poor of this country labour. Amidſt the neceſſary burdens of the war, it has been the laudable endeavour of adminiſtration to lay on taxes, ſo as to affect the lower orders of ſociety as little as poſſible.—In one inſtance, however, they have deviated from this general rule. Salt is a neceſſary article of life, and ought to go as untaxed as any thing elſe which forms the immediate ſuſtenance of the people at large. In a northern climate like this, to lay up a ſtock of winter proviſion of fleſh or fiſh, is abſolutely neceſſary. The high price of ſalt prevents the poor from doing this, to a proper extent, and diſtreſſes them much. The fiſhermen on our coaſts are not able to ſalt their herrings and pilchards, as they were accuſtomed to do formerly, for want of capital:—ſince for ten pounds weight of ſalt they muſt now give as much, as ſome time ago would purchaſe ten times that quantity. The fiſh they take, therefore, more than they can immediately ſell, are converted into manure for the land. From this waſte of what ſhould ſupport the poor, another inconvenience ariſes—other kinds of food are eaten in greater abundance, and conſequently their prices riſe with the demand for conſumption. Thus this tax operates two ways—by preventing ſome articles from being brought to the market, and raiſing the price of thoſe that are: in both of which the poor are material ſufferers.

I ſincerely hope ſome friend to humanity will take up this buſineſs, in the proper place, and endeavour to get this odious *Gabelle* repealed. I cannot ſay I admire that philanthropy which looks abroad, and neglects home—which talks of the blood of Africans mixed with ſugar, and forgets the ſufferings of the poor of this country. If proper repreſentations of the hardſhip of this tax were made, there is little doubt but a repeal of it might be effected; and certainly its author would gain to himſelf laſting reputation; and, what is more—the conſolatory thought of having benefited the condition of the oppreſſed Poor. I am, &c.

May 22, 1799. X. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately come to the knowledge of a curious eſcape of a dog, unqueſtionably true, I thought it worth preſerving; and therefore ſend it you, juſt as the owner of the animal related it to me.

When preparations were making in St. Paul's to receive his Majeſty, on his intended viſit to return thanks for his recovery; a favourite bitch attended its maſter into the church, and followed him up the dark ſtairs of the dome. Here, all at once, it was miſſing, and the maſter whiſtled and called a long time in vain. Nine weeks after this circumſtance, all but two days, ſome glaziers were at work in St. Paul's, and heard among the timbers that ſupport the dome a faint noiſe; thinking it might be ſome unfortunate human being, they tied a rope round a boy, and let him down about the place whence the noiſe came. At the bottom he found a dog lying on its ſide, together with the ſkeleton of another dog, and an old ſhoe half eaten. The humanity of the boy led him to reſcue the animal from its miſerable ſituation, and it was accordingly drawn up. As it was very much emaciated, and ſcarce able to ſtand, the workmen placed it in the porch of the church,

to die, or live, just as it might happen. This was about ten o'clock in the morning. Some time after this, the dog was seen endeavouring to cross over the street at the top of Ludgate-hill, but his weakness was so great, that, unsupported by a wall, he could not accomplish his purpose. The miserable appearance and situation of the dog again excited the compassion of a boy; who, instead of abusing a poor creature already weighed down with misfortune, readily lifted it over to the pavement on the other side of the street. It was able then, by the assistance of the houses, to get down to Fleet-market, and surmount two or three narrow crossings, till it reached Holborn bridge. Here once more, by a peculiar destiny, for which I feel a momentary veneration for my species, humanity stepped in a third time to its aid. This was sufficient;—and about eight o'clock in the evening it reached its master's house, in Red-lion-street, Holborn, and laid itself down on the steps; having been ten hours on its journey to that place from St. Paul's. It was so much altered in appearance, that the master could not recognize his old, faithful companion. The eyes were sunk into its head, and scarcely could be discerned. When it left its master, it was supposed to weigh twenty pounds; when it returned, curiosity led the master to examine what weight it had lost, and it was found to be sixteen pounds two ounces; for the dog, or rather skeleton of the dog, then weighed only three pounds fourteen ounces. The first indication it gave of knowing its master, was wagging its tail on the mention of its name, Phillis. For a long time it was unable to eat or drink; and the mistress of the house, being very humane, used to feed it with a tea-spoon, till poor Phil at length recovered. What however falls, famine, and a thousand accidents could not do, was effected a short time after, by the wheels of a coach, which unfortunately went over her, and ended her mortal days.

It will be asked, how did this animal live near nine weeks without food?—This was not the case. When she met with her fall, she was with young, and near the time of littering. This circumstance certainly took place when she was in the dome of St. Paul's; but at the time of her deliverance, no vestige of any offspring remained; she must consequently have eaten them. The remains of another dog were said to be found near her—this is supposed to be one less fortunate than herself, who was killed by the fall which Phil had survived: she therefore converted him to the most urgent of all natural purposes. When this treat was gone, the shoe succeeded, which was almost half devoured. Singular escapes of men, Mr. Editor, are often related, and read with pleasure; and perhaps, to some of your readers, the escape even of a poor dog may not be altogether uninteresting. I am, Sir,

August 8, 1799. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE liberty of criticism, no less than the liberty of the press in general, should be asserted by every ingenuous writer, as being essential to the interests of literature. Nothing in this letter, therefore, must be construed into a contempt of that sacred claim, and none of your readers, I hope, will refuse that liberty to others in which they indulge themselves. In full reliance on this candour, I lay before them a few morsels of criticism or rather observations on some criticism, that have appeared in your miscellany; my object being to point out instances, in which some writers have, I apprehend, scarcely kept the proper bounds of criticism.

The first was, when, from some acknowledged inaccuracies of an excellent and useful writer, a sweeping conclusion was drawn against his writings in general. As a writer of history and essays, Hume has obtained considerable, and, I think, just celebrity. In his style of writing there are unquestionably many improprieties, and in his History of England some mistaken politics. His frequent departure from the English idiom has been noticed by Dr. Priestley in his English Grammar. Bishop Hurd in his Dialogues on the English Constitution, and Dr. Towers in his Tracts, have attacked his politics.

Several criticisms on the style of Hume have appeared in your Magazine; many of which, as might have been expected from the acumen of the writer, were certainly accurate; but several, I recollect, appeared to me at the time inaccurate: and when Mr. Wakefield asserted, *there are not two well-written periods in all Hume's works*, and when, invoking INSIPIDITY and VULGARITY, he spoke so contemptuously of all the *volumes of Hume, historical and metaphysical*, I scrupled not to say, he leap'd the bounds of criticism.

Hume, it must be acknowledged, is sometimes bald, and sometimes clumsy; he is also frequently inaccurate: and where many

many excellencies are conspicuous, it will be useful to point out his blemishes. But, admitting all that has been said on the choice and arrangement of words, the structure of sentences and periods, the ornaments of language, and the like; yet, as all men have not exactly the same taste, so neither are they all affected exactly alike by the same way of turning a period. There is still room left for the exercise of some variety of judgment: and this is even allowed by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who has written so admirably on the structure of language.

But writers also take a colour, as it were, from their own tempers and characters, and still more from the subjects which they discuss. Criticism, in determining the merits of authors, should consult these circumstances, as well as the rules by which they are accustomed to measure words and syllables. Aristotle has written a treatise on the Art of Poetry: the style is close, cautious, and sometimes obscure: unless we consult the nature of the subject and the character of Aristotle, we might pronounce the author to be tame and spiritless. But Aristotle was a *philosophical critic*. Plutarch adopts a different style: and we discover the temper of the man in the character of his writings. He had travelled much; was a great collector of anecdotes; constantly carried with him his common-place book, and was for some time a schoolmaster at Rome. His MORAL TREATISES therefore, among which are two or three on poetry, favouring strongly of his character and profession, excite reflection, and convey much information; but, at the same time, they glitter with similies, are overcharged with stories, and redundant with quotations; and though a most amusing writer, Plutarch is less pure and chaste in his style than many other Greek writers. As to Plato, when a boy, he studied poetry, and always possessed a lively imagination; and though he was afterwards for banishing the poet from republics, he was, after all, as much a poet as a philosopher himself.

Let the writings of Hume be examined with the same allowances. Hume has obtained many admirers in England, and will, probably, continue to be admired by men of taste and learning. But the temper, the character, the pursuits, and even the country of Hume should be considered. He was a close metaphysical thinker, as well as a writer; an inquirer into principles; a sceptic as well as an historian. And if it is usual, when estimating the character of Livy, the Roman historian, to take into the account his *Patavinity*, it will be but reasonable, in examining Hume as a writer, to recollect, he was born and studied on the other side of the Tweed.

——— Laissons à l'Italie
De tous ces faux brillants l'eclatante folie,

says Boileau; and he elsewhere says, the gold of Virgil was preferable to all the tinsel of Tasso: Addison too adopted this sentiment. Something similar to this Mr. Wakefield says of Hume, when compared with Milton. Voltaire did not admire the *tinsel* of Tasso; but he knew that Tasso had also *gold*; and therefore, notwithstanding his faults, and the criticisms of Boileau, he scrupled not to give him a place near Homer and Virgil. Hume likewise, I apprehend, though faulty in several respects, will still continue to hold in this country a very respectable place, both as a moralist and a writer.

Writers of the most acknowledged excellence afford examples of several inaccuracies. Addison, who first pointed out the beauties of Paradise Lost, scrupled not to notice its many blemishes:—and should Milton's *prose works* be rigidly criticised, they would be found far, very far, from faultless.

The next instance in which a writer kept not the proper bounds of criticism was, when he attacked the reputation of another writer from motives of interest.

Claude, the celebrated French protestant, wrote an Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, which was translated into English by the late very ingenious Mr. Robert Robinson. The translation is accompanied with notes, which have been much admired for their originality, variety, and learning, and not more by dissenters than churchmen. To each volume (the work consists of two volumes) is prefixed a very interesting preface; the former contains the life of Monsieur Claude; the latter a brief dissertation on Public Preaching. Whether Robinson was a Churchman or a Dissenter, an Arminian or a Calvinist, an Unitarian or Trinitarian, matters not; the work possesses great merit; and, independently of the instruction which a young divine may receive, abounds with humourous and learned notes, pertinent reflections, and, it must be acknowledged, bold satire: for Robinson uses great freedom of language, and appears with all the zeal of a reformer.

But, behold! a maker of SKELETONS * makes his appearance. He takes Robinson's translation, preserves a few of the notes, leaves out Robinson's two prefaces,

* Skeletons are the leading parts of a sermon, the divisions, and sub-divisions, &c.

prefixes

prefixes a ſcanty one of his own, juſt enough to puff his own work; and ſubjoins his ſkeletons, expreſſing his hopes that the eſſay, being now ſent forth in *its native dreſs* (forgetting, as it ſhould ſeem, that the work was a *tranſlation*, and another man's tranſlation) *it will become an object of more general regard*: and then, to lift his flimſy work into conſequence, he makes ſome obſervations on Robinſon's notes, charging them as incumbrances to the eſſay.

What the followers of this ſkeleton-maker may think of the performance, I know not! But methinks, in a perſon qualified to "preach before the Univerſity of Cambridge" it would have looked more creditable to have tranſlated the eſſay himſelf. But to take another man's tranſlation, and, then,—I have too much reſpect for your Magazine, than to proportion the ſeverity of my language to the meanneſs of this gentleman's conduct.

I ſhould not have troubled you, Sir, with obſervations on this ſubject, had there not appeared in your Magazine a letter degrading Robinſon's notes † (written, no doubt, by the writer of the ſkeletons himſelf, or ſome friend, profeſſor of the art of puffing) in order to make the ſkeletons *an object of more general regard*. But ſuch writers ſhould be informed, that they reflect no honour on their own cauſe, and that it requires but little penetration to ſee they had other ends in view than the credit of your Miſcellany: and ſo much for this maker of ſkeletons.

Another inſtance of ill-timed criticiſm appeared, in applying to one ſpecies of writing obſervations which rather belonged to another.

I do not recollect, that the writers who have criticiſed tranſlations lately, diſtinguiſhed ſufficiently between tranſlations and foreign plays adapted to the Engliſh ſtage.

Mr. S. Cottle has lately made the readers of Engliſh poetry a valuable preſent, by tranſlating the Icelandic poetry, or the Edda of Sæmund, into Engliſh verſe; as Dr. Sayers had done before by ſome dramatic ſketches of northern poetry: as the performances differ in their character, it is evident, though both works are meant to illuſtrate the Icelandic poetry, that their pretenſions ſhould be examined by different rules.

Shakeſpeare wrote the tragedy of Julius Cæſar; Voltaire did not tranſlate Shakeſpeare's, but wrote, on the Engliſh taſte, another Julius Cæſar. Merope, alſo, the ſtory of which had been dramatized by numerous writers, more particularly by an Italian, the Marquis Scipio Maffei, Voltaire adapted to the French ſtage: many of our Engliſh plays, ſeveral even of Shakeſpeare's, both for fable and incident are indebted to other nations, and none, if I recollect, are mere tranſlations.

Now, Sir, independently of the difficulties ariſing from the different idioms of two languages, and, commonly, from the formalities of literal tranſlations, other difficulties lie in the way of preſenting mere tranſlations to an Engliſh audience, ariſing from the different ways of dividing a play, in different nations; the different ways of expreſſing the paſſions; the different modes of repreſentation; the winding-up of the plot, and particularly the length of the drama. An eſſential part of the Greek drama was the chorus; it has been thought inconſiſtent with the character of the Engliſh ſtage. The public endured it twice, once in Caractacus, and again in Elfrida. But though Æſchylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, have been ſince tranſlated, not one of them is admitted on the Engliſh ſtage. The French drama has a freedom of gallantry which would not be endured in an Engliſh play; and to ſit out the whole length of Don Carlos, or Pizarro, John Bull ſhould bring his night-cap in his pocket, and take a nap between the acts. I do but juſt drop an hint; ſufficient, however, to ſhew the difference between a tranſlation, and adapting a foreign play to the Engliſh theatre. I ſpeak not with contempt of any tranſlation, and I leave others to ſettle their merits. As to Mrs. Inchbald's Lovers' Vows, and Mr. Sheridan's Pizarro, I inquire not into their reſpective merits; but the critiques in your Magazine did not, as I recollect, obſerve this diſtinction.

I cannot forbear adding, that I have ſelected the caſe of the maker of ſkeletons, not merely for the ſake of doing juſtice to Robinſon's talents. I wiſhed alſo to hint in a general way the impropriety of making ſo powerful a machine as the Monthly Magazine an inſtrument of injuſtice, and, of warning ſuch writers againſt that uſual reſort of vulgar minds, availing themſelves of the literary labours of men of genius, and then injuring their reputation; againſt forcing themſelves into ſituations, where ſome people, even from motives of delicacy, will be unwilling to follow them. With reſpect to Mr. Hume and Mr. Wakefield, proper reſpect is due to them

† Robinſon is the author of the two moſt elaborate pieces of church hiſtory in the Engliſh language, entitled the *Hiſtory of Baptiſm*, and *Eccleſiaſtical Reſearches*.

The ſtrictures in this letter are ſuch as I thought it incumbent on me to make, as the biographer of Robinſon.

as men of talents; but no implicit deference to either; *suum cuique*. The slight hints about translations are meant as general reflections: I enter not into the merit of any particular performance; and Mrs. Inchbald and Mr. Sheridan have obtained so just a reputation by their original writings, as to require no apology for their further endeavours to please the public, by affording them an opportunity of hearing so excellent a drama as Pizarro on the English stage.

I remain, Sir, respectfully your's,

G. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I am a subscriber to your Magazine, it frequently happens that I have not an opportunity of perusing it until some months after its publication. This has been the case respecting that of February last, which has very lately fallen into my hands. In this Number, I find a letter from Mr. Busby, wherein he seems to charge the lovers of what is called ancient music, with acting under the influence of prejudice. If the following remarks, suggested by the perusal of that letter, will merit a place in your useful Magazine, their insertion will gratify more than one of your readers.

In the letter above alluded to, Mr. Busby censures "certain musical amateurs" for their partiality to the works of Purcel, Handel, Corelli, &c.; and complains that the names of those great musicians "are hung up *in terrorem* over the heads of living composers."—But surely Mr. B. does not mean to apply this charge to all the admirers of Corelli's or Purcel's music; nor can he be so uncharitable as to suppose, that *all* "the partisans of the *old school*," as he is pleased to term them, are partial to the *ancient* music, merely because it is *old*. Indeed it is neither impossible nor improbable but there may be some persons of this description, who affect to call themselves amateurs of the science; and if there really be any such, who judge of a composition only by its date, they richly deserve the severest censure that Mr. B. can possibly pass upon them.

It will doubtless be allowed, and Mr. B. will hardly undertake to deny, that there are persons, in the present day, capable of appreciating the *real* merit of a musical composition; and it is by a comparison of the *best* of the ancient music with the *generality* of the modern, that such persons are induced to give a preference to the former. Perhaps there are some admirers of the old music, who do not duly consider, that the age of Corelli and Purcel did not produce all musicians of equal genius; many compositions of that day are scarcely remembered; and a still greater number are totally forgotten. On the other hand, it is probable that some few of the modern compositions may live in succeeding ages, when the greater part of them will be buried in oblivion, never to obtain a resurrection.

It is likewise to be understood, that the admirers of Corelli's, Purcel's or Handel's music, at least such of them as are best able to judge of those productions, do not consider them as perfect models. Absolute perfection is unattainable by the greatest genius, and those who have approximated the nearest to it, still afford us ground to pronounce them not infallible. Various instances might be adduced in proof of this, from the works of the abovementioned great masters.—Even Corelli has indulged himself in some fantastical conceits, for an example of which see his Follia, op. 5.—Purcel too has been guilty of many absurd imitations.—And Handel is chargeable with numerous improprieties. The incongruities which appear in his management of the accents, can scarcely be enumerated; these, however, are very excusable in a person who did not write in his native language. But we also find, in his works, other defects, among which may be noticed his want of discrimination between the very different styles of *sacred* and *secular* music; or, at least, a want of attention in their application. An instance of this, on the one hand, we find in the beginning of the chorus, "Wretched lovers" (in Acis and Galatea), which is quite in the church style. And, on the other hand, we have an instance of the secular style in the chorus, "All we like sheep" (in Messiah). The conduct of this chorus is really reprehensible,—instead of those *plaintive* and *penitential* strains which, from the words, one is naturally led to expect, we find an eccentric composition, calculated to excite no other idea than that of a flock of sheep, just released from the fold, skipping and exulting in the liberty they have regained.

But notwithstanding these defects, the merits of those composers will always predominate, and their works will remain as monuments of their exalted genius to the latest ages.

If we descend to the present day, and take a view of the voluminous mass of modern music with which the public is burthened, we shall find little to commend, and much to reprobate. If we compare the music of the present day with that of

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the preceding age, the former will appear exceedingly deficient. This, however, cannot be entirely owing to a real defect of genius; but rather to a wrong bias, communicated by the degeneracy of the times. There is no criterion which more strongly marks the character or manners of any age or people than the general style of their music; and the frivolity, effeminacy, and dissipation of the present day may be distinctly read in the greatest part of our modern musical compositions. It is much to be lamented, that, while real genius is neglected, the greatest encouragement is given to the most contemptible trash; and *parties* are employed to applaud or condemn a composition, just as it happens to coincide with, or is opposed to, the present depraved taste.—And still more is it to be regretted, that musicians can be found who will sacrifice their better judgment to the vanity or caprice of an ignorant patron. But "they have their reward." A musician who can condescend to demean himself, and degrade the science by writing for those *puerile toys*, the *triangle*, and the *tambourine*, ought to expect nothing more than the *honorary prize* of a *fool's cap* and *bells*.

From the encouragement given to this species of music, if it may be so called, an ingenious composer has much more to fear than from any predilection in favour of the ancient music which may be discovered either in individuals or societies. If Mr. B. attempts to recommend his works by complying with the depraved taste of the present day, he will, doubtless, be treated with a certain degree of contempt, by all who are able to discriminate between real and apparent merit. On the other hand, if he shakes off the fetters of fashion, and exhibits a composition founded on the solid basis of reason and science, he will scarcely fail of proper encouragement and applause. But it is in music, as in morals, whoever wishes to promote virtue, and to stem the torrent of vice, must dare to be singular "in the midst of a perverse generation;" and a musician who dares to oppose the depravity of the reigning taste, will doubtless meet with opposition; but, sooner or later, will find an adequate reward. If, for the present, he does not obtain that pecuniary encouragement which his merit entitles him to expect, he will, at least, have the approbation of the discerning few; and the satisfaction of transmitting to succeeding ages works of which the present are not worthy.

From some hints which Mr. B. has dropt, we are led to expect that the style of his compositions will be much superior to that of modern music in general; that it will have a tendency to reform the present taste; and therefore we wish him complete success.

July 23, 1799. W. X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. JOHNSON says, in his *Life of Prior*, he was informed that "he poached for prey among obscure authors;" and in support of this charge, adduces a Latin epigram of Georgius Sabinus, which he supposes afforded the subject of the *Thief and the Cordelier*. As we have no certain proof of Prior's acquaintance with Sabinus' epigram, I am rather inclined to think that we are indebted to the following passage in his favourite Montaigne, for this excellent ballad. "One that they were leading to the gallows, answered his confessor, who promised him he should that day sup with our Lord:—Do you go then, said he, in my room; for I, for my part, keep fast to day." Vol. i. p. 403. Lond. 1700. It was probably the same amusing essayist that furnished the subject of the little piece beginning

"Democritus, dear droll, revisit earth, &c."

See the Essay entitled *Democritus and Heraclitus*.

Dublin, June 18, 1799. H. R. R.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

BY an oversight of the Corrector of the Press a most execrable error disfigured Mr. WAKEFIELD'S *Letter, relative to the Slave Trade, in our last Number. In the extract from Paul's first Epistle to Timothy, the unmeaning word* BOW *is inserted and repeated instead of* LAW. *As the error renders the passage ridiculous, the Reader is particularly requested to correct it with the pen.*

A Correspondent wishes us to state, that Claude le Jeune was the author of the Hundredth Psalm Tune in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

W. H. thanks Rusticus for his hints relative to President Bradshaw, and he shall direct his inquiries in the way suggested.

Mr. Batchelor's last Letter is returned to the Post-Office for the expence of the postage. The favours of Correspondents, if admissible, are never neglected.

Once more we repeat our request, that our friends will favour us with Biographical Memoirs of Persons recently deceased, and with communications relative to any other interesting matters of fact within the sphere of their observation.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE CELEBRATED ASTRONOMER LE MONNIER.

[From the German of F. Von Zach, Editor of the *Allgemeine Geograph. Ephemeriden*, Director of the Observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha *, &c.]

PETER CHARLES LE MONNIER, the oldeſt aſtronomer in Europe, but who had long ceaſed to exiſt for the ſcience of aſtronomy, died on the 2nd of April 1799, aged eighty-four years, at Lizieux in the *ci-devant* province of Normandy. He was born at Paris on the 20th of November 1715. From his earlieſt years, he devoted himſelf to aſtronomy: When a youth of ſixteen, he made his firſt obſervation, viz. of the oppoſition of Saturn. At the age of twenty, he was nominated a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. In the year 1735, he accompanied Maupertuis in the celebrated expedition to Lapland to meaſure a degree of latitude. In 1748, he went to Scotland to Lord Macclesfield, to obſerve the annular eclipſe of the ſun, which was moſt viſible in that country; and he was the firſt aſtronomer who had the pleaſure to meaſure the diameter of the moon on the diſk of the ſun.

Lewis XV. it is well known, was extremely fond of aſtronomy, and greatly honoured its profeſſors; he loved and eſteemed Le Monnier. I have ſeen the King himſelf (ſays Lalande) come out of his cabinet, and look around for Le Monnier; and when his younger brother was preſented to him on his appointment to the office of firſt phyſician, his Majeſty was pleaſed to wiſh him the merit and reputation of his brother the aſtronomer. All the remarkable celeſtial phænomena were always obſerved by the king, in company with Le Monnier. Thus he obſerved with him, at his chateau of St. Hubert, the two celebrated tranſits of Venus through the diſk of the ſun in the years 1761 and 1769; as appears from the Memoirs of the Royal Pariſian Academy of Sciences. It well deſerves to be here recorded in what manner the King behaved during theſe important obſervations, and how little he diſturbed his aſtronomers (the celebrated La Condamine being likewiſe permitted to obſerve the tranſit in his preſence) in this occupation; the proper time for which, if permitted to paſs by, could not be re-called. Le Monnier relates in his Diſſertation, that, "his Majeſty perceiving that we judged the laſt contacts to be of the greateſt importance, a profound ſilence at that moment reigned around us." At the tranſit of Venus in 1769, the King allowed the Marquis de Chabert, an intelligent and expert naval officer, who was juſt returned from a literary voyage to the Levant, to aſſiſt at the obſervation. In a Court like that of Lewis XV. ſo ſcrupulouſly obſervant of etiquette, theſe will be allowed to have been moſt diſtinguiſhed marks of honour, and of royal favour and condeſcenſion.

In the year 1750, Le Monnier was ordered to draw a meridian at the royal chateau of Bellevue, where the King frequently made obſervations: the monarch on this occaſion rewarded him with a preſent of 15,000 livres; but Le Monnier applied this ſum of money likewiſe in a manner that redounded to the honour of his munificent ſovereign and of his country, by procuring new and accurate inſtruments, with which he afterwards made his beſt and moſt remarkable obſervations. In 1742, the King gave him in Paris, *Rue de la Poſte*, a beautiful free dwelling, where, till the breaking out of the revolution, he reſided, and purſued his aſtronomical labours; and where his inſtruments in part yet remain: ſome of them the preſent French government has, at the inſtance of Lalande, purchaſed for the National Obſervatory. In 1751, the King preſented him with a block of marble, eight feet in height, ſix feet in breadth, and fifteen inches in thickneſs, to be uſed for fixing his mural quadrant of five feet: this marble wall, together with the inſtruments appended to it, turns on a large braſs ball and ſocket, by which the quadrant may be directed from ſouth to north; thus ſerving to rectify the large mural quadrant of eight feet, which is immoveably made faſt to a wall, towards the ſouth.

With theſe quadrants Le Monnier obſerved, for the long period of forty years, the moon with unwearied perſeverance at all hours of the night. It is requiſite to be a diligent aſtronomer, to be able to conceive, to what numberleſs inconveniences

* Of this Obſervatory Lalande juſtly remarks, in the oration pronounced by him at the opening again of the Collège de France, p. 9. "*L'Obſervatoire de Gotha eſt le plus beau ***** qu'il y ait en Allemagne. Le Duc y a dépenſé plus de 200 mille francs: aucun prince, aucun roi, n'a donné dans ce ſiècle, ni ſuivi cet exemple.*"

ences the philoſopher is expoſed during an uninterupted ſeries of lunar obſervations. As the moon during a revolution may paſs through the meridian at all hours of the day or night; the aſtronomer who day after day proſecutes ſuch obſervations, muſt be prepared at all, even the moſt inconvenient, hours, and ſacrifice to them his ſleep and all his enjoyments. How ſecluded from all the pleaſures of ſocial intercourſe, and how fatiguing ſuch a mode of life is; thoſe aſtronomers, indeed, know not who then only ſet their pendulum-clocks in motion, when ſome of the eclipſes of the ſun, moon, or of the ſatellites of Jupiter, are to be viewed. At this time, and in the preſent ſtate of the ſcience, theſe are juſt the moſt inſignificant obſervations; and an able aſtronomer, well ſupplied with accurate inſtruments, may *every day*, if he take into his view the whole of his profeſſion, make more important and more neceſſary obſervations.

Le Monnier was Lalande's preceptor, and worthy of ſuch a ſcholar: and he promoted his ſtudies by his advice and by every other means in his power. Le Monnier's penetrating mind, indeed preſaged in young Lalande, then only ſixteen years old, what in the ſequel has been ſo ſplendidly confirmed. In his twentieth year, he became, on the recommendation of his preceptor, a member of the Royal Academy: and in 1752 he was propoſed by him as the fitteſt perſon to be ſent to Berlin, to make with La Caille's, who had been ſent to the Cape of Good Hope, correſpondent obſervations for the purpoſe of determining the parallaxes of the moon, then but imperfectly known. Le Monnier lent his pupil for this expedition his mural quadrant of five feet. His zeal for aſtronomy knew no bounds. For this reaſon, Lalande, in his *Notice des Travaux du C. Le Monnier*, ſays of himſelf: "*Je ſuis moi-même le principal reſultat de ſon zèle pour l'aſtronomie.*"

Le Monnier was naturally of a very irritable temper; as ardently as he loved his friends, as eaſily could he be offended; and his hatred was then implacable. Lalande, as he himſelf expreſſes it, had the misfortune to incur the diſpleaſure of his beloved preceptor; and he never after could regain his favour. But Lalande's gratitude and reſpect for him always continued undiminiſhed, and were on every occaſion with unremitting conſtancy publicly declared: patiently he endured from him undeſerved ill-treatment; ſo much did he love and eſteem his inſtructor and maſter to the day of his death. "I have not ceaſed to exclaim (writes Lalande), as Diogenes exclaimed to his maſter Antiſthenes: you cannot find a ſtick ſtrong enough to drive me away from you!"

What a noble trait in the character of Lalande! If the readers of his correſpondence in the *General Geographical Ephemerides* have not already perceived that nobleneſs of ſoul and unaffected candour form the outline of his character; they would be completely convinced of it, if I were permitted to print many other intereſting paſſages in his letters. Such characteriſtic traits of celebrated men deſerve to be recorded and made public; not their trifling and innoxious weakneſſes held up to view with all the glaring colours of witticiſm. In 1797, Lalande wrote an eulogium on Le Monnier for the *Conn. des Tems*, in the language of a grateful pupil, penetrated with ſentiments of profound veneration and eſteem for his beloved maſter: but Le Monnier refuſed to read it. When I had the pleaſure of enjoying the familiar converſation of Lalande in 1798, often has he related to me many particulars of the harſh and implacable treatment and reſentment of Le Monnier, whom he never ceaſed to revere; and as he told me the affecting hiſtory of their variance, tears would involuntarily ſtart into the eyes of the worthy old man.

This is not the place to give a circumſtantial account of this intricate quarrel; we ſhall only farther remark, that Lalande was the warm friend and admirer of the no leſs eminent aſtronomer La Caille, whom Le Monnier mortally hated. An intimate friendſhip likewiſe ſubſiſted between Le Monnier and D'Alembert, but Lalande had no friendly intercourſe with the latter.

The celebrated geometrician and profeſſor of Mathematics at Utrecht, Hennert, may likewiſe be reckoned among the ſcholars of Le Monnier. I here ſubjoin an extract from a letter which Mr. H. wrote me from Utrecht, the 26th of May, 1797: "Le Monnier is a penetrating and philoſophical aſtronomer: I learned much from him in Paris; though I lodged with the late De l'Iſle, where I frequently made obſervations in company with Meſſier. Le Monnier was the friend of D'Alembert; and conſequently an oppoſer of Lalande."

Le Monnier left behind him ſome valuable manuſcripts, and a number of good obſervations, with reſpect to which he had always been very whimſical, and of which in his latter years he never would publiſh any thing. He had by him a ſeries of lu-

nar observations, and a multitude of observations of the ſtars, for a Catalogue of the Stars, which he had announced ſo early as the year 1741; among which was twice to be found the new planet *Uranus*. (*See Lalande's Aſtronomie, Tables, p.* 188.) The more he was requeſted to communicate his obſervations, the more obſtinate he became; he even threatened to deſtroy them. At the breaking out of the revolution, Lalande was greatly alarmed for the ſafety of theſe papers; he wiſhed to preſerve them from deſtruction, and made an attempt to get them into his poſſeſſion; but all his endeavours were in vain. He was only able to learn, that Le Monnier had hidden them under the roof of his houſe. Le Monnier having been firſt ſeized with a fit of the apoplexy ſo early as the 10th of November 1791; Lalande apprehended, leſt, if no one except himſelf ſhould know where he had hidden his papers, the infirm old man might perhaps have himſelf forgot it. He hopes, however, that his ſon-in-law, La Grange, may have ſome information concerning them. Le Monnier left behind him three married daughters, the ſecond of whom was on the 31ſt of May, 1792, led to the altar of Hymen by the celebrated La Grange.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

[*Intereſting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular ſeries from its commencement to the preſent period, and including its ſecret hiſtory.*]

WESTERMANN.

ON the 3d of July 1794, General Weſtermann, at the head of three thouſand five hundred men, took poſſeſſion of Châtillon, in La Vendée; and delivered more than ſix hundred priſoners of the troops of the line, with the wives, mothers, and daughters of the adminiſtrators of Parthenay, whom the royaliſts had taken as hoſtages, after having pillaged every thing which that unfortunate town contained.—The royaliſts made a gallant reſiſtance; but they were the victims of a raſh mode of warfare, which they had employed with ſucceſs againſt troops leſs inured to war. They endeavoured to throw themſelves upon the cannon, and carry them off by main ſtrength; but a few diſcharges of grape-ſhot brought great numbers of them to the ground, and put the reſt to the rout. They owed their ſafety to flight, and to the *Bois aux Chévres*, (Goats' Wood), which afforded them a place of refuge.

Two days after they contrived to take their revenge in a manner equally artful and ſanguinary. The republicans being *au bivouac* under the walls of Châtillon, at twelve o'clock in the day, the hour at which the grand guard was relieved, the out-poſts perceived a large drove of oxen on the high road advancing towards them with haſty ſteps, and made no doubt that they would turn out an excellent prize. Theſe oxen were driven on by a column of royaliſts who were concealed by a cloud of duſt raiſed by the feet of the cattle. At the moment when the republicans were about to ſeize their prey, they were aſſailed by the above column, and by a great number of royaliſts hid among the corn. The cavalry had only time to leap upon their horſes, while the enemy fell upon the artillery, and maſſacred the cannoneers at their poſt.

An artillery-man ſeeing all his comrades lie dead by his ſide, having one of his arms broken, and being on the point of falling into the hands of the enemy, took up the match, placed himſelf before the gun, and thus blew himſelf from its mouth. The royaliſts killed every thing that came in their way. Only a ſmall part of the cavalry eſcaped, and ſixty infantry commanded by a chief of battalion. Theſe were all that remained of Weſtermann's legion*.

The ſtratagem of the royaliſts was however ſoon repaid by another.

In the month of October following, Chalbos, General of Diviſion, marched to Châtillon at the head of twenty thouſand men, and took poſſeſſion of the place. Three days after, Weſtermann, who commanded the van guard, going out to reconnoitre, perceived the enemy advancing towards the town with a ſuperior force. He haſtened to ſend information of it to General Chalbos, and adviſed him to prepare to repel the attack. "This is a mere viſion, (anſwered Chalbos); Weſtermann does nothing but dream." He was ſoon undeceived. The royaliſts attacked, on

* This was not the firſt time that oxen had been employed in ſtratagems of war. The claſſical reader will remember with what addreſs Hannibal made uſe of them, in order to extricate himſelf from a perilous ſituation, between the rocks of Formiæ on one ſide, and the marſhes of Linternum on the other. That able general collected two thouſand oxen, tied bundles of vine-cuttings to their horns, ſet fire to them in the night, and then drove the infuriated animals towards the heights and paſſes occupied by the Romans, who fled panic-ſtruck, and gave the Carthaginians time to paſs the defile.

every

every ſide, the ſmall detachment commanded by Weſtermann, who fell back upon Châtillon, thinking there to find aſſiſtance; but the royaliſts entered the place at the ſame time, and met with no reſiſtance from the troops ſtationed there, who were completely ſurpriſed. The republican column was conſequently put to the rout, and all the baggage fell into the hands of the enemy.

The fugitives being rallied in the *Bois aux Chévres*, Weſtermann arrived in a rage againſt Chalbos, called him a coward, and a man incapable of commanding republicans, threw away his ſabre, and ſwore that he would abandon the ſervice. His comrades crowded round and conſoled him. "Where (ſaid he) are the caſks of brandy?" "The brigands have got them." —"So much the better. Where were they left?"—"At the entrance of the town." —"Are there ſixty brave fellows among you, who will follow me?"—"We will, all!"

To theſe ſixty men he added three hundred choſen grenadiers; threw his coat upon a hedge, ſet off for the place where the brandy had been left, ordered his detachment to uſe the ſame *cri de guerre* as the royaliſts, and not to fire a ſhot. He reached Châtillon at the beginning of the night, crying, *Vive le Roi*; cut down every thing that came in his way; ſet fire to the town in all quarters, and made a horrible carnage of the royaliſts, who were dead-drunk with brandy. He was diſcovered by only a ſingle man, who, perceiving himſelf wounded by the general, cried out, but too late, "'Tis Weſtermann!"

Caverns of La Vendee.

It is not without reaſon that the war of La Vendée has been conſidered as one of the moſt extraordinary that the annals of the world ever had to record. It was ſaid in ancient times that armies ſprang out of the earth; but this was merely a poetical fiction. In La Vendée it was realiſed. The royaliſts had dug caverns into which they carried pieces of cannon, and ſtationed there conſiderable bodies of troops. It was there in particular that the prieſts, monks and brigands concealed themſelves. The alarm was given to them by men, generally dreſſed like wood-cutters, who climbed to the top of trees, and by whiſtling informed them of the approach of their victims. Sometimes this ſanguinary miniſtry was filled by women, who tended cows, by young ſhepherds, or by children.

The entrance to theſe caverns was a heap of earth covered with ſod, over which the paſſenger might tread without ſuſpicion. They were diſcovered in the following manner. Two Chouans who were taken priſoners, carried to L'Orient, and about to be tried by the Military Commiſſion, promiſed to point them out, provided a pardon were granted them. They obtained it. *Dardure*, lieutenant of grenadiers, of the eleventh Pariſian battalion, undertook to go and viſit theſe gloomy retreats, put on the diſguiſe of a Chouan, and ſet off accompanied by the two guides, who ſhewed him one of the caverns, but from a diſtance, for fear of being recognized.

Over this ſubterraneous camp a very aged woman was ſtanding ſentinel. To her *Dardure* addreſſed himſelf in the language of a Chouan, and by dint of artifice and entreaty prevailed on her to indicate the entrance. He had before concerted his meaſures with a detachment concealed at a ſmall diſtance. A geſture was the ſignal for their approach; *Dardure* entered at the head of them, and found the cave full of peaſants, with monks and prieſts in their clerical habits. They were immediately ſeized, conducted to L'Orient, and ſhot. Ere long, the department of Morbihan, which was particularly infeſted with brigands, was cleared of theſe myſterious retreats whence they iſſued unawares.

This was not the firſt brave action of lieutenant *Dardure*. At Vertont, a village a league diſtant from Nantz, he found himſelf ſurrounded by three hundred royaliſts, his detachment, from which he was ſeparated, conſiſting of only thirty ſix grenadiers. He immediately cried out, "*Fire upon me, I am in the midſt of the brigands!*" But he defended himſelf with ſo much ſtrength and dexterity, that he contrived to eſcape, leaving ſeventeen of his men dead upon the ſpot.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

HYMN TO CUPID *.

I.

HAIL, rofy fon of Venus! hail!
To thee our vows and incenfe rife.—
Leave, at our call, thy native fkies,
And in thy vot'ries' bofoms dwell!

II.

All hearts with glowing fhafts fubdue;
With ten-fold heat inflame each foul;
'Till lovers figh from pole to pole,
And ev'ry knee is bent to You!

III.

Oh! may bright Venus' orient beam
Soon ufher in th' auſpicious day,
When thou on earth, enthron'd fupreme,
Shalt reign with unreſiſted fway!

IV.

Thy councils Love and Joy fhall guide,
And frame thy laws to rule the land;
And blooming Beauty, by thy fide,
Thy truſty miniſter ſhall ſtand.

V.

Thy guards ſhall be the dimpling ſmiles,
And lightnings ſhot from melting eyes,
And conſcious bluſhes, wanton wiles,
And whiſpers ſoft, and am'rous ſighs.

VI.

Gay Youth ſhall o'er their flutt'ring bands,
As chief, preſide,—attentive ſtill
To watch thy nod, bear thy commands,
And execute thy mighty will.

VII.

Lo! from thy amarantine bow'r
Their hoſt quick ruſhes at his call:—
And ſoon ſhall each oppoſing pow'r
Before their conqu'ring legions fall.

VIII.

Then, in thy ſilken fetters bound,
Earth's various tribes, around thy throne,
Shall captive bow their heads to ground,
And THEE their ſovereign ruler own.

IX.

E'en ſtubborn Mars, ſubdu'd, enchain'd,
Before thy ſhrine ſubmiſs ſhall kneel,
Shall rend the wreath by valour gain'd,
And ſighing break the murd'rous ſteel.

X.

With his own hand from earth he'll tear
His fav'rite laurel drench'd with blood,
And in its place the myrtle rear,
With nectar's juice by thee bedew'd.

XI.

No more ſhall his ſhrill clarion fire
With madd'ning notes the warrior train
To fate a tyrant's ruthleſs ire,
And float with gory tide the plain.

XII.

Himſelf, amid th' embattled throng,
To the ſoft lute ſhall tune his lay,
And Lydian meaſures ſweet prolong,
'Till frowning Diſcord hie away.

XIII.

And, lo! their louring knitted brows
Gradual the adverſe hoſts unbend:
Each heart relents; each boſom glows;
Each hails his former foe a friend.

XIV.

Now, join'd in Concord's flow'ry bands,
Joyous they ſhout the ſacred name
Of Brother! and, uniting hands,
Eternal peace on earth proclaim.

Brayne's-Row, Clerkenwell. J. C***r.

* The difference, in the arrangement of the rhymes, between the firſt two and the ſucceeding ſtanzas, aroſe from caſual overſight, and their having been written at very diſtant periods from each other; the latter being now added at the requeſt of a friend who wiſhed ſome addition to the former, on ſeeing them in print.

SUMMER.

IMITATED FROM METASTASIO.

NOW Spring withdraws her milder beaming ray,
And Summer, glowing o'er the ripening corn,
Leads to theſe northern climes the bluſhing day
From Ethiop's burning plains refulgent borne.

No cloud acroſs the welkin ſteers its courſe
Upon the earth to pour its genial ſhow'rs;
No fountain bubbles from its moſſy ſource,
No ſparkling dews refreſh the fainting flow'rs.

The beech juſt deck'd in April's varied hues,
Droops o'er its graſſy ſeat all faint and pale;
Its widely ſpreading arms their foliage looſe,
And yield their ripening honours to the gale.

Beneath the golden ſheaf, (his labour done)
The weary reaper lays him down to reſt;
Whilſt lovely Sylvia ſhades him from the ſun,
Or wipes the drops from off his brawny breaſt.

There too extended on the burning ground
The ſilent cur reclines beſide the pair;
The happy group repoſe in ſleep profound,
Lull'd by the murmuring flies that fan the air.

The amorous bull, that burnt with fierce deſire,
And ſmote the rugged oak with angry roar—
Languid and weak, now ſee him ſlow retire,
To cool his paſſion on the breezy ſhore.

There as he bellows 'mong the echoing caves,
And to the breeze uplifts his curly brows,
The conſcious heifer, ſtanding in the waves,
Anſwers his ardent flame with gentle lowes

The

The aërial throng refuse to pour their throats,
Or spread their wings, to Phœbus' noon-tide beam,
But to the woods retire to tune their notes
To the wild warblings of the mountain stream.

The purple day-fly spreads his silken sails,
And down the streamlet winds his busy rounds;
And as he glides before the fervid gales,
His fairy horn with ceaseless din resounds.

The silent tenants of the glassy pool
Fly from the fervour of meridian heat,
Down to the deep abyss, and cavern cool,
To court the Naiads in their dark retreat.

The spotted snake, clad in his colours gay,
With spiral folds yon silvery beech entwines;
His smooth skin, glist'ning in the burning ray,
With all the varied tints of beauty shines.

Phillis, with thee I'll seek the cooling glade,
Where from the shadowy rock the stream distills; [shade,
There will we walk content the humble
Nor fear the dark'ning cloud of future ills.

Liverpool, May 9, 1799. N. N. S.

TO LIO.

(Written in May.)

FROM THE WELCH OF GWILYM TEW.

AH! why, my Lio, e'er upbraid
My chang'd affection—fix'd and strong?
For Heav'n bears witness, dearest Maid!
I've lov'd but thee, and lov'd thee long.

Swift to the shades of Death I go,
Yet still my bosom heaves for thee,
Doom'd tho' I am with keenest woe
To love the maid that loves not me!

Is there no fav'rite meadow bound,
Or wild wood cool with chequer'd shade,
Where thou, while Summer pranks the ground,
Might'st love to wander, cruel Maid?

Ah! think how blithsome is the view,
When groves the jocund May adorn,
And op'ning buds of loveliest hue
Are seen to grace the savage thorn!

Thro' ev'ry mead the cuckoo's lay,
With pleasing call, unvaried floats;
While blackbirds, from each lonely spray,
Responsive pour their prouder notes.

O! that my Lio now with me
Might hear the untutor'd charm of song!
No gayer warblings sure can be—
No sounds more sweet to woods belong!

The trees put on their liveliest glow:—
O were my soul's blest idol here!
The mountain streams melodious flow!
'Tis beauty all, to eye and ear!

Hush'd are the winds on Arvon's brow,
The waves no longer lash the shore!
A sky more bright, more calm, than now,
No Cambrian bard e'er sung before.

Should Lio say, "I'll meet thee there,
At noon, beneath yon beechen shade:"—
To deck a bower, with fondest care,
I'd rifle ev'ry sunny glade.

Then come, dear Maid, of modest mien!—
With him who loves thee, deign to rove:
Nor shun to trace the woods of green,
And taste th' unsullied bliss of love!

Clifford's-Inn. A. S. C.

SONNET,

TO A REDBREAST.

IN Autumn's wane thy sweetly-soothing lay
And plaintive warblings lull'd my cares to rest:
When Winter came in gloomy horrors dress,
I saw thee silent on the naked spray.
The trees again bedeck'd in foliage gay,
While rays reflected streak the roseate West,
Again thy cadence sooths my anxious breast,
And trills the requiem of departing day.
Thus when my love in wasting sickness pin'd,
Though drooping, sad, I mourn'd forlorn the while,
Yet would the Muse the painful sense beguile,
Till hope to silent darkness was consign'd;
And now one gleam benignant from above
Restrings a mournful lyre,—but tun'd to love.

A RIDDLE,

ADDRESSED TO THE LADIES.

LOVELY, gay, fantastic creature,
Source of ev'ry joy and pain,
Fair, imperfect, work of nature,
Tender, credulous, and vain;

False, subtle, changing with the hour;
Pleas'd, displeas'd, uncertain why;
Pleasure's votary, slave of pow'r,
Flatt'ry's victim,—what am I?

PETRUCHIO.

SONNET.

ON SEEING A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG FEMALE MANIAC IN BEDLAM.

By George Dyer.

SWEET Maid! when sickness mars that angel face,
Like the rude worm that riots on the rose,
While goodness in the gentle bosom glows,
Can beauty leave her dear accustom'd place?
No:—still the languid eye can beam a smile,
As near a cloud the sparkling sun-beams play,
Kind harbingers of more resplendent day,
Tho' the fair sun conceals himself awhile:
But, ah! since MELANCHOLY's baneful hand
Hath its vile poppies round thy temples spread, [head,
Since moonstruck horrors haunt thy restless
All-hopeless PITY here shall take her stand.
Pity for thee shall spare her tenderest sigh;
For thou wast PITY's child, the friend of Misery.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. CLINE will begin his courſe of anatomical and ſurgical lectures, on Tueſday the 1ſt of October, at one o'clock, at the Theatre St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will begin his courſe of lectures on the principles and practice of ſurgery, at the ſame place, on Friday the 25th of October, at eight o'clock in the evening *.

Mr. PARKINSON has in the preſs a work intended as a *Vade Mecum* for the chemiſt or mineralogiſt. It conſiſts of chemical memoranda, arranged in an analytical ſketch of modern chemiſtry; with a deſcription of the external characters of ſtones, minerals, &c. from Kirwan; tables of affinities from Bergman; &c.

Major OUSELY, ſo juſtly celebrated for his knowledge of Perſian and Eaſtern literature, will publiſh, in a few days, an "*Epitome of the Ancient Hiſtory of Perſia*," tranſlated from the *Jehan Ara*, a Perſian manuſcript, with a map of Perſia, a view of the ruins of Perſepolis, ſome ancient gems, &c. in one ſmall volume.

Captain SYMES's intereſting Account of his "*Embaſſy to Ava*," in one large 4to. volume, with ſeveral maps and ſplendid engravings, will be ſoon ready for publication.

A tranſlation of "*Aſiatic Reſearches*" has juſt made its appearance in Germany.

The ſecond and laſt volume of the valuable "*Travels through North America*," by the Duke DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT, with the maps, &c. will be ready in a few days.

A Ruſſian, of the name of LEBEDEFF, has lately arrived in London from India; where he has reſided about twelve years; the whole of that time he devoted to the ſtudy of the Bengal, mixed Hindoſtan, and Shanſcreet languages. The reſult of his labours are, a Dictionary and Grammar of the Bengal Language, and a tranſlation of an ancient Work written in the Bengali and Shanſcreet. The Emperor of Ruſſia, on being informed of his arrival in Europe with theſe works, has honoured him with his particular patronage, and munificently granted him leave to publiſh the abovementioned works at the expence of his Majeſty, leaving the whole profits to Mr. Lebedeff.

We have already offered a few hints on the conſtruction of Farm-Yards, which is a matter of very great importance, though it would ſeem to be leſs underſtood or leſs attended to than many other things of very inferior conſequences in farming. If the making of good manure in large quantities be deſerving of the particular regard of the practical farmer; the form and conſtruction of the places in which it is to be made or preſerved, ſurely ſtill more powerfully claim his regard, as being not only the principal hinges on which his ſucceſs muſt depend, but on which that of his whole ſyſtem of huſbandry muſt turn. It is however extremely common to ſee extenſive farm-yards unprovided with the means of collecting and preſerving the richeſt and moſt powerful manures, and farmers quite inattentive and regardleſs of their loſs. In ſome inſtances there are neither drains for conveying the moiſture from the places in which the animals are kept, or reſervoirs for receiving it; in others it is deſignedly conducted away and loſt, as if it were of no value. In general too, the ſolid part of the manure is by no means well managed, much of it being ſuffered to be ſcattered about and expoſed to the action of the ſun and wind, by which much of its virtue is diſſipated and loſt. In many caſes indeed where dung is permitted to be thus expoſed for a length of time, it becomes perfectly inert; and three or four loads are required where one would have been fully ſufficient. It is evident therefore that every farm-yard ſhould not only be provided with convenient drains for conveying the excretions of animals, and proper reſervoirs for containing them, but means ſhould be taken for mixing and impregnating other ſubſtances with them, in order to augment and increaſe the quantity.

The quantity of manure of a farm may be conſiderably increaſed by proper attention to the mixture of other ſubſtances with the urine of animals, eſpecially where all the different offices for cattle and other ſtock are ſo contrived as to diſcharge the liquid matters which they contain into a proper receptacle. In Sweden and many other countries particular regard is paid

* Other Lecturers are requeſted to ſend the announcements for inſertion previouſly to the 15th of September.

to this business, and a great variety of vegetable products as well as soils of different kinds are thus immersed, and even frequently placed under the cattle in the houses in which they stand.—What proportion, in respect to strength and effect, manures thus prepared bear to that of fresh dung, has not yet perhaps been fully ascertained. There cannot however be any doubt of manures prepared by means of the process of fermentation being very efficacious in improving the condition of land, when properly applied.

The stall-feeding of cattle is likewise another advantageous mode of procuring manure, as well as of producing large profits of other kinds; but it requires large capital, great attention and much labour. It is well known that a piece of ground, which in grass could not afford food for one animal, will supply four in the stall, provided its produce be cut at a suitable time and properly administered to them. Besides, double the quantity of manure is made from the same number of animals. The advantages in the way of milk and fattening are also much greater than in the common practice. This method of management is probably not yet sufficiently employed in many parts of the country.

In the Low Countries cattle are sometimes fed with colefeed cake, which is found to be a very wholesome and nutritious fodder. The expence of cultivation and preparation are however probably too great for such a practice being generally introduced with any prospect of advantage. Other similar substances may perhaps be employed with more success.

Dr. PRIESTLEY will shortly commit to press a work, "*On the Institutions of* MOSES, *compared with those of* BRAHMA *and the Eastern Asiatics.*" A candid comparison of the laws of the HEBREWS with those of the HINDOOS, by so able a writer, cannot fail to interest every friend of literature.

A singular phænomenon in regard to Cream.—The following phænomenon is announced in the Journal de Physique, 6th Thermidor, 1798, by Citizen Serain, officer of health, at Saintes:—"This summer I was witness to an extraordinary fact, to me totally new, and which, in my opinion, cannot easily be accounted for. One day, when some people in this neighbourhood were preparing to churn butter, they were astonished to find all the cream of a fine Prussian-blue colour. The caseous part was only blueish. Every attempt to discover the cause of this extraordinary colour was fruitless, though the cream exhibited the same appearance for nearly three months. It could not be ascribed to the vessels in which the milk was preserved, as they were kept perfectly clean, and covered with fir boards. The cows were in exceeding good health, and fed on meadows on which they had grazed for several years. This milk was used as food, without any hurt ensuing, and it had no uncommon taste; but the cream and caseous parts were thrown away, as they inspired some dread. The cream gradually changed its colour; but this could not be ascribed to the means employed during the continuance of the phænomenon—means, indeed, so ridiculous, that I do not think it worth while to detail them.

In the '*Ephemerides of the Curious of Nature*,' Dec. 2, 1688, we find instances of milk being coloured green, black, red, and yellow; but I am acquainted with no observation similar to that abovementioned.

The plan of government, which the new Elector of Bavaria has adopted, is excellent. All salaries of the public functionaries are to be considerably increased, and all sinecures to be abolished. The expences of the Court have been much curtailed; the servants of the kitchen and the life-guards have been reduced to one half of their former number, and the pages to six. The Electoral treasury administers the expenditure and the receipts of the theatre of Munich. All country school-masters are to have a fixed salary, and a new seminary for educating school-masters is to be erected as soon as peace shall be restored to Germany. The Elector examines every thing personally, and is the most active commissary of police at Munich, which under the late government was superintended by Count Rumford. Professor Lawrence Hübner, of Saltzburg, who was very odious to the late government of Bavaria, on account of his connexion with the famous order of Illuminati, is going to be called to Munich, to have the direction of a newspaper, which is to be published there under the protection of the Court. All foreign literary gazettes and periodical papers, which were prohibited hitherto in Bavaria, are now permitted to be imported freely. All members of the committee who were appointed by the late Elector to examine manuscripts and books, previous to their being permitted to be printed or circulated, and who rendered the name of their country odious by their literary tyranny, have been dismissed with the exception only of Westenrieder, who is a very enlightened and just man, and now is president of the new literary board

board of examination, composed of Messrs. Fluel, Klein, Babo, Mann and Impos, men perfectly qualified for that arduous task, and known as zealous promoters of real knowledge. The Ex-Jesuit Wölfinger, one of the most furious persecutors of the *Illuminati*, who acquired a considerable fortune by the sale of fanatic and ascetic publications, died March 4, of a bilious disorder, which was brought on by the vexation which the philanthropic and tolerant regulations of the new government had occasioned. MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, the present Elector, who possesses an enlightened understanding, and who has at all times paid a just tribute to the literary and moral merit of eminent genius, bids fair by his administration to realize his favourite motto: *Quod populo, id mihi.*

VAN MONS, in a letter to Brugnatelli, relative to fulminating substances, observes, that oxyds of gold, when precipitated by the oxyds of other metals, do not possess the property of fulminating by themselves; whence he infers, that some of these oxyds, formed by alkalies, owe that property to the azote which they contain, and which forms the combustible property, as in fulminating gold. The oxyd of silver fulminates, under similar circumstances, with much greater force than that of gold. The grey oxyd of mercury, precipitated by ammoniac, fulminates by compression alone.

M. HUMBOLDT, who has distinguished himself by many new and surprising experiments on galvanism, or metallic irritability, intends, as we are informed, to make a voyage to the West Indies, and into the South Sea, to prosecute his inquiries concerning animal nature, and the influence of climate and air on animal bodies in those latitudes. He is an able chemist, mineralogist and botanist, and has discovered many new *subterraneous plants* and *mosses* in the mines. He is a director of several mines in Franconia, and possesses such an universal genius, that much more may be expected from his researches.

This gentleman lately wrote from *Marseilles*, that he found the inclination of the needle at that place to be 65° 9′ 36″; at Paris he observed it to be 69° 28′ 48″: the declension at Marseilles 20° 55′ 30″, and at Paris 20° 15′.

Bouvard, Cassini, Duc la Chapelle, Van Swinden, Aeneas Bugge, and *Tralles*, made (between the 9th and 14th of Brumaire, 1798) several experiments on the needle, at Paris, and found the declension to be 22° 13′. *Bouvard* found (on the 17th of June 1798) 23°.

Professor HORNEMANN writes from *Cairo*, October 14, 1797, to Professor HEEREN of Göttingen:—I have here met with an Abyssinian bishop, who has informed me of several particulars concerning the famous BRUCE. He told me that a certain Englishman, JACOBO BRUCE, had been in Abyssinia, and had been highly honoured by the king and the nobles of the country; that he frequently had looked at the sun through an instrument like those which are used at sea, inquired of every one respecting the sources of the Nile, and at last had made a journey thither, &c.—The bishop told me he had not known him personally; but his father had been intimately acquainted with him, and frequently conversed about that singular man. Thus the bishop has, at least, vindicated Bruce against the charge of his having never approached the sources of the Nile.

LA PLACE's *Mecanique Céleste* is advanced already to the 257th page, at which place he gives the formula of the perturbations of the planets in a *finite* form, which is extremely important with regard to the comets. The indefatigable Dr. BURCKHARDT, a learned German, contributes very much to the correctness of the printing of this valuable work.

A collection of Voyages and Travels is printing at present at *Madrid*, under the title, *El Viagero Universal*; *par* D. PEDRO ESTALA, *presbitero*. They are indeed only a compilation, but are collected with considerable judgment. The editors promise in No. XLIII, which contains an abridgment of ULLOA's Travels, and some manuscript *Observations on the Spanish Colonies*. No. LVIII and LIX contain the latest intelligence from *Cuba*, *Buenos-Ayres* and *Peru*.

M. VON ZACH, the celebrated German astronomer, is at present occupied in composing new tables of *Mercury*. He promises to pay peculiar attention not only to the perturbations of *Venus* which *Oriani* has computed, but also to those which the latter has totally neglected. The Duke of Saxe-Gotha assists in the composition of these tables, and has promised to have them printed at his own expence, to be distributed *gratis* to all astronomers who wish to have them.

The present amiable monarch of Prussia has broken the fetters which the influence of some despotic and fanatic priests had forged to enslave his formerly free subjects. The independent spirit of inquiry, which under the reign of Frederick the Great grasped every object that can be interesting

tereſting to mankind, has been reinſtated again into its former rights, with all its attendant beneficent conſequences. The friend of truth is at full liberty in Pruſſia to extend his inquiries upon any ſubject, and no deſpotic mandates prevent him from publiſhing the reſults of his inveſtigations. Opinions are no longer criminal; the amiable monarch of Pruſſia ſuffers his ſubjects to declare their mind freely, even with regard to his own perſon, becauſe he is conſcious that he has no reaſon to fear the judgment of his cotemporaries, and has ſufficient power to prevent any abuſe, by a wiſe and paternal government. It is therefore not matter of aſtoniſhment, that the life of the late king, which is far from being flattering, is circulated without any fear at Berlin, and in the Pruſſian dominions. The title of this book is, "*Saul the Second, called the Corpulent, King of Cannonland*," Berlin and Potſdam, 1798, 8vo. &c. &c. The King of Pruſſia and his amiable Queen rival with each other in diſplaying their laudable zeal for the promotion of mental illumination, and hold out every encouragement to merit. The two following letters, which we extract from the Annals of the Pruſſian Monarchy, a periodical work of conſiderable merit, will convince our readers that our aſſertion is not unfounded.

To the Rev. — FIEDLER *at Spandau.*

FEELING the higheſt intereſt for every thing which tends to promote the improvement of the lower claſſes of my people, and which leads them to uſeful activity; the *Sunday School* inſtituted by you at Spandau could not fail to intereſt my attention. It has afforded me pleaſure to obſerve the progreſs of this inſtitution, the active ſupport which it has received from benevolent citizens, and your laudable zeal for the enlargement and improvement of it. The benefit which your congregation has derived from it, alſo has not eſcaped my notice. You have evinced thereby real merit, which is ſo much the more deſerving to be acknowledged by your Sovereign, as your modeſty, a virtue ſo rarely to be met with in our times, has not permitted you to ſeek for the reward of it any where elſe but in the conſciouſneſs of having performed a good and uſeful action. I have therefore waited only for an opportunity of accompanying my approbation with an actual reward. This has offered itſelf at length, by the vacation of the vicarage of *St. Michaelis Archangeli*, of the chapter of *Minden*, which I confer upon you, as your

Affectionate King,

Dec. 1798. FREDERIC WILLIAM.

To G. E. L. PAULMANN, *at Halberſtadt.*

RECEIVE my ſincere thanks for the poems which you ſent me; I conſider the communication of them as a proof of your attention, and aſſure you, with pleaſure, that I ſhall always remain Your affectionate Queen,

November 18, 1798. LOUISE.

All the Cenſors at Riga are Ruſſian prieſts, who know no other language but their own; for which reaſon every book which requires a licence to be imported, muſt be previouſly tranſlated to them. If they ſuppoſe they have diſcovered ſomething objectionable in a book, it is confiſcated immediately, and committed to the flames. One of the young Livonians who returned this ſummer (1798) from Germany, took the ſplendid edition of Wieland's Works with him. Unfortunately a volume was taken up for inſpection, which contained ſomething that appeared to the prieſt to militate againſt the tenets of the Greek Church; and the volume, with its beautiful prints, was inſtantly thrown into the fire, which ſpoiled the whole ſett, worth twenty-ſix guineas — Whole leaves are cut out of the foreign newſpapers, before they are circulated; and it is even ſaid, that they are to be prohibited entirely.

The following is an extract from the liſt of books lately prohibited in Ruſſia: The celebrated literary Gazette of Jena. Annals of the lateſt Theological Literature and Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtory. The Annals of the Britiſh Literature and Hiſtory, by *Archenholz*. The Minerva of the ſame author. Biographies of Lunatics, by Spieſs (a moſt innocent and uſeful work). All the works of Bürger, the celebrated author of Leonore, &c. The Maid of Marienburg, by Kratter. The Happineſs of Love, by Kleiſt (a moſt elegant and beautiful poem). All the works of Diderot. The lateſt Children of my Humour, by *Kotzebue*. *Edward*, &c. by Moore. Zeluco, by the ſame. The Life of Baron Trenck. *Etat preſent du Royaume de Portugal*, par Dumourier. All the works of Profeſſor Kant and his followers. *Gœthe's* Writings. Guſtavus Vaſa, the Deliverer of his Country, a tragedy, by Brooke. Hermſprong; or, Man as he is not. The German Encyclopædia of Profeſſor Krünitz (a work of uncommon merit, and of an entirely harmleſs tendency). Lucius Junius Brutus, Father of his Country, a tragedy, by Brooke. Menzikoff and Natalia, a drama, by Kratter. All German Almanacs.— Wieland's new Mercury of Germany. *Debondle's* New French Grammar for Germans. Prophecies of J. Brothers. Rudolph of Werdenberg, by Lafontaine (a moſt excellent novel, intended to promote

love

love of truth, obedience to the laws, and of private as well as social happiness). The Town and Country Magazine, or Universal Repertory of Knowledge, Instruction and Entertainment. The Monthly Review. Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany. William Meister's Apprenticeship, by Goethe. The whole of Wieland's Works. Wollstonecraft's Rights of Women, &c. &c. &c.

From six to seven thousand books are printed annually in Germany, which contains above 20,000 authors who live by writing. More than seven thousand novels have been published in that country within the last twenty-five years.

La Fayette and his lady resided, after his enlargement (1797), at *Wittwold*, an estate near Plön in Holstein, which belongs to a relation of the Marchioness. The latter repaired in person to Paris, to procure a permission for her husband to return to his native place; but her application was rejected. La Fayette went afterwards, with the permission of the French government (as is reported), to Vianen, in Holland, where he lives at present.

A. VON KOTZEBUE, the celebrated dramatist, who was director of the National Theatre at Vienna, was reported, (Oct. 1798) by some German newspapers, to have been confined, on a charge of treasonable language and democratic principles. Soon after the circulation of this report, the following paragraph appeared in the Vienna Court Gazette: "His Majesty has been pleased to dismiss A. von Kotzebue, upon his own requisition, on account of ill health, and to grant him a pension of 1,000 guilders*, permitting him to live any where out of his hereditary estates." It is reported that he is appointed director and composer of the theatre at Frankfort on the Mein, with a salary of 3,600 guilders. F. G. von Retzer and a Mr. von Eschrich are his successors at Vienna.

During the dreadful revolution at Naples, which broke out in January last, *La Combe St. Michel*, Ambassador of the French Republic to the King of Naples, and *Sieyes*, Consul General, a brother of the present Director, fled on board of a Genoese vessel, and had the misfortune to be taken by a corsair, and carried into Tunis. When they arrived at Tunis as prisoners, war had not been declared against France by that State, and they obtained permission of the Dey to return to Genoa; but while they were taking in provisions and preparing for their departure, the Dey was compelled by the Porte to declare war. They now apprehended themselves to be lost: but the Dey sent them word, that he had given them his promise, and was determined to keep it sacredly. Both departed undisturbed, and arrived towards the end of January at Genoa.

Citizen *J. M. Affstrung*, a German of some literary fame, who was naturalized in Switzerland in the beginning of the revolution, addressed, like Lavater, an energetic remonstrance against the conduct of the French army in Switzerland, to Rewbell, and censured it in the severest terms. He was in consequence taken up at St. Gallen, where he resided, and carried to the French head quarters at Zurich; however, General Massena ordered him to be again set at liberty.

The late Transit of Mercury on the 7th of May, 1799, was observed at Hamburgh, by Director REINKE and Mr. EIMBCKE, merchant, as follows:

Entrance.	*Reinke.*	*Eimbcke.*
First contact uncertain	21h 51′ 16″	21h 51′ 29″
Interior contact	21 53 42	21 53 25
Exit.		
Interior contact	5 12 20	5 12 16
Last contact uncertain	5 14 16	5 14 10

At *Eichstädt*, professor PICKEL, celebrated for the accuracy of his astronomical observations, observed

The first interior contact	21h 58′ 28″
The second	5 6 57

At *Madrid*, the vice director of the Royal Observatory, Mr. CHAIX observed

The first interior contact	20h 59′ 43″

At *Berlin*, by professor BODE,

The four contacts	22h 0′ 28″
	22 3 46
	5 22 17
	5 25 30

At *Vienna*, Dr. TRIESNECKER observed at the Imperial Observatory

The first external contact	22h 12′ 47″
The drop	22 15 43
The streak of light	22 15 45
The streak of light by Mr. BURG, his adjunct	22 15 47
The same by Major VEGA	22 15 52

The exit could not be observed, but Dr. Triesnecker measured with an heliometer many distances of the margins, particularly at the time when they were smallest. He found by these observations the time of the apparent conjunction of ☉ and

* About 90l. sterling.

and ☿ from the drop $2^h\ 11'\ 18''$, 5, and two ſeconds more from the ſtreak of light. He has calculated the ſame from the obſervations at *Oſen*, as follows: $2^h\ 22'\ 1''$, 3, after BRUNA's obſervations, $1''$, 1 more than after thoſe of TAUCHER. The radius ☉, here ſuppoſed $= 15'\ 50''$, 9, and that of ☿ $= 5''$, 5 has been found by him by a number of obſervations made on the ſpot. For *Vienna*, he found the time by other means. By ten obſervations, made with the objective-micrometre, he obtained the ſmalleſt diſtance of the centres, as ſeen from the centre of the earth, $5'\ 40''$, 8. This diſtance, compared with ſeveral other diſtances before and after the medium of the tranſit, proved the time of the medium of the tranſit to have been $1^h\ 55'\ 37''$, 6. By means of the ſame ſmalleſt diſtance of the centres, he found the apparent geocentric latitude of ☿ in ☌ $= 5'\ 46''$, 5, the true one $5'\ 49''$, 8, and the difference between the conjunction and the medium of the tranſit $= 62''$, 81, in time $15'\ 41''$, 9. Conſequently the apparent conjunction at $2^h\ 11'\ 19''$, 5. From this he computed the heliocentrical latitude in ☌ to be $7'\ 4''$, 8, ☊ longitude ☊ ☿ $= 1^s\ 15^\circ\ 56'\ 47''$, 6.

Dr. PEARSON's "*Nomenclature of the New Chemiſtry*" being out of print, it is now reprinting, and will be iſſued in October next for the uſe of his pupils in particular, and the public in general. In this edition will be added Bergman's Tables of ſingle and double elective attraction, with new columns and inſtances in the preſent language of chemiſtry. The chemical ſymbols of *Geoffroy*, Bergman and the French academicians will alſo be printed in tables, as well as the tables of affinities, denoted numerically by Kirwan, and the ſingle and compound attractions be illuſtrated by ſymbolical diagrams.

The celebrated Mr. KIRWAN of Dublin is now in London, and occupied in printing and preparing for the preſs, three works; 1. On Mineral Waters. 2. Geological Obſervations. 3. A Treatiſe on Affinities, and the real quantities of Acids and Baſes in Double Salts.

The Medical and Chemical Lectures at St. George's Hoſpital and Leiceſter-ſquare, by Dr. PEARSON, commence in the firſt week of October next, at the laboratory in Whitcomb-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare. The Lectures on the Materia Medica are given in a morning from a quarter before to half after eight; on the *Practice of Phyſic* from half after eight to a quarter after nine; and from a quarter after nine to ten every day, but Saturday morning, when a Clinical Lecture is given from nine to ten.—A regiſter is kept of the caſes of Dr. PEARSON's patients in St. George's Hoſpital, and an account is given of them at the Clinical Lecture. Propoſals may be had in Leiceſter ſquare, and at St. George's Hoſpital.

Mr. EDWARD HOWARD has lately diſcovered a Fulminating Mercury, the exact preparation of which is not yet made public, but the effects are very wonderful.—Two grains laid on an anvil and ſtruck with a cold hammer exploded with a ſtunning noiſe and concuſſion. Both a powder-proof and a muſket-barrel were burſt by a few grains of this deſtructive compound. It explodes at about 400 degrees of Fahrenheit. We hope we ſhall ſoon have more particulars concerning this curious diſcovery.

KASTELYN has publiſhed the method of manufacturing the beautiful pigment called Brunſwick Green, which is much uſed on the Continent for oil-painting and printed paper. Shavings of copper are put into a cloſe veſſel and ſprinkled with a ſolution of muriate of ammonia (crude ſal ammoniac). The copper appears to be firſt diſſolved by the acid and then precipitated by the volatile alkali in this proceſs. The precipitate is waſhed and dried upon cloth or in wooden boxes. Three parts of the muriate of ammonia are ſufficient for two of copper, and they produce ſix parts of colour.

The return of that dreadful ſcourge of the United States, the yellow fever, in the ſummer of 1798, and its extenſive range, have ſtill turned the public attention towards this important ſubject. The facts appear to be as follows:—The diſeaſe broke out in Philadelphia, New York, Boſton, New London, and many even of the moſt healthy towns in the Northern States. It is to be remarked, that the ſummer was exceſſively dry and ſultry, and the average of the thermometer during the ſummer months much higher than uſual. A pretty general opinion ſeems to be prevailing, that in all theſe inſtances the diſeaſe was not imported by any contagion, but produced in each place by a variety of putreſcent animal matter; in Boſton eſpecially, by a large quantity of raw hides and ill-cured fiſh and beef, which remained during the whole ſummer in warehouſes, owing to a prohibition of all exportation to the French Weſt India Iſlands. In Philadelphia, however, the opinion of the importation of the diſeaſe appears to be very prevalent, inſomuch that, in a public letter from that city

to the mayor and inhabitants of New York, it is propoſed by them to recommend to Congreſs a general prohibition of all communication with the Weſt India Iſlands throughout the States during the months of July, Auguſt and September. This propoſal, however, has not been brought forward.

Thoſe who deny the importation of the diſeaſe, and aſſert it to be of home growth, go ſo far even as to doubt its contagious nature in any circumſtances—an opinion which we imagine to be highly dangerous and not at all eſtabliſhed by the detached facts which are brought forward. In other reſpects this idea of the origin of the diſeaſe is certainly likely to be of general ſervice to the health of the American towns, by inducing the inhabitants to pay particular attention to the cleanlineſs of their ſtreets, houſes and warehouſes, in which at preſent they ſeem rather deficient. We cannot help noticing the acrimony with which this controverſy concerning the origin of the fever is carried on; even in the letter from the General Committee of Citizens in Philadelphia to thoſe in New York, they begin by declining to enter upon this controverſy, "more irritating than profitable."

Dr. MITCHILL, of New York, who appears to take an active part in the controverſy concerning the origin of the Yellow Fever, has advanced ſome very ſingular opinions concerning the nature of peſtilence. He ſuppoſes it to be occaſioned by azote in its uncombined ſtate, or only united with thoſe qualities of oxygen neceſſary to conſtitute it reſpectively oxyd of azote, nitrous gas, and nitrous acid. The production of azote from putreſcent animal matter, and the *ſeptic properties* of this acid of peſtilence, which would "threaten ruin to the animated world," he conceives are beſt kept under by alkalies and alkaline earths, and hence their uſe in cleanſing and purifying from the contagion of putreſcence. This has led him to give to azote the name of *ſepton*; and thus throughout the nomenclatural conjugation, the nitric acid *ſeptic acid*, *ſeptate of lime*, *ſeptate of potaſh*, &c. This term appears to be coming into faſhion with the medical men in the United States.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BREWIN'S FOR TANNING.

ON the 15th of June 1799, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. BREWIN, Tanner, of the Grange, Bermondſey, for a new and improved method of tanning.—Mr. BREWIN deſcribes his invention in the following terms: "Provide," ſays he, "twenty-four vats, with an eye in each ſimilar to a leak eye, but two feet in height will be ſufficient, and the bottom ſhould be about four inches lower than the bottom of the vat, in order that the whole of the ooze may be pumped out of the vat, and twelve leaks that ſhall each contain half as much more as each of the vats, alſo with the eye four inches deeper than the bottom of the leak, planted and numbered according to the plan in the margin hereof.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
3	4	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	Vats.
1	2	5	8	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	24	12	Leaks.

The quality or ſtrength of the oozes is denoted in each of the 12 leaks and 12 loweſt numbered vats, by the number of each, the higheſt number being the ſtrongeſt ooze, and the loweſt number the weakeſt ooze. Make the whole of the leaks and alſo the laſt mentioned vats, in the ſame manner that a common ſet of leaks are uſually made, but with theſe exceptions: inſtead of filling up the leaks at different times with bark, put into each leak the whole quantity at once; and inſtead of putting bark in the vats, put in ſuch a quantity of hides, or ſkins, as may be deemed conſiſtent with the ſize of the vats (which in general ſhould be the greeneſt goods in the yard), and handle them as often as may appear neceſſary, judging from the ſtate and quality of the goods, and the ſtrength of the oozes. The other 12 vats fill, ſo far as that will contain the uſual quantity of goods, with oozes drawn from the beſt leaks, as often as the oozes in the courſe of making the leaks ſhall appear to be of a deſirable ſtrength, into which put the remainder of your goods. An ooze of ten times the ſtrength of the beſt oozes that are in general uſed will be better than a ſtronger. Suppoſing the whole of the vats and leaks to be compleatly in work, as ſoon as any of the oozes in the vats numbered above 24 ſhall appear to be in a ſmall degree ſpent, and that the bark in the leak next better than the greeneſt pack is ſo far ſpent as that the ooze and water will afterwards, in the courſe of working the leaks, be ſufficient to compleatly ſpend it; proceed

ceed to caſt your bark and make a new leak; work the leaks as far as about the ſecond beſt, when, inſtead of working them through, fill up the firſt and ſecond beſt with the ooze from one of the vats numbered above 24, which contains the ooze that you wiſh to renew. After they have ſtood about half a day, or a day, draw your ooze into the empty vat, continue to work through the three beſt leaks as many of the ſtrong oozes, numbered above 24, as you think proper; after which work through the whole 24 vats and leaks, in the order in which they are numbered; and it will be obſerved that the worſt leak will become the beſt, and muſt be the higheſt number, and that which before was the worſt but one will become your worſt; but the vats ſhould never be changed, as in the courſe of working them, as ſoon as one is empty, it muſt be filled up again from that leak that it was worked upon; by doing this the labour of ſhifting the goods from one vat to another every time you make a leak is rendered unneceſſary; alſo obſerve the quantity of ooze that will be required to make up your leaks after the ſtrong oozes are drawn, will be abundantly ſufficient to empty one of your vats; but your vats muſt be ſufficiently large to take the whole of the liquor from one of your leaks, ſo that in the courſe of working the leaks and vats the oozes in each leak and vat will never be mixed together. The hides and ſkins when put into the vats may either be thrown in and handled in the uſual manner, or be ſuſpended upon ſticks, which ſticks may again be ſuſpended upon a wooden frame adapted to the inſide of the vat, ſo that it may readily move up and down in the vat, and which frame ſhould be ſuſpended by a rope fixed at each corner of it, which ſhould be in length nearly equal to the depth of the vat, in each of which ropes a nooſe ſhould be made about 2 inches from the top of the frame; ſo that a ſtrong ſtick, by being put through the nooſe at each end, by being laid upon the ſide of the vat, will ſupport the hides and ſkins; or ſmall hooks tinned, or made of braſs or copper, may be uſed to ſuſpend the hides or ſkins fixed into the ſticks or frames; or they may be tied or ſewed with ſtrings one or more together, or ſeparately. To ſhift them from one vat to another, a crane or machine for raiſing great weights may be uſed, fixed in a ſquare frame, and made moveable upon four wheels placed at each corner at the bottom of the frame, ſo that each wheel ſhall ſtand 4 or 6 inches from the point of the four corners of the vats, and the frame ſo made that it ſhall not in any part cover the vats it may ſtand over, ſo as to prevent the higheſt part of the goods being drawn up as high above the top of the vat as the vat is in depth; the ropes upon the frame which ſupports the hides, are to be fixed upon a roller, and by means of a pulley attached to the frame of the machine, the ropes will work in a perpendicular direction; the power of the machine ſhould be ſuch that two men may readily work up the whole of the goods in the vats, to ſuch a height as that nearly the whole of each hide will become higher than the top of the vat; the machine and goods may then be moved together, either by a capſtain or otherwiſe, and placed over that vat that you intend the goods to be put into, and the goods may, by the means of the machine, be lowered down into the vat; the machine may alſo be uſed for the drawing up the hides, and letting them down again in the ſame place, which will generally be found to anſwer the purpoſes of handling in the uſual way. A variety of machines may be uſed for the purpoſe, but none I conceive ſo advantageous as this now deſcribed. In general the greeneſt goods ſhould be in the loweſt numbered vats, and the goods in the vats numbered under 24 ſhould be ſhifted forward every time a green pack is taken into the yard, in the ſame manner as goods in the floaters are in general, and the moſt forward pack put into ſuch of the vats above 24 as may appear moſt convenient; the goods, when taken into the yard to tan, ſhould be in the uſual ſtate. It is not neceſſary that the goods ſhould be taken out of the vats every time the ooze is pumped out, nor is it abſolutely neceſſary that every part of the goods ſhould go through the whole 12 vats under number 24, but it will in general be proper that they ſhould do ſo, excepting dreſſing leather, which will be of a brighter colour if at firſt put into one of the forwarder vats, and not ſuffered to be put into the three worſt oozes at all. The advantages gained by this method of tanning, above any other method hitherto practiſed, are principally theſe: Firſt, that much labour will be ſaved: ſecondly, that the oozes uſed with the forward goods may be obtained of any degree of ſtrength that may be required, and at the ſame time the bark will be perfectly ſpent before it is caſt to the tan-hill, by reaſon that all the oozes, before they become the beſt oozes, are made to run through the whole of the leaks, but more particularly by being made to run through the

vats that contain the green goods; for as the liquor in the courſe of being worked from one leak to another becomes ſtronger, ſo it proportionably expends the bark in each leak; and again, as the green goods in the courſe of paſſing through the vats numbered 24 become in a great degree tanned, they ſerve materially to diminiſh the ſtrength of the oozes they are in, which of courſe, when the leaks are again worked, ſerves greatly to expend the bark in the leaks. Thirdly, the leather manufactured by this proceſs does not require half the uſual time to manufacture it that is in general required; it is in weight ſuperior to the beſt tannage in this country, and in other the moſt eſſential qualities ſuperior to any other leather yet manufactured, as it is more elaſtic, and poſſeſſes more of the quality of extending during the proceſs of currying, is ſtronger, tougher, more durable, and leſs penetrable by water; as by means of the ooze paſſing through the leaks in the progreſſive and frequent manner it does, the ooze is deprived of an acid quality, which I find all oozes to become poſſeſſed of, and in the proportion as they become ſpent by the goods, and which I have alſo obſerved to increaſe in proportion to the original ſtrength of the ooze, being in weak liquors leſs than in ſtrong, and which I have diſcovered to be the chief reaſon that all leather hitherto manufactured by ſtrong oozes is ſo greatly deficient in all the ſix laſt mentioned moſt valuable and moſt eſſential qualities. The obſervation ſo frequently made in reſpect to the quality of the leather of the preſent day, that it is not equal to what leather formerly was, may be accounted for in this way, that it is generally tanned in leſs time, and of courſe in ſtronger oozes, which, from their becoming poſſeſſed of the acid in a greater degree, cauſes the leather to be leſs elaſtic, leſs capable of extention during the proceſs of currying, not ſo ſtrong, more brittle, leſs durable, and more readily to imbibe water. In reſpect to the diſpoſition of the vats, it is not altogether neceſſary that they ſhould be placed as in the above plan, but in general I have found it to be the moſt advantageous way of diſpoſing them. More or leſs in number of each deſcription may be uſed according to circumſtances; but if leſs, the advantage of the proceſs will be in moſt caſes only obtained in part; but the chief thing required is to diſpoſe the leaks and a certain number of vats, containing the green goods, in ſuch a manner that they may be worked as though they were one ſet of leaks, and that the vats in which are the forward goods may be ſo placed that they may conveniently be drawn through the beſt leaks, ſo often as may be required for the purpoſe before obſerved, the renewing of the ſtrength of the ooze, and keeping it ſo free from what I term the acid quality, as that it ſhall not materially injure the leather. Should a better ooze be required than can be obtained by making one leak only, proceed to make another before you draw any of the vats; after which as many vats may be drawn through the two, as would have been drawn had one only been made before you drew the vats, the firſt wooze will be particularly good, which however will cauſe the laſt not to be ſo good as uſual, provided as many are drawn as would have been from the two; if ooze of leſs ſtrength is required for the forward goods, draw it from that leak that you conceive to be of the ſtrength required; or ſhould the filling up of the whole leak at one time make a better ooze than is wanted, and the laſt made leak ſhall not be good enough, make a new leak, and put in ſo much bark only as will make the ooze of the ſtrength you wiſh it to be; it may afterwards be made up at one or more times, according to the quality of the ooze required. Much of the labour of pumping the wooze may be ſaved by connecting two or three or more of the leaks together, with a pipe laid about 12 inches from the top of the leak, in ſuch a manner that the ooze may be made to paſs through the whole body of the leak, by means of the eye being water tight, and of the pipe that forms the communication between the leaks being placed the one end in the body of one leak, and the other in the eye of the other leak; the vats muſt alſo be connected in the ſame manner, and will require an extra eye but of about 3 inches ſquare only, and the pipe that connects the vats ſhould be within 2 or 3 inches of the top of the vats. In this caſe the oozes are in ſome degree mixed in the courſe of working the leaks and vats, which ſhould be avoided. The pumping may be ſaved by placing the vats ſuch an height one above another, as that they would run one into another by means of a cock. In general it will be found moſt advantageous to work the pumps and handling machine by a cheaper power than that of men, viz. by horſes, water, &c. It will often be found convenient in adapting an old yard to this proceſs to connect two or three or more vats together by means of a pipe at the bottom of the vats, and work them as one vat, as it will

ſave

save the labour of shifting the pumps, and the expence of the eyes, and also the sinking of the bottom of the vats, as one eye and one lower part for a pump will serve for as many vats as may be connected together. By this process the essence or extract of bark made very strong, and at a great distance from the tannery, may be used to more advantage than by any other process, as the working of it frequently through the leaks will considerably purify it from the great acidity that it possesses, and which is one of the greatest objections to its being generally used for the purposes of tanning. The oozes and the extract may be freed from the acid by passing or filtrating them through various substances beside bark, but bark is at present found to be the most convenient for the purpose. By this method of tanning, many other kinds of bark may be used to advantage, beside oak-bark, viz. elm, ash, &c. as the ooze may be obtained of any degree of strength that may be required, though the bark may not be so strong a tan as oak-bark. From experiments I have made, I have reason to think that as good leather in every respect may be made by this process, from elm-bark, ash, &c. as ever was made from oak-bark.

Several other New Patents are deferred till our next for want of room. We particularly entreat the use of copies of specifications as soon as enrolled.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

[*As this Article will in future be continued regularly, all Printsellers, Engravers and Publishers, who wish for an early Notice of their Works, are requested to forward a Copy of each as soon as published, to Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.*]

BOYDELL'S SHAKESPEARE.

WE noticed in our last Review that the 14th number of this great and extensive work is now published. It contains the following large prints.

Plate I. From As You like It, Orlando and Oliver in the forest; engraved by Wilson, *from* Raphael West, *son to the President of the Royal Academy.*

The painter has selected from this delightful Comedy the narrative of the scene where Orlando rescues his brother Oliver from the Snake and Lioness.—The grotesque oak,

—"*Whose boughs are moss'd with age,*
And high top bald with dry antiquity,"

is, as we have been told, copied from an old tree in Windsor forest; and in this, as well as some other parts of the picture, the young artist has evidently aimed at producing the savage grandeur of Salvator Rosa. The engraver has done justice to the picture.

Plate II. The Prison Scene between Arthur and Hubert, in King John. James Northcote, Esq. R. A. Thew.

This clear and well coloured picture, Mr. Thew has transferred from the canvas to the copper, with his usual fidelity and spirit. It is very well engraved, and gives a good idea of the manner of the master.

Plate III. Falstaff and his Recruits, from Henry IV. Durno.—Ryder.

Mr. Durno, we believe, painted this picture at Rome, and though it has a degree of merit, we do not think it possesses that broad English humour so conspicuous in some of the pictures which Smirke and some other artists have so eminently displayed in the pictures they have painted for the Shakespeare Gallery.

Plate IV. The King, Scroop, Cambridge, Gray, from Henry V. Fuseli.—Thew.

The talents of Mr. Fuseli are displayed in the pictures now exhibiting at the Milton Gallery. Mr. Thew's engraving is a correct copy of the original picture.

SMALL PRINTS IN THE FOURTEENTH NUMBER.

Plate I. Shakespeare seated between the Dramatic Muse and the Genius of Painting; copied from the Alto Relievo in the front of the Shakespeare Gallery. — J. Banks, Esq. R. A.—James Stow.

This sculpture is poetically conceived; but why should the rock on which the poet is seated, be fixed on the base of a pillar. The rock would have formed a whole; and the poet of nature should have been represented on a natural rock—were it of adamant, his works would have a longer date—they must be eternal. In every other respect it is a classical and elegant print, and does honour to the sculptor and engraver.

Plate II. Ferdinand and Miranda, from the Tempest ———W. Hamilton, Esq. R. A.—Anker Smith.

A clear and brilliant print.

Orlando and Adam, from As You Like It.—R. Smirke, Esq. R. A.—G. Noble.

Mr. Smirke is so singularly successful in works of humour, that we almost regret seeing his pencil employed on any subject that does not give him an opportunity of displaying.

displaying it. This is however well conceived, correctly drawn, and admirably engraved.

Plate III. Rosalind, Celia, and Oliver, from As You Like It. R. Smirke, Esq. R. A. —W. C. Wilson.

Exquisitely engraved: the shadow under the hat, has a very good affect.

Plate IV. King Henry and his train before the gates of Harfleur, from Henry V. R. Westall, Esq. R. A. — James Stow.

The spirited picture from which this is very well copied, is honourable to the taste and talents of the admirable artist who painted it.

Plate VI. The Three Witches, from Macbeth. R. Westall, Esq. R A.—James Stow.

This is classically conceived, and well engraved.

Considering *Shakespeare's Seven Ages* as the finest pictures that ever were painted, we have often wondered that they have not been oftener transferred from the poet to the painter. Smirke's series of pictures from this beautiful description, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1788, were purchased by Messrs. Boydell, and are to be engraved.

A series, consisting of seven prints and a frontispiece, engraved by Bromley, from designs by Stothart, have been published in a thin folio, boards, at a guinea.

The School-boy,—

"The whining school-boy with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school,"

is admirably conceived. The delineation of *second* childishness is addressed to the heart, and cannot be contemplated by a feeling mind without a sigh.

Ward's print from Sir William Beechey's very capital picture of his Majesty, the prince of Wales, duke of York, &c. is one of the best mezzotintoes that has been lately published. It has the freedom, spirit, and transparency of the original picture.

Harriers engraved by G. Laney; from the original picture painted by Hackert for William Beckford, Esq. now in the possession of Mr. George Nicol. Boydells.

This is a very fine print; the picture, which has an uncommon portion of merit, is faithfully copied, and the character of the animals, in which Hackert had great merit, are well understood.

The Right Hon. William Pitt, published by J. Brydon, No. 7, Charing Cross.

This, as the inscription informs us, is "copied from the original picture painted in crayons by J. De Kostar, and exhibited at the London tavern, August 14, 1799." Though the name of the engraver is not inserted, it is a good print. Distinguishing a prime minister's portrait by no other circumstance, than its having been *exhibited* at the London tavern, must give a foreigner an odd idea of the *distinctions* of this country.

Field Marshal Count Alexander Suarrow Rimnikoy, commander in chief of the combined armies in Italy. 6s. C. Hampe del. N. Schiavonetti sculp.—published for the Engraver.

This portrait is said to have been copied from a bust in the possession of the Emperor, and now at Vienna. Shakespeare says of Benedick, that he looks like a man and a soldier. This portrait, which is very well engraved, has certainly *the latter* distinction.

The Cowherd; engraved from a most capital picture as large as life, being the chef d'œuvre of Paul Potter, lately in the collection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, to whom this print is dedicated. Engraved by G. S. *and* J. G. Facius, *and published by Messrs.* Boydell.

There being comparatively few pictures by this great master gives an additional value to this print, which is very well engraved. The animals have the character which belongs to the painter's country; neither cowherd, cow, nor bull are English.

PORTRAITS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. and the Glorious Victory of the Nile, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August 1798, in which the French fleet, consisting of 17 sail, commanded by Admiral Brueys, were destroyed or taken, excepting 2 ships of the line and 2 frigates.

"O God, thy Arm was here;
And not to us, but to thy Arm alone
Ascribe we all!"

Inscribed to J. J. Angerstein, esq. and the gentlemen who have so humanely, strenuously and successfully exerted themselves for the relief of the widows and orphans of those seamen who bravely fell on the above occasion, by George Riley.

The portrait from an original picture painted by J. F. Abbot, *Esq. The embellishments drawn and engraved by* Piercy Roberts.

The Admiral's portrait, which is in an oval frame, rests on the fragment of a rock on which lies a trophy, flags, cannon, ball, ram-rod, &c. &c. The anchor on which it rests, is appropriate and picturesque. The rock, or whatever it must be called, with the surrounding foliage of leaves, roots, &c. &c. is exquisitely engraved, and managed with great taste,—but at the same time that we saw and admired the merit of the artist, we could not help asking

"How the devil came it there;"

and it in a degree reminded us of Swift's Flying

Flying Island. A very spirited, and we have been informed very accurate view of the engagement at the awful moment of the French admiral's ship l'Orient blowing up, is represented beneath the oval. The large shell (if for a shell it be meant) which is placed at the bottom of the print, we think might have been stronger marked, without taking off the attention from the rest of the print, which is evidently the artist's reason for leaving it in so indefinite a state. The arms, surmounted with the aigrette and mural crown, with a British seaman bearing an ensign and olive branch, and a lion with a tattered flag in his mouth, for supporters, are drawn and engraved with great taste;—the motto, PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT, is highly appropriate. Considered on the whole, the print is worthy of the admiral and the victory.

An explanatory accompaniment commemorating the battle of the Nile, with references, a copy of Lord Nelson's letter, &c. is given with the print.

Captain Sir Edward Berry of the Vanguard, from a miniature by Grimaldi,—and Captain Sir Thomas B. Thompson of the Leander, from a miniature by Engleheart,

are upon a smaller scale. The heads are engraved in a very spirited stile, and the views of the engagement beneath the oval display the taste of the artist.

Portrait of Captain George Westcott, who fell on board his Majesty's ship the Majestic of 74 guns, bravely defending the honour of the British flag, in the ever memorable victory of the Nile, on the First of August 1798.

Inscribed to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Nelson, and the surviving Officers of his Lordship's Fleet, by G. Nelson.

This mezzotinto print is engraved by E. Bell, from a portrait in the possession of Mrs. Loft of Honiton, the late Captain's sister, and we have been told is a strong resemblance, but the face wants clearness, and the drapery and ground would have had a better effect if they had not been quite so black.

We are happy to see that it is at length determined to erect a more lasting monument in commemoration of our naval victories, and that upwards of 2200 guineas are already subscribed to defray the expence. The following advertisement has appeared in the public papers, which, considering it as an address to artists, we have inserted.

"As the intended national structure in commemoration of our naval victories, while it proclaims to future ages the glorious atchievements of our naval and marine heroes, should also be a monument of national taste, and exhibit a specimen of British art in that improved state to which it has been raised during the reign and under the immediate auspices of our beloved sovereign: and therefore, that the honour of giving the design for a work of such magnitude and importance may be open to all, and the genius and talents of the country fairly exerted, artists of every description are hereby solicited to offer designs for this purpose, consisting of plans, elevations, sections, and such other drawings as may be necessary to explain fully the idea of the artist.

"It is proposed that the altitude of the pillar, obelisk, or whatever form may be adopted, shall be two hundred feet; and in order that the view of this edifice may not be intercepted by buildings or other obstructions, it is proposed to be placed within an extensive area, upon a mound or basement thirty feet high, to be ascended by flights of steps on four sides. Tablets for inscriptions must be provided, and suitable trophies introduced; but as a profusion of ornament is incompatible with buildings of this magnitude and character, a chaste and classical simplicity in its embellishments, as well as its general form, is particularly requested.

"For the design which shall be deemed by the committee, the most appropriate, a gold medal, value thirty guineas, will be given. The sum of twenty guineas will also be given to the next in merit; and fifteen to the third.

"The drawings to be made to a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot. They are to be delivered to me with a proper description, on or before the 20th of December next; each design being accompanied with a sealed letter, with a motto or mark in the cover, corresponding with a similar in the drawing to which it is attached.

ALEX. DAVISON, Treasurer."

St. James's Square, Aug. 15, 1789.

The following, though not directly relative to the Fine Arts, must be interesting to every well-wisher to the English navy.

A very material improvement in the rigging of ships has been lately made by an officer in the service of the East India Company, who has constructed a most complete model of a vessel with the improvements made by his inventions, and is now superintending the building of a ship on the same principles. The advantages derived from this, are an extreme degree of celerity in sailing, with the certain power of guarding against a lee shore; which are considered by nautical men as a very great improvement. The masts are five in number, and so light in their construction

as to allow of spare masts being taken aboard; the utility of this must be obvious; but no one, before this gentleman, has attempted to put it in practice.

Engravings on wooden blocks, which were at one time almost the only ornaments for books, have been revived by the Bewicks of Newcastle. One of them is dead, but the art is not dead; a son of Doctor Anderson, who we believe was their pupil, and several other young men have carried the art very high, and some of their vignettes have a spirit brilliancy, and force, which rivals the first and finest productions on copper. For books this style of engraving is particularly convenient, as the print may be impress at the same time with the type; and every one who has ever had any connection with prints stamped on the same page with letter press, must have *felt* the trouble and inconvenience which attends the page passing through so many hands.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Sharp is now engaged in finishing the print from Copley's Siege of Gibraltar. Middiman is engraving a large print, the size of The Shepherds' Amusements, from a very capital picture by Salvator Rosa.

Every lover of the arts must regret the death of the well known sculptor John Bacon, Esq. R. A. a man distinguished from all his predecessors of the English school, in having risen to so high a pitch of excellence, without being regularly educated to the profession.

Some of his most capital productions shall be noticed in next month's Retrospect.

Erratum.—In the last month's Retrospect, p. 561, line 6,—for 3001. *read* 1500*l.*

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

AN Essay on Practical Musical Composition, according to the Nature of that Science and the Principles of the greatest musical Authors, by Augustus Frederic Christopher Kollmann, *Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel at St. James's.* 1l. 1s. *Dale.*

In our last remarks on this learned and ingenious work, we proceeded to the end of the seventh chapter of the second volume. The eighth chapter treats of canons; in which the simple canon, the double canon, the triple and quadruple canon, as well as the finite and infinite canon, are clearly described. In the ninth chapter, Mr. Kollmann proceeds to explain what is meant by "the *construction* and *resolution* of canons." He then treats of canons in *equal* motion, and gives the rules for those in *reverse*, *retrograde*, and *reverse retrograde* motion; illustrating his observations by examples from Emanuel Bach, Dr. Burney, Graun, Fasch, Kirnberger, Marpurg, Handel, and other eminent composers. Chapter tenth consists of remarks on Vocal Music. Speaking of this species of composition, he very justly calls it "the principal branch of musical writing," and offers as his reason, that "the words give a more distinct meaning to the sounds to which they are set, than can be derived from them without verbal assistance, and that consequently vocal music will be more interesting than that which is merely instrumental." In this part of his treatise, we find many observations judiciously introduced, and which cannot but be highly useful to most vocal composers. His remarks on *recitative* are accurate; and the rules he lays down, as the principal guides in the construction of *airs*, are worthy the notice of every musician. Having noticed those particulars most consequential to the vocal author, he proceeds, in chapter eleventh, to the consideration of instrumental music; and in the different sections of the chapter treats of the "stringed bow instruments, wind instruments, the combination of different instruments, the different kinds of instrumental music—that for an orchestra, for a military band, and for the organ." In the twelfth and last chapter, Mr. Kollmann, considers the various styles of composition; and in his remarks on *national* style is extremely correct and interesting. His observation that Italy, Germany and France have each a style of their own; while England seems to form a composite style, a cast of melody borrowed from her musical neighbours, is in a great measure just: and his notice of the distinct character of the Scotch airs, is equally so; though we wonder he has not thought proper to account for that distinction, which he might have done on scientific principles. We have now followed the assiduous author through his arduous and elaborate publication, and are happy to be able to recommend it to the public as one of the best treatises on the science which has appeared in this, or, perhaps, any other country, for a great number of years; and we hope that Mr. Kollmann will derive that applause and emolument due to so ingenious and laborious an undertaking.

A Mis-

A Miscellaneous Collection of Songs, Ballads, Canzonets, Duets, Trios, Glees, and Elegies, in Two Volumes, properly adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte. The Glees harmonised from selected Melodies, by Mr. Webbe, *and the Italian Airs adapted by Mr.* Shield, *expressly for this Work. The whole carefully compiled from the most celebrated Compositions of the best Authors, and respectfully dedicated to Lady Lushington, by* Frederic Augustus Hyde. 1l. 6s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

The first volume of this judiciously selected work now lies before us. Of the value of the publication our readers will in a considerable degree be enabled to judge, when we inform them, that the contents, which occupy more than two hundred pages, are derived from masters of no less eminence and celebrity than Dr. Arne, Dr. Howard, Vento, Purcell, Bach, Travers, Mr. Boyce, Dr. Arnold, Sacchini, Sarti, Galluppi, Giordani, Hayden, Dr. Haydn, Galliard, Rauzzini, Battishill, Linley, Shield, Baildon, Dr. Green, Jackson of Exeter, Paisiello and Mozart. Mr. Webbe in the department he has taken of harmonising some of the most popular airs, has acquitted himself with his usual ability; and the whole selection, together with the truly beautiful frontispiece, reflects considerable credit on Mr. Hyde's taste and judgment.

The favourite Overture in the New Pantomime called The Seasons, performed at the Royal Circus, composed by J. Sanderson. 2s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

This overture contains three movements; the first of which is in *common time, allegro maestoso*; the second in *common time, largo affettuoso*; and the third in $\frac{6}{8}$, *allegro moderato*. The several movements contrast each other with much force of effect, and evince the orchestral knowledge of the composer. The opening is novel and spirited, the succeeding Scotch air is most happily introduced, and the jig forms a strikingly pleasing conclusion.

Where shall I go to seek repose? A Song composed by Matthew Payne, *Organist at Coventry. The words by* G. S. Carey. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

This song is printed in *score* for a first and second violin, a tenor, and bass, with a separate part for the voice and piano-forte. The melody possesses some degree of sweetness, and the bass and accompaniments do credit to the taste and science of the composer. Had he employed somewhat more of modulation, the effect would certainly have been more varied, and still more interesting; but Mr. Payne has on the whole acquitted himself so well in this his *first* publication, as we believe, that we cannot dismiss the article without expressing our hope that he will be encouraged to proceed.

A Sailor's Soul; or, Sympathetic Fred: An admired Nautical Song (descriptive of the Valour and Feeling of a British Tar). Sung by Mr. Incledon. *Written by Mr.* S. Larkin. *Composed by the late Mr.* Moulds. 1s. *Thompson.*

The melody of "A Sailor's Soul" is characteristic. We do not, it is true, discover in it any thing very novel; but the passages, such as they are, run easily into each other, and form an agreeable whole.

Bleak blows the Wind; a celebrated Song. The Melody composed by Mr. Betts, *and sung by him at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.* 1s. *Thompson.*

Though there are evident marks in this song of the want of habit and experience in vocal composition, yet many of the ideas are just and expressive, and the general effect is good. The opening passages both of the first and second movement are happily conceived, and expression (the soul of music) is no where absolutely neglected. The bass is not always the best that might have been chosen, neither does it expose any glaring ignorance of the laws of harmony.

A favourite March and Rondo for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Guittar, Tambourine, and Triangle (ad libitum). Composed by T. Bolton. 2s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We find a few tolerable passages in this march; but Mr. Bolton does not appear to know that there is such a thing in music as *rythm*. In each of the two parts into which the composition is divided, our ears are shocked with an *eleventh* bar. On what principle of harmonic construction this composer (a very young one, we presume) omits the fundamental note in the chord immediately preceding the closing chord, we know not; we are only certain that it could not be on account of improving the effect.

Innocence; a favourite Song as sung at the Nobility's Concerts; adapted for the Piano-forte, Harp, German Flute, and Guittar. The words by Mr. Concanen. *Composed by* C. Williams. 1s. *Rolfe.*

This little ballad possesses proofs of ingenuity. The melody is simple and unaffected, and the symphonies display a lively and agreeable fancy.

The British-Admirals and Navy of England, sung by Mr. Helme *in Harlequin in Egypt. The Poetry by Mr.* Cross, *and the Music by Mr.* Sanderson. 1s. *Thompson.*

"The British Admiral" is a firm, bold air; though we do not discover any thing remarkably original or striking in any of the passages taken separately, yet the *tout ensemble* gives the sense and spirit of the words with tolerable force, and is calculated to produce much of the desired effect.

The Lord's Prayer. Composed as an Anthem for one Voice, accompanied by the Organ or Pianoforte, and dedicated to the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. Douglas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury; by John Watlen. 2s.

Mr. Watlen, in his execution of the very singular task of setting to music the *Pater Noster*, has not, we are obliged to say, discovered that strength of judgment and profundity of science indispensable to success in an enterprise so arduous as the present. An attempt of this magnitude demands those powers of genius, and that elevation of ideas, with which Heaven has gifted but very few composers. Mr. W. has however acquitted himself in a style above mediocrity; and in any attempt less bold and uncommon would not, as we conceive, fail of success.

Three favourite Scotch Airs, composed by Nathaniel Gow; *arranged as Rondos for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, by* J. Mazzinghi. 3s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The three airs selected by Mr. Mazzinghi for the present work, are *Brechin Castle*, *Young Simon*, and *Leven Side*. *Brechin Castle* forms the subject of the first rondo, and is preceded by an elegant little movement from the pen of this ingenious composer. *Young Simon* is the theme of the second, and *Leven Side* furnishes that of the third. The additional matter rises naturally out of the several subjects, and is calculated both to please the ear and improve the finger.

The Stag; a new Hunting Song for the Voice, Piano-forte, &c.; written and sung by Mr. Walpole, *of the Theatres-Royal, Edinburgh and Liverpool. The Music composed by* John Watlen. 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

"The Stag" is a pleasing song in its kind. We find in it much of the true spirit of the chace. It comprises two movements, the first of which is lively and original: the second opens with the first two bars of Dr. Arne's, "From this high mount with me descend," but proceeds with tolerable novelty of idea, and concludes the song with a bold and animated effect.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to transmit copies of the same.

DRAMA.

THE Lawyers, a Drama, translated from the German of Iffland, by *C. Ludger*. 2s. 6d. West.

The Castle of Sorrento, a Comic Opera, as represented at the Hay-market Theatre, July 1799. Altered from the French, by *Henry Heartwell*, esq. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

Sighs; or, The Daughter, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Hay-market, taken from the German Drama of Kotzebue, by *Prince Hoare*, esq. 2s. Stace.

HISTORY.

A Supplement to the Genealogical History of the Stewarts, with Corrections and Additions. And Answers to an Attack on that History, published at Edinburgh in February 1799. 6s. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

The Trial of John B. Gawler, esq. for *Crim. Con.* with Lady Valentia, (in the Court of King's Bench.) 1s. 6d. Kirby.

MILITARY.

Proceedings and Minutes of the late General Court Martial held on Major Andrew Armstrong of the 11th Regiment of Foot, on Charges respecting the late Affair at Ostend; contained in the British Military Journal, No. XI. 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

MISCELLANIES.

The September Fashions of London and Paris; containing Eleven beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

Letters to a Member of Parliament, on the Character and Writings of Baron Swedenborg; containing a Refutation of the Abbé Barruel's Calumnies against the Author, by J. Clowes, M. A. 4s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

The Earl of Kinnoul's Speech to the British Society for Fisheries, containing the Statement of its Progress, &c. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

Account of the Events which occurred in the late Rebellion in Ireland. 2s. Wright.

An Essay on Bleaching; wherein the Sulphurat of Lime is recommended as a substitute for Pot-ash, by *William Higgins*, professor of chemistry. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

Advice

Advice to Editors of Newspapers; with an Appendix on the Errors of the Press. 1s. Macpherson, Edinburgh.

Pantographia; containing accurate Copies of all known authentic Alphabets, and Oral Languages; with an English Explanation of the force or value of each Letter, forming a Digest of Phonology, by *Edmund Fry*, Letter-Founder, super-royal 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards, vellum copies 10 guineas. Arch.

A concise practical Grammar of the German Tongue, by the Rev. *William Render*, teacher of the German Language in the University of Cambridge. 6s. H. D. Symonds.

Kearsley's Tax Tables brought down to the present time. 10d.

NOVELS.

He Deceives Himself, a domestic tale, by *Marianne Chambers*, daughter of the late Charles Chambers, many years in the service of the Hon. East India Company, and unfortunately lost in the Winterton. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. sewed. Dilly.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History of the Insects of China, by *E. Donovan*, F. L. S. 4to. 3l. Rivingtons.

POETRY.

A Tear of Regret to the Memory of Lieutenant Colonel Shadwell, murdered at Wrotham, June 1, 1799. By the Rev. *William Cole*. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

The Wreath; composed of Selections from Sappho, Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus; accompanied by a Prose Translation, with Notes. To which are added, Remarks on Shakspeare, &c.—and a Comparison between Horace and Lucian, by *Edward Du Bois*. 6s. boards. White.

An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland, from the beginning of the thirteenth century down to the present time; with Scottish Songs, &c. By *Alexander Campbell*. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Foulis, Edinburgh; Ridgeway, London.

N. B. Only ninety copies of this work have been printed.

PHILOSOPHY.

A System of Familiar Philosophy, in Lectures, by Mr. *A. Walker*; illustrated by Copper-plates. Large 4to. 2l. 2s. boards. Kearsley.

POLITICS.

An Appeal, civil and military, on the Subject of the English Constitution, by *John Cartwright*, esq. 5s. sewed.

Treatise on the Causes of Sedition, and the best Remedy against this great Evil; and on what ought to be the Disposition of the British People at the present Crisis by *James Wright*, A. M. 1s. 6d. Wright.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The first part of the second volume of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. 1s. Hatchard.

THEOLOGY.

An impartial and succinct History of the true Church of Christ, by the Rev. *T. Haweis*, LL. B. vol. i. 7s. boards. Dilly.

An Appendix to the Guide to the Church; in which the Principles advanced in that Work are fully maintained, in Answer to Objections against them, by Sir *Richard Hill*. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. Hatchard.

An Apology for the Christian Sabbath; in which the Arguments for it are stated; the Objections against it answered, and the proper Manner of Spending it enforced. 1s. 6d. Conder.

The sacred History of the Life of Jesus Christ, illustrative of the Harmony of the Four Evangelists. To which is added, An Index of parallel Passages. By the Rev. *Thomas Harwood*. Small 8vo. 3s. Cadell and Davies.

A Discourse delivered at Warminster, July 3, 1799, before the Society of United Christians established in the West of England, for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue by the Distribution of Books. Cottle, Bristol.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London in the Years 1798 and 1799. By the *Bishop* of that Diocese. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

A Sermon preached at Hereford, July 1799, before the Justice of Assize. By *John Lodge*, B. A. 1s. Suel.

TRAVELS.

The Traveller's Companion through England and Wales, by the late Mr. *Gray*. To which are now added considerable Improvements and Additions, by *Thomas Northmore*, esq. 4s. boards. Kearsley.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, performed by Order of Lewis XVI. in 1776-7 and 8, comprehending the most important Observations and interesting Discoveries made in the Journey: faithfully translated from the French of *C. S. Sonnini*, an Officer of Engineers in the French Navy. Large 4to. with a map of Egypt, Portraits, and other Engravings, representing Views, Antiquities, Natural History, &c. &c. Debrett.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, undertaken by Order of the King of France, by *C. S. Sonnini*, Engineer in the French Navy: translated from the French, with Notes, by *Henry Hunter*, D. D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. boards. Stockdale.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN BOOKS IMPORTED BY A. DULAU and CO.

Voyage à Canton, avec des Observations sur le Voyage à la Chine de Lord Macartney, et du Citoyen Van Braam, et d'une Esquisse des Arts des Indiens et des Chinois, par le citoyen Charpentier-Cossigni, ex-ingenieur, 8vo. 7s. Paris, an 7.

Annales Maritimes et Coloniales, 8vo. 6s. Paris, an 7.

Vocabulaire de Marine, Angl-Franç, auquel on a joint un Calepin des principaux Termes du Commerce Maritime, des Denrées et des Pro-

tions exotiques, et autres Acceſſoires à la Marine, pour faciliter l'Intelligence des Voyages maritimes; par Leſcallier, 3 vol. 4to. fig.

Traité des Maladies des Femmes ancientes, des Femmes en couche, et des Enfans nouveaux-nés; précédé du Méchaniſme des Accouchemens; rédigé ſur les Leçons d'Antoine Petit, 2 vol. 8vo. Paris, an. 7.

Tableau élémentaire de l'Hiſtoire naturelle des Animaux; par Cuvier, de l'Inſtitut national, 8vo.

Diſſertation ſur la Génération, les Animalcules ſpermatiques, et ceux d'infuſion; par le Baron de Gleichen, 4to. fig. Paris, an. 7.

Inſtallation des Vaiſſeaux, par Miſſieſſy; imprimé par ordre du Miniſtre de la Marine et des Colonies, 4to. fig.

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LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from 20th of July to 20th of Auguſt.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
Typhus	2
Pneumonia	2
Catarrh	1
Acute Rheumatiſm	3
Variolæ	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	6
Dyſpnœa	7
Aſthma	3
Pleurodyne	3
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	7
Hydrothorax	2
Aſcites	5
Vertigo	3
Paraplegia	1
Epilepſy	2
Syncope	1
Palpitatio	1
Dyſpepſia	7
Gaſtrodynia	5
Diarrhœa	16
Enterodynia	4
Dyſenteria	3
Colica	1

Colica

Colica Pictonum	3
Menorrhagia	2
Amenorrhœa	3
Chlorosis	4
Prolapsus Vaginæ	1
Hæmorrhois	3
Enuresis	2
Calculus	1
Dysuria	3
Nephritis	1
Hysteria	3
Hypochondriasis	2
Lepra	1
Herpes	4
Exostosis	3
Lumbago	2
Sciatica	3
Chronic Rheumatism	13
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Ephemera	2
Milk Fever	3
Menorrhagia lochialis	2
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Ophthalmia	2
Aphthæ	3
Dentitio	2
Tabes mesenterica	1
Vermes	3

There has been nothing in the state of disease during the last month that deserves any particular attention. The state of the weather, however unfavourable it may prove to the vegetable, does not seem to have produced much derangement of the animal economy. The bowels have been the principal seat of complaint. A few instances of slight dysentery, with a larger number of diarrhœæ, seem to constitute the list of diseases at present prevailing.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In August 1799.

FRANCE.

THE following are the leading particulars of the accounts from the armies, since our last publication.

Lord Henley, in a letter from Vienna, dated July 11, acquaints Lord Grenville, that on the 5th of July the people assembled at Florence in great force, and cut down what was called the tree of liberty; the French centinels and *corps de garde* had retired into the forts; and that the following day all the French troops had left that town and Pistoia, and marched towards Leghorn, where the old magistrates had immediately resumed their functions, and had replaced the arms of the Grand Duke in the places from which they had been taken down. No disorder whatever had taken place, and the greatest demonstration of joy had been exhibited by all ranks of people.

General Klenau wrote on the 7th from Bologna, that in consequence of the instance of the magistrates of Florence, he had sent there a detachment of troops under the command of Colonel D'Aspre; these troops were attacked by the French garrison that marched out of Bologna, but succeeded in repelling them.

The next intelligence was of the utmost importance; it was a detailed account of the victory obtained by Field Marshal Suwarrow over General Macdonald on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June. The action was very sanguinary; the Austrians and Russians having suffered a loss of 5,000 men;—the French were said to have lost 18,000. This memorable and obstinate battle was terminated on the third day. The French, after a brave defence, feeling their loss, and unable to make any longer resistance, abandoned the hopes they had conceived of Moreau's junction, and took advantage of the night to escape a severer disaster; leaving behind them at Piacenza, in wounded and prisoners, two Generals of Division, Oliver and Ruska; two Generals of Brigades, Salm and Cambrecy; four Colonels, 350 officers of the staff and commissioned officers; and 7183 non-commissioned officers and privates. The Field Marshal allowing his victorious troops only the necessary rest of the night, followed the retreating enemy the next morning in two columns, with all possible speed; the right column overtook them on the river Nura near St. Georgio. This event revived the spirits of the allied troops, and General Suwarrow, with the repeated attacks of his forces, made prisoners half the 17th brigade of the rear of the French, consisting of two Colonels, 27 officers and 1,000 men, being the greater part of their best troops, belonging to the *ci-devant* regiment of Auvergne. The Cossacks took the whole baggage of the French column. The left column on the high road of Piacenza came up with the French by the river Nura, and forced them to a more speedy retreat. It was not till the arrival of the allied forces on the river Nura that they received information of the motion of the Ligurian legion, which General Macdonald had for the

three preceding days ſo ardently expected; and as the greater part of the Auſtrian baggage had before the 16th been removed to the other ſide of the Po, a part only of the baggage of their right column remained expoſed to this legion.

The Field Marſhal ſent through Georgio for its protection two regiments of Coſſacks: but the legion, without waiting their arrival, retreated again towards Bobbio. General Betetzky, having in the mean time advanced from the river Trebia towards the mountains of Bobbio with one battalion of royal Imperial troops and fifty dragoons, met this legion at the ſame place; and although their force amounted to more than 3,000 men, attacked them with fixed bayonets, diſperſed the whole, except 500 killed, and 103 taken priſoners. In this affair the column experienced only the loſs of 23 killed, and 216 wounded.

The army continued the purſuit to Fiorenzolo, where they arrived on the 21ſt; Field-Marſhal Ott reached Borgo St. Tonino the ſame day, and purſued the enemy the next day as far as Parma, where General Hohenzollern had already arrived from Mantua, and found 200 of the French wounded.

On the 22d, the Auſtro-Ruſſian army reſted at Fiorenzolo: but as the news of General Moreau advancing with 18,000 men from Genoa, by Bochetta, into the plains between Tortona and Aleſſandria, had reached them, the army broke up on the 23d from Fiorenzolo, and arrived by forced marches already as far as the river Scrivia by the 25th. But Moreau did not wait their arrival. In conſequence of this, the allied forces took poſſeſſion of the town of Tortona with four battalions, and blockaded the citadel as before.

Moreau had been engaged on the 20th with General Bellegarde, who had but an inconſiderable body of men to oppoſe to his ſuperior force, being obliged to keep Aleſſandria blockaded. He however ſucceeded, though with the ſevere loſs of 203 killed, 578 wounded, and 1,229 priſoners, in ſuch a manner, that the French remained full four days inactive, and on the fifth commenced their retreat through Novi, and on the 26th were continuing their retreat over Bochetta.

Thus was a conſiderable part of the French army in the ſpace of ten days almoſt annihilated; the ſiege of the citadel of Mantua once more ſecured, the whole of the river Po liberated, Tortona again blockaded, and Moreau driven back to his former poſition.

During the whole of this conteſt the French are ſtated, in the official accounts from Vienna, to have had 6,000 killed, 5,085 taken priſoners on the field of battle, and 7,183 wounded. There were made priſoners in Piacenza 8,268 men, among whom were above 500 officers. The Allies ſtated their own loſs in killed at leſs than 1,000 men, and leſs than 3,000 wounded, both Auſtrians and Ruſſians included.

General Maſſena and the Archduke remained for ſeveral weeks almoſt inactive. The latter wrote from his head-quarters at Lentzburgh on the 24th of July, informing the Directors, that he had received an account from General Thureau, commanding the diviſion in Valais, that at eight in the evening of the 16th the Auſtrians ſent out a ſtrong reconnoitering party along both banks of the Rhine; a briſk fire of muſquetry took place; the Auſtrians were repulſed, and the French preſerved their poſitions. Next morning the Auſtrians made a real attack upon the ſame points. The French troops received them with intrepidity, and acting themſelves on the offenſive repulſed them, after having killed or wounded about 200 of their men, and taken 150 priſoners. The cauſe of this diſproportion General Thureau ſays, was in the nature of this affair, as the Auſtrians always formed themſelves in cloſe bodies in the lower brows of the mountains, and the French kept upon them an irregular fire. The Auſtrians had a great many armed peaſants with them, formed into companies.

The next important intelligence from the armies was an account of the reſtoration of the Neapolitan monarchy. This account ſtates, that in conſequence of the exertions of Cardinal Ruffo with 30,000 Calabrians, aſſiſted by 500 Ruſſian marines from Corfu, Ferdinand the IVth returned to the Bay of Naples, about the middle of July, on board an Engliſh man of war. Immediately after the departure of General Macdonald's army from the Neapolitan ſtate, the Cardinal advanced to Salerno, twenty-four miles from the capital; and having only the French garriſon in the caſtle of St. Elmo (about 100 men) to oppoſe his progreſs, together with a few patriots who occupied the poſt of Caſtel Neuvo, he entered the city about the 20th of June. An action had taken place at the Ponte Maddalena, in which the Ruſſians diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their bravery, and the Calabrians by their cowardice; this handful of Ruſſians routed the

the Jacobins, and put 300 of them to the ſword. Thoſe who eſcaped, retreated into the caſtle.

Soon after this affair, the Cardinal ſeized upon 6 or 700 of theſe unhappy wretches in different parts of the town, and ſhut them up in the public granary. The Calabrians being anxious to make an *auto de fe*, could hardly be reſtrained from ſetting fire to the priſon! The moſt horrible exceſſes and murders were committed by theſe ſavages in every quarter of the city.

About this time the Britiſh fleet in Palermo bay ſailed to co-operate with the Royaliſts, having on board the Hereditary Prince, and a few Sicilian regiments. On their paſſage a diſpatch overtook them from Lord Keith, with the news of the French ſquadron having again put to ſea; the Engliſh fleet was therefore obliged to return to Palermo, to diſembark the troops. In conſequence of this diſappointment, the patriots in Naples began to raiſe their hopes; and Ruffo, having learned that he had no aid to expect from the Engliſh, was induced to treat with the patriots in the caſtles; and it was accordingly ſtipulated between them, that the latter ſhould ſurrender their poſts upon condition that a general amneſty ſhould be granted, and that they ſhould march out with the honours of war with their effects. This treaty was ſigned by Ruffo, and guaranteed by Captain Foote, of the Sea-horſe, on the part of the Engliſh.

In purſuance of theſe ſtipulations, the patriots, to the amount of 5 or 600, deſired to be embarked for Toulon, under convoy of an Engliſh man of war, and tranſports were provided for their conveyance; when Lord Nelſon, having learned that Lord Keith had been reinforced, arrived in the Bay of Naples. His Lordſhip immediately annulled the flag of truce, and refuſed to ratify the treaty ſigned by Ruffo, till the King's pleaſure ſhould be known. But on the following day, to prevent the confuſion which muſt have taken place had the treaty been totally ſet aſide, he gave orders to his officers to ſuperintend the embarkation of the Jacobins, who were in the mean time diſarmed, and eighteen of the moſt obnoxious of the party detained on board the Engliſh fleet, and confined in irons.

Nothing now oppoſed the re-eſtabliſhment of the king on his throne, but the expulſion of the French from St. Elmo. An attack upon that place was therefore ordered immediately, and the fire from the batteries, erected for that purpoſe, ſoon compelled the garriſon to ſurrender; and on the 12th of July they marched out. The arrangements for the replacing of the king upon the throne immediately took place; his firſt act was that of iſſuing a proclamation, in which, among other things, he acceded to the treaty ſigned by Cardinal Ruffo, as far as it related to the French; but as a ſovereign, he could not enter into capitulation with his own ſubjects. The rebels have therefore nothing but the royal mercy to truſt to!

Theſe events were ſucceeded by the ſurrender of the important fortreſſes of Mantua and Aleſſandria to the allied powers.

The batteries againſt Mantua were finiſhed on the 23d of July, and on the following day a moſt tremendous fire was opened upon that place from one hundred and eleven pieces of artillery.

On the 27th the horn-work was taken; on the 28th the town was ſummoned; on the 29th the capitulation was ſigned; and on the 30th the town and citadel were taken poſſeſſion of by the Imperial troops. It was ſtipulated that the garriſon ſhould be priſoners of war; that the privates ſhould have the liberty of returning to France, upon the expreſs condition that they ſhould not ſerve againſt the Emperor or his allies, till they are exchanged againſt an equal number of Auſtrians. The exchange it was ſtipulated ſhould take place immediately, and the officers are to be kept in Italy for three months as hoſtages for the exact fulfillment of this ſtipulation. The trenches had been opened againſt this place only fourteen days; the garriſon amounted to near 13,000 men; the ſick, including the non-combatants, were about 500. The Auſtrians ſtated their loſs at only 200 men.

The following are the particulars relative to the ſurrender of Aleſſandria. An approach was made from the ſecond parallel on the night between the 19th and 20th of July, and by this means thirty paces were gained from the glacis towards the covered way. When the batteries from this parallel were finiſhed, the fire from them compelled the French to abandon the covered way, and they retired within the works. On the 21ſt a demi-ſap was puſhed forward to within twenty paces of the angle of the baſtion Amadeo; during theſe approaches, the French anſwered the fire of the beſiegers very briſkly. At three o'clock on that day, General Gardanne, commander of the citadel, ſent a letter to General Bellegarde, importing, for the ſake of humanity he was induced to accept of terms worthy of Frenchmen. After ſome time ſpent in parley, the firing on

on both sides ceased, and the capitulation was concluded. The garrison were made prisoners of war; and they marched out on the 22d, laid down their arms on the glacis, and were sent by Pavia into the Hereditary States. General Castelet was severely wounded. There were found in the citadel 103 guns of different calibres. The number of the garrison was 2,400.

The Council of Five Hundred in the sitting of the 15th of July, formed itself into a general committee, after which the sitting was made public.

The reporter from the committee read a denunciation against the Ex-Directors Merlin, Treilhard, Rewbell and Reveilliere. They are accused of having violated the sovereignty of the people, of having endeavoured to overthrow the Republic, and of having connived at peculation. The Council read the bill of accusation a first time.

On the same day Poulain Grandpré, in the name of the Committee of Finance, stated that the committee, after having discussed and heard a number of plans for a forced loan, had adhered to their own with alterations; among which were the following articles:

I. The land and the moveable taxes are to be taken together, in apportioning the share of the individual who pays them.

II. Persons with a fortune notoriously out of proportion to their contribution, to be rated by a jury of nine members, named by the Central Administration.

III. Persons accused of emigration, persons erased provisionally from the list, the descendants and relations in the appending scale of emigrants, are to be rated treble those of the same fortune.

IV. The Ex-Nobles subject to the laws of 3 Brumaire in the year 4, shall pay double.

V. Persons unmarried shall pay one half more than the usual rate.

VI. Contributors to the land-tax, who pay less than 500 livres, shall pay nothing to the loan.

The anniversary of the taking of the Bastile was celebrated in Paris with all the usual pomp and splendour.

On the 20th of July, a project for the organization of the National Guard, was brought forward in the Council of Five Hundred, upon the following basis:—"Within ten days from the promulgation of the law, every citizen having the qualities it prescribes, from the age of sixteen to sixty, shall be inscribed on the muster-roll. The National Guard shall be formed into legions, battalions, and companies, and shall elect its officers, and shall bear this motto on its colours, "*The French People! Liberty or Death!*"

On the next day, in the same Council, Lamarque arose, and represented the distressed situation of Barrere; said that he considered him as an oppressed Republican; and moved the repeal of the article of the law, that excludes Barrere from the benefit of the amnesty. This was instantly agreed to.

On the 22d of July, the discussion of the remaining articles of the organization of the National Guards was resumed. Bandot moved, that in the oath to be taken by them, of hatred to royalty and anarchy, the word *anarchy* should be omitted. Adjourned. Two days afterwards, the same debate being resumed, Jourdan observed, that it was unnecessary to swear hatred to anarchy, as no one could wish for the absence of all government; and proposed that the oath of hatred to royalty should be *restricted to the extent of the Republic.* After some debate, the following form was agreed to. "I swear fidelity to the Republic, and to the Constitution of the year *three.* I swear to oppose myself to the utmost of my power to the re-establishment of royalty in France, and to that of every species of tyranny."

On the 4th of August, in the Council of Five Hundred was read an extract from the report of the Minister of Police, relative to the popular societies; it was sent from the Elders with a message. The Minister of Police stated, that such societies had been countenanced upon the hope that in some cases they might excite the public energy, but they had so often proceeded to excesses, that severity became necessary. He did not make any distinction between the political assemblies, because they were all liable to the same objection. On the next day the Council entered into a warm debate upon this subject, when the order of the day was put to the vote and carried. After this, the warmest remonstrances were made, and the *appel nominel* was called for with vehemence.

AMERICA.

The United States have renewed a commercial intercourse with certain ports in the island of St. Domingo. The President issued a proclamation for this purpose on the 26th of June, containing the necessary regulations, among which it is stated, that it shall be lawful for vessels which may depart from the United States, to enter into the ports of Cape François and Port Republicain, formerly called

Port

Port au Prince after the 1st day of Auguſt. No veſſels are allowed to be cleared for any other port in the ſame iſland: but after they ſhall have entered into either of thoſe two ports, it is lawful for them to depart from thence to any other port in the ſaid iſland, between Monte Chriſti on the north, and Petit Goave on the weſt, provided it be done with the conſent of the government of St. Domingo. All veſſels ſailing contrary to theſe regulations are to be out of the protection of the United States, and liable to capture and confiſcation.

EAST INDIES.

According to diſpatches received by the Directors of the Eaſt India Company on the 8th of Auguſt, it appears that hoſtilities had commenced between Tippoo Saib and the Britiſh forces in India. Gen. Stuart with the Malabar army marched from Counainore on the 21ſt of February, and on the 25th aſcended the Ghauts. On the 6th of March, 1,400 of the advanced guard, the entire of which conſiſted of 3,600 men, under Colonel Montreſor, was attacked at Seederſeer, by from 12 to 15,000 of Tippoo's beſt troops, whom after a deſperate action of ſeven hours they defeated, with a loſs to the enemy of between 2 and 3,900 men, and to the Britiſh of 143 killed, wounded, and miſſing. Amongſt the firſt was Captain Thompſon. Tippoo had two officers of rank killed, and two taken priſoners. The army of the Carnatic, under General Harris, ſaid to amount to 22,000 in the beſt ſtate, entered the Myſore country on the 5th of March, took three hill-forts without oppoſition, were on the 10th at Ancull, and expected to arrive before Seringapatam by the 25th. Tippoo harraſſed the Britiſh army on the laſt day's march, but had been gallantly repulſed by the troops of the Nizam.

The volunteers at Calcutta amount to 2,669 men, of which the Britiſh number about 1,342

GREAT BRITAIN.

For ſeveral weeks paſt the greateſt exertions have been making to collect troops from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland for a ſecret expedition of the utmoſt importance. The troops in their various routes to the places of their deſtination on the coaſt, preſſed almoſt without diſtinction all the vehicles of conveyance which they found on the roads and places adjacent. The whole army to be aſſembled for this purpoſe is ſaid to conſiſt of 40,000 Britiſh, about the ſame number of Ruſſians and Swedes, 6,000 Heſſians, and 3,000 Wirtemberghers, amounting in the whole to 93,000 men. It is propoſed that the Ruſſians, Swedes, &c. are to meet the others at a place agreed upon in the Baltic.

The Britiſh forces carry with them a proclamation to the Batavians, of which the following are ſtated to be the leading features:

"That the Commander of the forces is inſtructed by his Britannic Majeſty, the ancient and good ally of the United Provinces, to make a public and explicit declaration of the ſentiments and intentions of his Majeſty, and of the auguſt ſovereign with whom he is allied, reſpecting the end and aim of this great work. He declares then, that he and his army come not as enemies but as friends to the Provinces of Holland; to reſtore them to their rights and ancient laws and cuſtoms, to reſcue their perſons and property—that it is the earneſt wiſh and deſire of his Britannic Majeſty, and that this great and ſalutary work may be brought about by the efforts of Dutchmen themſelves. But if any inhabitants of the United Provinces ſhould be found, after this proclamation iſſued by General Abercrombie, ſo hardy and incorrigible as to reſiſt and oppoſe the good offices of his Majeſty and his allies towards the reſtoration and reeſtabliſhment of the ancient government and religion, they will be conſidered as enemies to their country."

The firſt diviſion of theſe forces ſet ſail from the Downs and from Margate on the 13th of Auguſt.

It appears by diſpatches from Conſtantinople, dated the 4th of June, containing ſome letters from Sir Sydney Smith, that the celebrated General Buonaparte has been defeated before Acre, and compelled to raiſe the ſiege in ſome meaſure.

Sir Sydney, in a letter dated Tigre, St. John D'Acre Bay, May the 16th, to Rear-Admiral Blanket, commanding his Majeſty's ſhips in the Red Sea, ſtates that Buonaparte, finding his popularity and his reſources to diminiſh in Egypt, made an incurſion into Syria, in hopes of making himſelf maſter of the treaſure amaſſed by Gezar Pacha; and having taken Gaza and Jaffa, after a feeble reſiſtance, advanced to Acre, which he laid ſiege to on the 18th of March laſt. The Pacha having ſent Sir Sydney timely information of his approach, he haſtened to the bay, and arrived before the French army time enough to put the place in ſome ſtate of defence. He was enabled to furniſh Gezar Pacha with heavy guns and ammunition without diſmantling the ſhips, having the good for-

tune to intercept Buonaparte's battering train of artillery on board of his flotilla from Alexandria and Damietta; the whole of which to the number of eight ſail, while they were a great loſs to the French, afforded to the Engliſh the moſt effectual means of annoying them in their approaches.

The detail of the events of this moſt ſingular ſiege is very long. Suffice it to ſay, that the French and Engliſh had been within a ſtone's throw of each other for nearly two months. The French having very early made a lodgment on the crown of the glacis and mined the tower, and having tranſported cannon from Jaffa, and alſo effected a breach on the 14th day of the ſiege, they attempted to ſtorm the town and were repulſed; ſince which time they made no leſs than eleven deſperate attempts to carry the place by aſſault, in each of which they were unſucceſsful, and at length obliged to retire with the loſs of the flower of their army, and eight General Officers killed and wounded.

The army of Buonaparte, totally diſpirited and worn down by fatigue and diſeaſe, refuſed to mount the breach any more over the putrid bodies of their companions. They were therefore paraded on the 29th of May, and furniſhed with ſhoes and water gourds to enable them to croſs the deſert again; Sir Sydney was informed by his emiſſaries in the French camp, that Suez was mentioned there as the object of Buonaparte's ſpeculation. It was to announce this intention of Buonaparte to the Britiſh government in India, that Sir Sydney wrote to Admiral Blanket.

The following frigates and armed ſhips have been taken from the French ſince our laſt account.

Captain Henry Lidgbird of his Majeſty's ſhip Dædalus, on the 9th of February, in lat. 31 deg. 30 min. ſouth, long. 33. deg. 20 min. after a ſmart action captured La Prudente, a National frigate from the Iſle of France, manned with 297 men. La Prudente was one of thoſe frigates which had done ſo much injury to our trade in the Eaſt Indies for ſome time paſt. The Dædalus had only one ſeaman and one marine killed, and twelve wounded. La Prudente had twenty-ſeven men killed, and twenty-two wounded.

Captain Markham, of the Centaur, in the Mediterranean, captured three frigates on the 19th of June, with two ſmaller veſſels. The frigates were, La Junon, of 40 guns, and 500 men. La Courageux, 22 guns, 300 men. L'Alceſte, 36 guns 300 men. The other veſſels were, the one of 18 guns, and the other of 14, with 120 men each.

This ſquadron was commanded by Rear-Admiral Perré, thirty-three days from Jaffa, bound to Toulon.

His Majeſty's ſhip La Sibylle ſailed from Madraſs on the 19th of February, to cruize after the French frigate La Forte, and fell in with her on the 28th, when after an action of one hour and forty minutes, during which ſhe was totally diſmaſted, with very little comparative loſs to his Majeſty's ſhip, ſhe ſtruck. Capt. Davis, of Lord Mornington's ſtaff, who was a volunteer upon this occaſion, unfortunately fell early in the action, and Capt. Cooke of La Sybille was wounded (and it was feared mortally).

It appears by official diſpatches from Lord Keith, that he was with the Britiſh fleet off Ferrol on the 10th of Auguſt, and alſo, that on the 13th his Lordſhip had arrived off Uſhant. He had ſo nearly overtaken the combined fleets, that his Majeſty's ſhip the Impetueux, commanded by Sir Edward Pellew, which led the van of the Britiſh fleet, was in ſight of the rear of the enemy, when they entered Breſt. So cloſe was the purſuit that ſix hours more at ſea muſt have brought on a general action.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of Auguſt, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

BAGLEY, J. H. Ipſwich, grocer. (Mr. Luckett, Baſinghall-ſtreet).
Butterworth, J. Lane Head, Spotland, innkeeper. (Townſend, Staple's-inn).
Brooke, J. and M. Webſter, Merley, merchants. (Lumbert, Hatton-garden).
Brown, J. Stockport, cotton ſpinner. (Wilkinſon, Gray's-inn).
Ewer, J. Queen Anne-ſtreet, Eaſt, ſtay-maker. (Mr. Bolton, Great Rider-ſtreet, St. James's).
Goodrich, L. Leiceſter, boner. (Meſſrs. Whitſhaw and Taylor, Gray's-inn).
Geaves, R. Dartmouth, merchant. (Wilſon, Union ſtreet, Borough).
Hielet, J. Tallerton, coal and lime-merchant. (Mr. Lockwood, Earingwold).
Haworth, T. Hollings, carrier. (Wordſworth, Staple's-inn).
Jardine, A. Haverford-Weſt, ſhopkeeper. (Meſſrs. Jenkins and James, New-inn).
Jones, T. Exeter, builder. (Follett, Temple).
Kirkpatrick, G. Halifax, linen-draper. (Mr. Colthurſt, Bedford-row).
Kay, R. Manchester, hatter. (C. Clements, Liverpool).
Phillips, R. Camomile-ſtreet, victualler. (Mr. Twycroſs, Thavies'-inn).
Round, C. J. Wargrave, maltſter. (Meſſrs. Clevy and Blunt, Old Pay-office).
Stephenſon, A. Newcaſtle, ſhip-owner. (Mr. R. Wilſon, Lincoln's-inn).
Smith, R. Hedge Nook, drover. (Owen, Temple).

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abbott, T. Bath, builder, Auguſt 31.
Abner, R. Hinchley, hoſier, September 11.
Bowring, S. and S. Trift, Cheapſide, haberdaſhers, Oct. 5.
Banton, E. Lancaſter, merchant, Sept. 10.
Baker, R. Briſtol, carver, Sept. 13.
Brain, T. Lawrence-hill, builder, Sept. 16.
Burnet, J. Kingſton-upon-Hull, grocer, Sept. 11.
Chaytor, W. Market-ſtreet, ſcrivener, Oct. 5.
Chiſſold, W. Rufcombe, linen-draper, Aug. 21.
Cam, T. Rodborough, clothier, Sept. 4.
Coxheart, J. Hungerford, cabinet-maker, Aug. 28.
Champion, G. Briſtol, merchant, Sept. 12.
Dickſon, R. Cullum-ſtreet, merchant, Aug. 20.
Davies, F. Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, coal-merchant, Sept. 25.
Duffin, J. and E. Chipping-Norton, and F. Duffin, of Thame, linen-drapers, Aug. 31.
Evans, J. Portſmouth, vintner, Aug. 13.
Edge, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturers, Sept. 5.
Floud, R. and J. Shiles, Exeter, haberdaſher, Aug. 28.
Hartley, T. Lothbury, merchant, Aug. 22.
Hawkins, W. J. and T. Birmingham, button-makers, Aug. 19.
Hewett, T. Wakefield, linen-draper, Aug. 28.
Hobſon, G. Mearsbrook, miller, Sept. 3.
Haynes, T. Chipping-Norton, mercer, Aug. 30.
Harwood, J. Birmingham, braſs-founder, Aug. 28.
Hardwicke, S. Chipping Sodbury, banker, Sept. 2.
Hallows, J. Goldſmith-ſtreet, ribbon-weaver, Nov. 14.
Horne, S. Corſham, clothier, Sept. 14.
Jones, J. High Holborn, carver, Aug. 20.
Johnſon, T. and C. Newcaſtle, linen-drapers, Sept. 12.
Jenkins, G. Swanſea, tanner, Oct. 7.
Kinder, S. Kirkby in Aſhfield, maltſter, Aug. 19.
Lucas, W. N. St. Alban's, ſurgeon, Sept. 3.
Langdon, G. Long-Acre, coachmaker, Nov. 17.
Laverack, W. Kingſton-upon-Hull, coal-merchant, September 11.
Maſon, R. Sculford, dyer, Aug. 30.
Mellor, J. and G. Pratt, Leek, ſilk and twiſt manufacturers, Sept. 11.
Nabbs, J. Great Bolton, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 11.
Newland, P. New Alresford, leather-cutter, Aug. 31.
Oxley, F. Rotherham, fellmonger, Sept. 12.
Fiddon, J. Exeter, and J. Davilon, St. Thomas Apoſtle, cornfactors, Aug. 10.
Patterſon, T. Eaſt Grinſtead, innkeeper, Sept. 7.
———, G. Berwick, linen-draper, Aug. 30.
Partridge, A. and W. Iliff, Fred-ſtreet, carriers, Sept. 7.
Power, C. Birmingham, braſs-founder, Aug. 30.
Radford, W. Liverpool, mercer, Aug. 14.
Reeve, N. Leiceſter, grocer, Sept. 9.
Rainy, W. Lawrence-lane, warehouſe-man, Sept. 19.
Smith, G. and T. Witney, innholders, Aug. 20.
Shaw, C. and T. Southampton, bankers, Aug. 26.
Satterfield, J. Wirkſworth, tanner, Aug. 26.
Sutton, T. Aſhford, innkeeper, Sept. 6.
Sladen, W. Radcliffe-court, victualler, Sept. 3.
Spendlow, W. Spalding, draper, Sept. 14.
Squire, T. Mortlake, carpenter, Aug. 31.
Simpſon, W. Newark, mercer, Sept. 13.
Tyndale, W. R. and W. Judſon, Minchinhampton, clothiers, Aug. 21.
Turner, T. Penryn, merchant, Sept. 7.
Tovey, W. jun. Bridge-yard, Lambeth, grocer, Aug. 31.
Tite, J. Loughton, farmer, Aug. 28.
Wilkinſon, W. and T. Chapman, Jewry-ſtreet, cornfactors, Sept. 7.
Warner, W. Huzlemill, Painwick, clothier, Aug. 21.
Wooley, T. Dudley, fender-maker, Aug. 30.
White, W. Ardington, maltſter, Aug. 28.
Young, W. Ramſgate, vintner, Aug. 17.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] At St. Mary-le-bone, John Fraſer, eſq. of Norton-ſtreet, to Miſs Meredith, daughter of the Rev. J. Meredith, rector of Wilton.

At Lambeth, John Biddle, eſq. of Cuper's-bridge, to Miſs Mary Ann Smith of St. Alban's: and Stephen Smith, eſq. of St. Alban's, to Miſs Biddle of Cuper's-bridge.

Mr. George Ferne Bates of Upper Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Langſton, daughter of the late Sir Stephen Langſton, knt.

Mr. Henry Johnſon of the Eaſt India Houſe, to Miſs F. Kirkman of Hammerſmith.

James Hulme, eſq. of Brunſwick-ſquare, to Miſs Hunter, daughter of J. Hunter, eſq. of Queen's-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

At St. Mary-le-bone, J. R. Beſt, eſq. of the Iſland of Barbadoes, to Miſs De Vins, daughter of R. D. Vins, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. P. Cierlans of Boyle-ſtreet, Saville-row, to Miſs Bird.

At Paddington, Charles Madryle, eſq. to Miſs Cheere, daughter of C. Cheere, eſq.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Lieut. Supple, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miſs Caroline Fenwick.

Died.] In the 73d year of his age, at his houſe in Grafton-ſtreet, Piccadilly, the Right Honourable Richard Howe, Earl and Viſcount Howe of Langar, in Nottinghamſhire, Viſcount Howe and Baron Clenawley, in Ireland. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his brother George Auguſtus, the late Viſcount, July 5, 1758. In the year 1746, he was made Captain in the Royal Navy; in 1770, a Rear-Admiral; in 1775, a Vice-Admiral; in 1782, a full Admiral of the White; and in 1796, Admiral of the Fleet, and General of his Majeſty's Marine Forces. His Lordſhip was created an Earl for his eminent ſervices in the year 1794, and was inveſted with the Order of the Garter. His Lordſhip dying without male iſſue, his Iriſh honours deſcend to his brother Sir William Howe; the Engliſh Earldom and Viſcount become extinct: his daughters and their heirs male, claim the Engliſh Barony. This veteran of the Britiſh navy was the ſecond ſon of Lord Viſcount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, who was appointed Governor of Barbadoes in the year 1732, and the eldeſt daughter of Baron Kilmanſeck, in the Electoral ſervice of George the Iſt. He was born about the year 1725, and was only ten years of age when he loſt his father. He was, during ſome time, at Eton College, which he left at fourteen to enter on board the Severn, of 50 guns, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Legge, and which formed part of the ſquadron deſtined for the South Seas, under the command of Commodore Anſon. On its arrival off Terra d'El Fuego, it ſuffered the greateſt diſtreſs from a very long and violent tempeſt, in which the Severn, after being reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, was finally ſeparated from it; and having refitted at Rio Janeiro, returned to Europe. Mr. Howe next ſerved on board the Burford, which was one of the ſquadron detached in 1743 from Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle's fleet, under the command of Commodore Knowles, to attempt the town of La Guira, on the coaſt of Carraccas. The Burford ſuffered very much in this enterprize, and Captain Luſhington, who commanded her, having loſt his thigh by a chain-ſhot, died ſoon after. Mr. Howe was now appointed Acting Lieutenant by the Commodore, and in a ſhort time returned to England with his ſhip; but his commiſſion not being confirmed by the Admiralty, he returned to his patron

in the Weſt Indies, where he was made Lieutenant of a ſloop of war; and being employed to cut an Engliſh merchantman, which had been taken by a French privateer under the guns of the Dutch ſettlement of St. Euſtatia, and with the connivance of the Governor, out of that harbour, he executed the difficult and dangerous enterpriſe in ſuch a manner, as to produce the moſt ſanguine expectations of his future ſervices. In 1745, Lieutenant Howe was with Admiral Vernon in the Downs, but was in a ſhort time raiſed to the rank of Commander, in the Baltimore ſloop of war, which joined the ſquadron then cruizing on the coaſt of Scotland, under the command of Admiral Smith. During this cruize an action took place, in which Captain Howe gave a fine example of perſevering intrepidity. The Baltimore, in company with another armed veſſel, fell in with two French frigates of 30 guns, with troops and ammunition for the ſervice of the Pretender, which ſhe inſtantly attacked, by running between them. In the action which followed, Capt. Howe received a wound in his head, which at firſt appeared to be fatal. He, however, ſoon diſcovered ſigns of life, and when the neceſſary operation was performed, reſumed all his former activity, continued the action, if poſſible, with redoubled ſpirit, and obliged the French ſhips, with their prodigious ſuperiority in men and metal, to ſheer off, leaving the Baltimore, at the ſame time, in ſuch a ſhattered condition, as to be wholly diſqualified to purſue them. He was, in conſequence of this gallant ſervice, immediately made Poſt Captain, and on the 10th of April, 1746, was appointed to the Triton frigate, and ordered to Liſbon, where, in conſequence of Capt. Holbourne's bad ſtate of health, he was transferred to the Rippon, deſtined for the Coaſt of Guinea. But he ſoon quitted that ſtation to join his early patron Admiral Knowles in Jamaica, who appointed him firſt Captain of his ſhip of 80 guns; and at the concluſion of the war in 1748, he returned in her to England. In March 1750-51, Capt. Howe was appointed to the command of the Guinea ſtation, in La Gloire, of 44 guns; when, with his uſual ſpirit and activity, he checked the injurious proceedings of the Dutch Governor-General on the Coaſt, and adjuſted the difference between the Engliſh and Dutch ſettlements. At the cloſe of the year 1751, he was appointed to the Mary yacht, which was ſoon exchanged for the Dolphin frigate, in which he ſailed to the Streights, where he executed many difficult and important ſervices. Here he remained about three years; and ſoon after, on his return to England, he obtained the command of the Dunkirk of 60 guns, which was among the ſhips that were commiſſioned from an apprehenſion of a rupture with France. This ſhip was one of the fleet with which Admiral Boſcawen ſailed to obſtruct the paſſage of the French fleet into the Gulph of St. Lawrence, when Capt. Howe took the Alcide, a French ſhip of 64 guns, off the Coaſt of Newfoundland. A powerful fleet being prepared, in 1757, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, to make an attack upon the French coaſt, Captain Howe was appointed to the Magnanime, in which ſhip he battered the fort on the iſland of Aix till it ſurrendered. In 1758, he was appointed Commodore of a ſmall ſquadron, which ſailed to annoy the enemy on their coaſts. This he effected with his uſual ſucceſs at St. Malo, where an hundred ſail of ſhips and ſeveral magazines were deſtroyed; and the heavy gale blowing into ſhore, which rendered it impracticable for the troops to land, alone prevented the executing a ſimilar miſchief in the town and harbour of Cherbourg. On the 1ſt of July he returned to St. Helen's. This expedition was ſoon followed by another, when Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of York, was entruſted to the care of Commodore Howe, on board his ſhip the Eſſex. The fleet ſailed on the 1ſt of Auguſt 1758, and on the 6th came to an anchor in the Bay of Cherbourg; the town was taken, and the baſon deſtroyed. The Commodore, with his Royal Midſhipman on board, next ſailed to St. Malo, and as his inſtructions were to keep the coaſt of France in continual alarm, he very effectually obeyed them. The unſucceſsful affair of St. Cas followed. But never was courage, ſkill, or humanity, more powerfully or ſucceſsfully diſplayed than on this occaſion. He went in perſon in his barge, which was rowed through the thickeſt fire, to ſave the retreating ſoldiers; the reſt of the fleet, inſpired by his conduct, followed his example, and at leaſt ſeven hundred men were preſerved, by his exertions, from the fire of the enemy or the fury of the waves. In July, in the ſame year (1758), his elder brother, who was ſerving his country with equal ardour and heroiſm, in America, found an early grave. That brave and admirable officer was killed in a ſkirmiſh between the advanced guard of the French, and the troops commaded by General Abercrombie, in the expedition againſt Ticonderago. Commodore Howe then ſucceeded to the titles and property of his family. In the following year (1759), Lord Howe was employed in the Channel, on board his old ſhip the Magnanime; but no opportunity offered to diſtinguiſh himſelf till the month of November, when the French fleet, under Conflans, was defeated. When he was preſented to the King by Sir Edward Hawke on this occaſion, his Majeſty ſaid, "Your life, my Lord, has been one continued ſeries of ſervices to your country." In March 1760, he was appointed Colonel of the Chatham diviſion of marines; and in September following, he was ordered by Sir Edward Hawke to reduce the French fort on the iſle of Dumet, in order to ſave the expence of the tranſports employed to carry water for the uſe of the fleet. Lord Howe continued to ſerve, as occaſion required,

quired, in the Channel; and in the ſummer of 1762, he removed to the Princeſs Amelia, of 80 guns, having accepted the command as Captain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, now Rear-Admiral of the Blue, ſerving as ſecond in command under Sir Edward Hawke, in the Channel. On the 23d of Auguſt 1763, his Lordſhip was appointed to the Board of Admiralty, where he remained till Auguſt 1765: He was then made Treaſurer of the Navy; and in October 1770, was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. In March 1775, he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White; and was ſoon after choſen to repreſent the borough of Dartmouth in Parliament. In the month of December, in the ſame year, he was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue. It was on one of theſe promotions that Lord Hawke, then Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, roſe in the Houſe of Peers, and ſaid, "I adviſed his Majeſty to make the promotion. I have tried my Lord Howe on important occaſions; he never aſked me how he was to execute any ſervice, but always went and performed it." In 1778, France having become a party in the war, the French Admiral D'Eſtaing appeared, on the 11th of July, in ſight of the Britiſh fleet, at Sandy Hook, with a conſiderable force of line of battle ſhips, in complete equipment and condition. Moſt of the ſhips under Lord Howe had been long in ſervice, were not well manned, and were not line of battle ſhips of the preſent day. The French Admiral, however, remained ſeven days without making an attack, and by that time Lord Howe had diſpoſed his inferior force in ſuch a manner as to ſet him at defiance. On D'Eſtaing's leaving the Hook, Lord Howe heard of the critical ſituation of Rhode Iſland, and made every poſſible exertion to preſerve it. He afterwards acted chiefly on the defenſive. Such a conduct appears to have been required, from the ſtate of his fleet, and the particular ſituation of the Britiſh cauſe in America. He, however, contrived to baffle all the deſigns of the French Admiral; and may be ſaid, conſidering the diſadvantages with which he was ſurrounded, to have conducted and cloſed the campaign with honour. Lord Howe now reſigned the command to Admiral Byron; and on his return to England in October, immediately ſtruck his flag. In the courſe of this year, he had been advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the White, and ſhortly after, to the ſame rank in the Red ſquadron. On the change of Adminiſtration in the year 1782, Lord Howe was raiſed to the dignity of a Viſcount of Great Britain, having been previouſly advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. He was then appointed to command the fleet fitted out for the relief of Gibraltar; and he fulfilled the important objects of this expedition. That fortreſs was effectually relieved, the hoſtile fleet baffled, and dared in vain to battle; and different ſquadrons detached to their important deſtinations; while the ardent hopes of his country's foes were diſappointed. Peace was concluded ſhortly after Lord Howe's return from performing this important ſervice: and in January 1783, he was nominated Firſt Lord of the Admiralty. That office, in the ſucceeding April, he reſigned to Lord Keppel; but was re-appointed on the 30th of December in the ſame year. On the 24th of September 1787, he was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the White; and in July 1788, he finally quitted his ſtation at the Admiralty. In the following Auguſt he was created an Earl of Great Britain. On the commencement of the preſent war in 1793, Earl Howe accepted the command of the weſtern ſquadron, at the particular and perſonal requeſt of his Majeſty, and juſtified the choice which his Sovereign had made at ſuch a perilous and important moment. The glorious victory of the firſt of June ſoon followed; the fleet, which was one of the moſt powerful that France had ever equipped for ſea, was totally vanquiſhed, and ſeven ſhips of the enemy's line were in poſſeſſion of the conqueror. On the 26th of the ſame month, their Majeſties, with three of the Princeſſes, arrived at Portſmouth, and proceeded the next morning in barges to viſit Lord Howe's ſhip, the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead. His Majeſty held a Naval Levee on board, and preſented the victorious Admiral with a ſword, enriched with diamonds and a gold chain, with the naval medal ſuſpended from it. The thanks of both houſes of parliament, the freedom of the city of London, and the univerſal acclamations of the nation followed the acknowledgements of the ſovereign. In the courſe of the following year, he was appointed General of Marines, on the death of Admiral Forbes; and finally reſigned the command of the weſtern ſquadron in April 1797. On the 2d of June in the ſame year, he was inveſted with the inſignia of the garter. The laſt public act of a life employed againſt the foreign enemies of his country, was exerted to compoſe its internal diſſentions. It was the lot of Earl Howe to contribute to the reſtoration of the fleet, which he had conducted to glory on the ſea, to loyalty in the harbour. His experience ſuggeſted the meaſures to be purſued by government on the alarming mutinies, which in 1797 diſtreſſed and terrified the nation; while his perſonal exertions powerfully promoted the diſperſion of that ſpirit, which had, for a time, changed the very nature of Britiſh ſeamen, and greatly helped to recall them to their former career of duty and obedience. In the year 1758, his Lordſhip married Mary, daughter of Chiverton Hartop, eſq. of Welby, in the county of Leiceſter. His iſſue by this Lady, is Lady Sophia Charlotte, married to the Hon. Pen Aſhton Curzon, eldeſt ſon of Lord Curzon, who is lately dead; Lady Mary Indiana, and Lady Louiſa Catharine, married to the preſent Earl of Altamont, of Ireland.

At

At Hamilton-Palace, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. His Grace was ſon to James Duke of Hamilton by Elizabeth, late Ducheſs of Argyle; was born 1756, and ſucceeded his brother in 1769. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Burrel, eſq. and ſiſter to the preſent Lord Gwydir. Lord Archibald Hamilton, his uncle, ſucceeds to the title and eſtates. His Grace was Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkſhire, and Keeper of the Palaces of Holyroodhouſe and Linlithgow.

On Sunday, the 11th of Auguſt, at his apartments at Pimlico, in the 40th year of his age, Captain William Skinner, of the marines, a gentleman well known in the literary circles of London, Paris and Rome, and whoſe active pen has for ſeveral years intereſted the public in a great variety of literary compoſitions. He jocoſely prided himſelf in being "*a man of Kent*;" but having entered when a youth into the marine ſervice he has reſided a very ſmall portion of his life in his native county. During the American war he was in active ſervice on the coaſt of North America and alſo in the Weſt Indies, and having been captured by one of the enemy's cruizers he ſuffered a vigorous impriſonment at Rutland in New England. His fatigue and expoſure to variety of climate during this war brought on the nervous debility, which continued through the remainder of his life, and which at length unhappily occaſioned his premature death. After the peace of 1783, he reſided a conſiderable time at Paris, and having reſented ſome indecorous behaviour, he ſuffered the conſequence of a *lettre de cachet*, which was obtained by the influence of the very perſon from whom he had demanded ſatisfaction. Having ſeen and felt the tyranny of the ancient *regime*, he warmly participated in the general feeling on the deſtruction of the Baſtile, and naturally aſſociating with many of the leaders of the patriotic party he became an object of the notice of the Britiſh ambaſſador, and of the watchful ſuſpicion of the Britiſh adminiſtration. Conceiving, however, that he did not overſtep the bounds of prudence as long as his own government took no oſtenſible part againſt the Revolution, he continued in Paris, and without reſerve aſſociated with Manuel, Valadi, Anacharſis Clootz, and other leading patriots; became a member of the Jacobin Club, and on the day of the Grand Federation rather indiſcreetly marched in the famous mock proceſſion of the Orator of the Human Race, as a repreſentative of the Britiſh nation! Reſpecting the popular follies of thoſe days he has ſince declared himſelf aſhamed of the part he was induced to take, he was hurried away at the time by the ſublime and eternal principles of the firſt revolution, but he has ſince been among the foremoſt to expreſs his deteſtation and horror at the tragical conſequences which have ariſen from a deſertion of thoſe firſt principles, and from the inſincerity of Louis XVI, and the league againſt the republic. He left France on the proſpect of hoſtilities with his own country, and would gladly have obeyed the call of duty and honour, by entering into active ſervice on board of the Britiſh fleet. He ſoon found, however, by his being paſſed over in ſubſequent promotions that he had incurred the diſpleaſure of his majeſty's miniſters; and although ſuch a feeling on their part was what he muſt have expected, yet he was viſibly chagrined, and after various unſucceſsful attempts to regain the confidence of the admiralty, he abandoned himſelf to the moſt bitter feeling on the injury which he had done himſelf in his profeſſion. He has ſince, in a great meaſure, devoted himſelf to literature, chiefly as a tranſlator from the French, a taſk for which he was eminently qualified; as a writer of eſſays, and of papers of wit and humour for the newſpapers, and as the occaſional editor of ſome of them. The readers of the Monthly Magazine have been occaſionally indebted to his labours, particularly in the French anecdotes *, in ſome original articles relative to the ruins of Herculaneum, on the Philological Reſearches of M. le Brigant, on the Fine Arts, &c. &c. As his literary labours were various and conſiderable, ſo they were proportionably lucrative, and latterly his income from this ſource could not have been much ſhort of 300l. per annum, independantly of his half-pay as a captain of marines. The preſſure of literary buſineſs and a fear that he might be ſtruck off the half-pay liſt, at length, however, increaſed his nervous irritability and depreſſion, in ſo violent a degree, as to alarm the moſt intimate of his friends, one of whom perſuaded him, a few weeks ſince, as a remedy, to accompany him in an excurſion into the country. He returned to London on the day which preceded his death, and in the evening ſuperintended the publication of a reſpectable newſpaper, of which he was the editor. About eleven he returned to his lodgings, and having ſat up the whole night, at ſeven in the morning he diſcharged a piſtol through his head! The Coroner's Inqueſt were fully juſtified in their verdict of inſanity, as it was obvious that he had for ſome time laboured under an hypochondriacal affection. Of the cultivated underſtanding, goodneſs of heart, uprightneſs of conduct, and gentlemanly demeanour of this lamented and unfortunate man, it is impoſſible to ſpeak or conceive too highly. His virtues and talents will long live in the memory of his numerous friends; and his untimely and melancholy fate will remain an impreſſive proof how little even the beſt and wiſeſt of us are at all times in our own power.

Suddenly, William Champion, eſq. Joint Sheriff of the city of London, and lately elected Alderman of Billingſgate Ward.

* Among theſe the articles of Valadi and Manuel are eſteemed his happieſt compoſitions.

At

At Oſborn's Hotel in the Adelphi, C. Barber, eſq. lately a free-merchant at Calcutta. This gentleman had realiſed in India a fortune of more than 200,000l.: he arrived in the laſt fleet, and had been at the hotel only one week. Upon his death bed, he declared, he did not know that he had any relation, and that it was out of his power to name an heir to his great wealth!

In Fleet-ſtreet, Mrs. Knapp, wife of Mr. Knapp.

In the 49th year of his age, Mr. Benjamin Thomas Pouncy, Engraver; a man of the firſt eminence in his profeſſion. He was the brother-in-law, and moſt diſtinguiſhed of the diſciples of Woollett, with whoſe vigour and richneſs of ſtyle he has happily united the freedom and ſimplicity of Vivares, "and with a maſter's hand and poet's fire," has blended both with his own view of nature. His works, of which the principal are after Wilſon, Farington, and Hearne, will always be admired wherever legitimate art, and true taſte, are not obſcured by falſe glitter ſo much the faſhion of the day; and the hoſpitality of his manners, the liberality of his ſentiments, and the goodneſs of his heart, will long be remembered with regret by thoſe who had the happineſs of being intimately known to him.

In Edgware-road, the Rev. Dr. Brupſton.

In Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, William Burt Corlett, eſq.

At Addiſcombe, near Croydon, Mrs. Brickwood, wife of John Brickwood, eſq.

At Paddington, aged 27, Mrs. Porter, wife of Stephen Porter, eſq. of the Middle-Temple.

At Tottenham, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Reeves, colourman, of Holborn-bridge.

In Ely-place, Francis Hancrott, eſq. deputy treaſurer of the Ordnance.

In Curzon-ſtreet, May Fair, Joſeph Spilſbury, eſq. late of the Cuſtom-Houſe.

At New Croſs, aged 25, Miſs Warner, daughter of Iſaac Warner, eſq.

At Fulham, aged 72, Mrs. Heptinſall.

In Park-lane, Mr. Luke Davy, of Langford, Norfolk.

In Stratton-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Mrs. Price, wife of Joſeph Price, eſq.

In Boſwell-court, Mrs. Durnford, wife of C. Durnford, eſq.

At Kenſington Gravel-pits, Mrs. Lehcup, wife of Peter Lehcup, eſq.

In Holborn, Mr. S. Strode.

In Dean-ſtreet, Soho, aged 85, W. Tod, eſq.

In Lincoln's-Inn, Mrs. Croſs, wife of P. B. Croſs, eſq.

In Serle-ſtreet, Capt. C. Price of the Navy.

IRELAND.

Died.] Suddenly, Sir Peter Nugent, bart. of Donore, in the county of Weſtmeath, Ireland, greatly lamented by his diſconſolate family and numerous friends, to whom his virtues ſo juſtly endeared him as a ſon, brother, huſband, and friend. His benevolence, generoſity and charity were unbounded. Sir Peter was born Sept 29, 1746. On the 30th of May, 1785, he married Mary, the eldeſt daughter of Sir James Hodges, relict of William Rogers, eſq. He ſucceeded his brother, Sir James Nugent, in his title and eſtates in April 1794. The title is extinct.

At Dublin, on the 20th June, Dr. Murray, provoſt of Trinity College.—This gentleman was the father of the Univerſity over which he preſided, as well by length of ſtanding, as by the office which he held. It is now upwards of half a century ſince he became a fellow, and within that period he witneſſed ſeveral complete ſucceſſions of new members in the corporation; by all of them he was beloved and venerated. Love of ſeclufion, and a devoted attachment to literature, muſt have been his motives for continuing ſo long an academic life: for, by the conſtitution of the Dublin college, ſcarcely a year paſſes in which ſome one of its fellows may not go out on a college living; of courſe he muſt many times have rejected what, to others, would have been an alluring opportunity of emerging from the torpitude and ſtrictneſs of college regimen, into a free enjoyment of the world in eaſe and affluence; for the livings in which the college of Dublin provides for its retiring members are rich, none of them leſs than five or ſix hundred pounds per annum, and many of them producing eleven or twelve hundred. Dr. Murray was not, like moſt of the other fellows of the Dublin Univerſity, prompted by love to interpret the fellows' oath in ſuch a manner as to permit at once the keeping of a wife and a fellowſhip. He not only remained in that ſtate of celibacy which ſo well correſponds with the duties of a college tutor, but, if one may ſafely judge of the progreſs of paſſion from extrinſic circumſtances, never even in idea violated the laws of the ſtricteſt chaſtity.—His plan of life, indeed, almoſt precluded temptation. He ſcarcely ever ventured into the company of any but his near college friends, and even in their ſociety very rarely indulged. His time was always fully occupied either by duty or ſtudy. He acted with the regularity of mechaniſm; and if the doctor poſſeſſed ſuch a power as *fancy*, not a moment was left for the imagination to revel in. Dr. Murray, prior to his elevation to the provoſtſhip, was for many years mathematical lecturer; and in the diſcharge of the duty of that office diſplayed ſingular ſkill in the very difficult art of teaching.—There was a ſimplicity, preciſion and clearneſs in his method which conveyed his ideas even on the abſtract and difficult ſcience of analytics (for it is to that branch the mathematical lecturer in the Univerſity of Dublin is chiefly confined) with the greateſt eaſe and accuracy, while the comprehenſive and maſterly view which he exhibited of

of every part of the ſcience which he treated, proved him to poſſeſs an underſtanding of the moſt vigorous character. It was a diſtinguiſhing feature of the doctor as a lecturer, that he conſidered every thing in ſcience as of equal value; he would treat as of the ſame moment in a demonſtration, the moſt obvious and eaſy ſtep, and the moſt abſtruſe and difficult; and would take equal pains to direct a pupil how to draw a line, or copy a diagram, as to guide him through a proof the moſt difficult and prolix. It is now ſeveral years ſince Dr. Murray compiled the epitome of logic which bears his name, and which is the firſt book put into the hands of the ſtudents in the Univerſity of Dublin. It bears the ſtrongeſt marks of being the production of ſuch a mind as his; it diſplays the cleareſt, moſt abſtracting, and ſtrong underſtanding, and at the ſame time that it wears the appearance of being a collection of the moſt ſimple elements, ſcarcely contains a propoſition that is not pregnant with profound learning. Though Dr. Murray was for ſo many years a ſenior fellow of an Univerſity, which has been reckoned, perhaps not untruly, one of the moſt wealthy in Europe, and of which the ſenior fellows are eſtimated to poſſeſs above 800l. per annum, and though he lived during the whole of that time with great frugality, having no family and keeping but two ſervants, yet he ſaved no money. It is believed, indeed it is known, that he has caſt his bread upon the waters; his charity has been neither oſtentatious nor ſplendid, but it has been extenſive and uſeful; much of it has had for its objects thoſe who were connected with him by blood; but much alſo has been diſperſed among thoſe who had no claim to his bounty but that which misfortune and poverty had given them. It is among the merits of Lord Fitzwilliam's adminiſtration, as Viceroy of Ireland, that he appointed this ſingularly learned and virtuous old man to the provoſtſhip of the Univerſity. By doing ſo, he has reſtored to that ſeminary the bleſſings of peace and concord to which it had for ſome years been a ſtranger. The late provoſt, Mr. Hutchinſon, had been what the academicians call an *extern*; he had not been bred in the college over which he was appointed to preſide. This had been conſidered by the Fellows, as an injury as well as an inſult to the body, out of which they contended an head for the Univerſity ſhould always be appointed. Hence the Fellows and the Provoſt were almoſt perpetually in a ſtate of hoſtility. Under Dr. Murray there exiſted the moſt perfect concord between the head and the members, and all ſeemed to purſue ſincerely that which ſhould be the aim of all, the good government of the college, and the improvement of the ſtudents in morals and learning.—If any inconvenience aroſe from the appointment of Dr. Murray to the high office he held, it reſulted from his being too little an active man of the world, by which he was the leſs able to counteract and reſtrain the agitating and domineering ſpirit which will ſometimes ſhew itſelf in eccleſiaſtical as well as other corporations. On the Sunday preceding his death he had complained of a ſhivering, but in no alarming degree, and his phyſician only directed him not to go abroad according to his cuſtom on that or the next day. His ſhivering abated on the Sunday, and he conſidered himſelf, during the following day, as in his ordinary ſtate of health. On the morning of Tueſday, however, at about two o'clock, he was ſeized with a violent ſpaſmodic affection in his ſtomach; he was ſcarcely able to direct his ſervant to go for Dr. Hall, one of the very few unmarried fellows who therefore reſide in college. Dr. Hall immediately attended him, and found him in a very alarming ſtate indeed. He ſent for other aſſiſtance, but before any arrived the Provoſt expired in his arms. No man was perhaps ever more ſincerely regretted by thoſe over whom he was placed than Dr. Murray. In the Univerſity he was looked up to with a degree of reſpect and affection, which it is not eaſy to conceive; nor was there probably a ſingle individual within the walls, who did not feel ſorrow at his death, however likely it might be that his own intereſt would be forwarded by the event*. Dr. Murray died at the age of 73. He had been forty-nine years a fellow of college, and four years provoſt. On Saturday morning he was interred in the new College-chapel. The fellows and ſcholars attended his funeral with ſcarfs and hatbands; the ſtudents without any peculiar dreſs. A Latin oration was delivered on the occaſion by Dr. Hall, one of the moſt intimate friends of the deceaſed, and the funeral ſervice and anthem were performed in a very ſolemn and affecting manner. Dr. Murray, it is very remarkable, left no will, nor did he indeed leave much property. Though he had been for four years provoſt, at an income of nearly 3000l. per annum; and for a great number of years a ſenior fellow, at an income which muſt have exceeded his expences by full 500l. per annum; he yet was not at his death poſſeſſed of property of any kind to the amount of 4000l.; the ſurplus of his income having been annually diſtributed in private charity, or beſtowed in donations to a number of dependent relatives. What property he did die poſſeſſed of goes to his brother Dr. Murray, the incumbent of a conſiderable church living in the North of Ireland. His library is conſidered as the moſt valuable part of his aſſets. It is a large collection of the beſt authors in every ſcience, and beſides ſcholaſtic books, contains a moſt perfect collection of the beſt voyages, travels, books of geography, charts, &c. &c. He is ſucceeded as provoſt by Dr. Kearney, the late vice-provoſt.

* When one of the Fellows is raiſed to a Provoſtſhip, the others are advanced one ſtep in ſeniority, a vacancy of courſe there follows.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Twenty-two journeymen ſhoemakers of Newcaſtle, were convicted of a conſpiracy againſt their maſters to raiſe their wages, at the laſt aſſizes. They were ordered to find ſecurity for their future good behaviour.

The execution of Mary Nicholſon, for poiſoning her miſtreſs, took place purſuant to her ſentence, at Durham. The poor creature ſuffered the moſt excruciating torments, for very ſoon after her ſuſpenſion, the rope broke, and upwards of an hour elapſed before another was procured. In the interim ſhe recovered her faculties, and converſed with her relatives, when ſhe was again launched into eternity amidſt the ſhrieks and cries of the ſpectators.

The Duke of Northumberland is ſaid to contribute 7000l. per annum as his quota of the Income Tax.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Joſeph Snowball, wharfinger, to Mrs. Embleton of Newcaſtle. Mr. Thomas Peck, of York, to Miſs Cockburn, of Newcaſtle. Thomas Wade, eſq. of Fatfield, to Miſs Reynolds. John Ware, eſq. of Shirkbenbeek, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Cooper Wilſon, daughter of the late Rev. T. Wilſon.

At Ryton, Mr. F. Laidman, of North Shields, butcher, to Miſs Clarke of Ryton.

At Hexham, Mr. William Robſon, of Erring-Bridge-End, farmer, to Miſs Wilkinſon, of Colwell.

At Boldon, near Newcaſtle, Mr. C. Sheraton of Newton Bewley, near Stockton, to Miſs Cole of Eaſt Boldon near Sunderland.

At Lancheſter, Thomas White, jun. eſq. of Woodlands, to Miſs Surtees of Ford.

At Wycliffe, near Barnard-Caſtle, Mr. Collier, to Miſs Allen.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. William Bailey, formerly of the Star and Garter inn, North Shields. Mr. Robert Elliot, agent to Mr. Alderman Blacket. Major General Lord Viſcount Fielding. Aged 65, Mrs. Belleny, wife of Mr. B. Baker. Mrs. Ridley, relict of the late Mr. Ridley. Mr. Thomas M'Millan. Aged 61. Mr. Thomas Gaull, wine-merchant.

At Hexham, at an advanced age, Mr. Geo. Oxley, gardener.

At North Shields, Mr. Joſeph Wilkinſon, of the Star and Garter inn.

At Coxlodge, near Newcaſtle, Miſs Bulman, daughter of Mr. W. Bulman.

At Durham, aged 21, Mr. John Thompſon, jun. cabinet-maker. Mr. Hoult, of the Red Lion inn. Mr. Robert Punſhen, late of the Queen's Head inn.

At Lancheſter, aged 80, Mr. C. Ward; he had amaſſed a large fortune by extreme parſimony.

At Krammerſton-Hill-Head, W. Sinclair, eſq. writer to the ſignet.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Thompſon.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. M. Chriſtopher.

At Stockton, Mrs. Seymour. Mr. R. Lumley.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A plan is in agitation for removing the walls of Carliſle, with a view to add to the healthineſs of that city.

An inmate of the poor-houſe at Whitehaven has invented a machine for ſpinning cotton into cords, by which one perſon can do the work of four.

The Corporation of Carliſle have purchaſed a large property in Fiſher-ſtreet, upon which they intend to build a commodious market-houſe.

The Dean and Chapter of Carliſle have directed Avery to build a ſuperb and complete organ for the cathedral.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. C. Pearſon, to Miſs Jane Gaty. Mr. Joſeph Richardſon, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Dall. Mr. James Taggart, to Miſs M. Jackſon. Mr. B. Robinſon, to Miſs M. Kirkbride.

At Workington Mr. Aſkew, attorney, to Miſs Weſtray, daughter of the late Captain Weſtray, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. W. Coulthard. Mr. T. Hodgſon. Aged 19, Miſs E. Slack. Miſs Waugh. Mrs. A. Holiday, widow of the late Mr. C. Holiday. Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. J. M. Wright, cabinet-maker.

At Keſwick, Mr. R. Ellwood, ſerjeant-major in the Weſtmoreland militia.

At Sandwith, near Whitehaven, aged 56, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. W Smith.

At Workington, aged 40, Mr. W. Eckford, bookſeller.

At Whitehaven, aged 73, Mrs. Aſbridge, widow of the late Mr. Aſbridge, inn-keeper.

At Waver-Bank, aged 68, Mr. Jacob Stamper.

At Calderbridge, aged 40, the Rev. Mr. Hall, curate of Ponſonby.

At Egremont, Mr. J. Barras, ſtone-cutter.

YORKSHIRE.

The woollen-manufactory of Meſſrs. Wormald and Co. at Leeds has been burnt.

Twelve rein-deer from Lapland were lately landed at Hull, intended for the Duke of Norfolk.

An Agricultural Society is propoſed to be eſtabliſhed at Thriſk. Theſe uſeful inſtitutions are rapidly ſpreading through the country, and producing the moſt beneficial effects in the practice of agriculture.

Mr. W. Tunſtall, of Nidd, announces that the expence of threſhing wheat by his portable threſhing machine is no more than two-pence per buſhel, and that the ſaving is one buſhel in ten.

On Tueſday the 23d ult. a violent ſtorm of lightning and thunder did great damage in the city of York and throughout the Weſt Riding. It extended to Carliſle, &c.

The late Mrs. Abercrombie left 250l. among five of the excellent charities that do honour to the city of York.

A petition has been preſented from the Merchants and Ship Owners of Hull to the Privy Council, againſt the propoſed plan of employing Neutral Ships to import the produce of Ruſſia. They aſſert that the ſhips now employed, with the 18,000 tons on the Greenland trade, are ſufficient for the purpoſe, and that the employment of neutral veſſels would be highly prejudicial to the ſhipping intereſt and to that nurſery of Britiſh ſeamen the Baltic trade.

The Magiſtrates of Sheffield have been exerting themſelves like thoſe of Birmingham, to prevent the practice of tippling on Sundays.

Married.] At York, Mr. James Kitching, glove-manufacturer, to Miſs Johnſon. Capt. Hill, of Scarborough, to Miſs M. White of York. Mr. Wilſon, ſurgeon in 13th light dragoons, to Miſs Fox, of York. Mr. Richardſon, to Miſs Dodſworth.

At Halifax, Mr. Edward Rigby, of Manchester, to Miſs M. Lord, of Halifax.

At Leeds, the Rev. James Milton, of Fewſton, to Miſs J. Garforth of the former place. Mr. John Kemplay, to Miſs M. Finney.

At Batley, Mr. John Rhodes of Gemerſall, to Miſs Oldroyd of Batley.

At Badeworth, Mr. W. Hepworth of Bramwith, to Miſs Maſon, of Rogerthorpe near Wentbridge.

At Stagwood Hill, near Holmfrith, Mr. Johnſon, of Barnſley, ſurgeon, to Miſs L. Newton of the former place.

At Keighley, Mr. G. Greenwood, of Hull, merchant, to Miſs S. Clapham, of Tittley near Keighley.

At Whitkirk, Mr. Thomas Gill of Leeds, to Mrs. Markham of Hatton, near the former place.

At Wakefield, Mr. Timothy Crowther of Little Gemerſall, merchant, to Miſs Brocke of the former place.

At Griſely, John Grimſton, eſq. of Neſwick, to Miſs C. Dixon, daughter of the late J Dixon, eſq. of Gledhow.

At Rippon, Mr. Thomas Drake, to Miſs Sequeira.

Died.] At York, aged 69, Mrs. Ridſdale, wife of Mr. Ridſdale. Mr. G. Elliott, bricklayer; he was killed by the falling of a wall which he was repairing. Aged 49, Mr. John Clark. Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. Cartwright of the Robin Hood inn. Mr. Duncanſon. Aged 75, Mr. A. Glaſs, formerly a ſilverſmith at London.

At Leeds, Mrs. Elam, relict of the late Mr. John Elam. Aged 22, Miſs F. Kendall. Mr. C. Hopwood. Mr. J. Floyd, ſurgeon. Mr. Denton, liquor-merchant.

At Hull, aged 93, Mrs. Travis, a maiden lady. Aged 74, Mrs. S. Thorley.

At Balby, near Doncaſter, Mr. Atkin, tanner.

At Scholes, near Leeds, ſuddenly, Richard Brooke, eſq. lieutenant colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards.

At Knareſborough, aged 49, Mr. Thomas Wilks, brewer.

At Morley, near Leeds, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, in the 80th year of his age. He was the oldeſt member of the Preſbyterian claſs of miniſters in the Weſt-Riding; and until incapacitated for active uſefulneſs by a paralytic attack in the year 1794, one of the moſt popular and generally acceptable preachers in that connexion. As a man, and as a chriſtian, his conduct throughout life was highly honourable and exemplary. In his earlier years he was ſettled at Henllan, in Carmarthenſhire; but from the year 1763, at Morley. The chapel in which he officiated is a very ancient fabric, and was formerly the mother church of the pariſh of Batley. In the year 1650, a leaſe of it, together with the parſonage houſe, and an adjoining glebe, was granted for 500 years, by the Earl of Suſſex, the impropriator to a number of feoffees; who, at leaſt, ſince the revolution, appear to have been diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church, and to have maintained the diſſenting forms of worſhip. The preſent miniſter, the Rev. Mr. Lucas, has, under his care, the Common Prayer Book uſed in that chapel in the reigns of Charles II, and James II, with this inſcription on the inſide of the cover, "Morley town book common prayer."

At Kirby Wharfe, near Tadcaſter, the Rev. T. Radley, vicar of that place.

At Horbury, near Wakefield, Miſs Rayner, daughter of Mr. W. Rayner, merchant.

At Otley, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Ritchie, woollen-draper.

At Jumpels, near Halifax, aged 77, Mr. Ramſden.

At Fareholm, aged 68, G. Meeke, eſq.

At Stanningly, near Leeds, Mr. Joſeph Varley.

LANCASHIRE.

Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette contains melancholy details of the miſchief done near Manchester by the floods.

A general annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, was held at the Bridgewater's-arms, in Manchester, on Monday the 5th of Auguſt, when the following premiums were adjudged:

To William Richardſon, of Lilly Hill, for having the paſture land of his farm laid down, drained, fenced and improved in the completeſt manner—a ſilver cup, value ſeven guineas.

To John Haſlam, of Turton, for floating ſix acres of land—a ſilver cup, value ſeven guineas.

To Michael Norton, of Pendleton, for raiſing the greateſt quantity of good compoſt, and therewith covering twenty-two ſtatute acres of land—a ſilver cup, value five guineas.

To John Kerſhaw, of Turton, for draining thirty-eight acres of land with ſtone—a ſilver cup, value ſeven guineas.

Mr.

Mr. Phillips, farmer, of Eccles, near Manchester, has been presented, by his landlord, with a superb silver cup, value ten guineas, with this inscription: "The gift of Richard Willis, esq. to John Phillips, of Eccles, for the excellent management and condition of his farm at the expiration of eleven years, without any lease."

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. C. Sherson, ironmonger, to Miss Herdman. Mr. Thomas Green, of Manchester, to Miss Longshaw. Mr. J. Gore, to Miss Shaw.

At Liverpool, the Rev. T. Bold, to Miss Rutson. Mr. John Coward, of Nebthwaite, near Ulverstone, to Miss M. Trout of the former place. Mr. Robinson, to Miss Horrocks. Mr. J. R. Dawnie, to Miss Smith. Capt. E. Clark, to Miss Rogerson. Mr. J. Barmer, to Miss Higham, of Marlborough. Mr. T. Hartley, to Miss J. Redhead. Mr. W. Prescot, to Miss M. Carson. Mr. John Upton, of Shrewsbury, to Miss C. Goulbourn, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, Mr. John Wilkinson, to Miss A. Longbottom. Capt. A. Thomson, of Liverpool, to Miss Thomson, daughter of Mr. Thomson, stationer, of Manchester. Mr. W. Ogden, to Miss E. Hardcastle. Mr. J. Morris, hat-manufacturer, to Miss E. Mellor, of Witley Grove. James Edge, esq. to Miss Jevon, daughter and coheiress of the late A. Jevon. esq. of Tipton Hall, Stafford. Mr. J. W. Austin, to Miss C. Heywood. J. W. Lubbock, esq. of London, to Miss M. Entwisle, daughter of J. Entwisle, esq, of Rusholme. Mr. W. Slack, to Mrs. Butterworth. Mr. J. Lignum, to Mrs. Nelson. Mr. J. Radford, of Salford, to Miss E. Taylor. Mr. John Albiston, to Miss A. Withington, daughter of Mr. P. Withington, of Hulme. Mr. John Geary, woollen-draper, to Miss M. Thompson. Mr. J. Wood, to Miss A. Higgins

At Salford, the Rev. W. Salmon, rector of Sandbach, to Miss Barrow, daughter of the late Mr. Barrow, of Salford.

At Ormskirk, Mr. J. Robinson, woollen-draper, to Miss Astley.

At Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, attorney, to Miss E. Haworth.

At Rochdale, Mr. John Orford, of Heywood, to Miss E. Holt, daughter of Mr. R. Holt, of Chamber-house.

At Arrad-font, near Ulverstone, Mr. J. Gore, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Shaw.

At Poulten, Mr. R. Yates, of Blackburn, to Miss Hull, of Poulton.

At Paddiham, Mr. W Chippindale, of Blackburn, cotton-merchant, to Miss Isherwood.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. G. Watson, dyer. Miss Hatfield. Mr. P. Fearnhead. Mr. M. Wilkinson. Mr. P. Clare, a quaker, he was well known as an excellent mechanic. Miss M. M. Mather, daughter of the late Mr. R. Mather; she was confined to her bed more than ten years; and sustained the affliction with uncommon fortitude.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Wardle, wife of Mr. Wardle, surgeon. Mr. C. Focke, merchant. Miss C. Hodson. Mrs. Dawson, relict of the late Dr. Dawson. Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Capt. T. Ward. Aged 21, Miss J. Watson, daughter of the late Mr. R. Watson. In the workhouse, aged 105, Mary Jones. Miss F. Dawson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dawson, of the Mount. Mrs. Cass, wife of Mr W. Cass. Aged 36, Capt. James Bachope. Rev. S. Medley, nearly 30 years minister of the Baptists Congregation. Mr. N. Thornborough. Aged 87, Mr. R. Green, brazier. William Bowden, he belonged to a Norwich-flat; falling over board in the King and Queen's Dock, he caught hold of the gunwale of the vessel, where he hung for some time, till unfortunately a brig coming in, he was instantly crushed to death: the poor man has left a wife and seven children.

At Blackburn, aged 81, Mrs. Lancaster.

At Newton, Rev. J. Garton, many years curate of that place

At Prescot, Mr. R. Molyneaux, lieutenant in the Prescot volunteers.

At Rochdale, Miss M. Holt, daughter of Mr. Holt, attorney.

At Chowbent, aged 64, Mr. James Collier, formerly nail-manufacturer.

At Salford, Mr. A. Greenwood.

At Farnworth, Miss Moss, daughter of the late Rev. T. Moss.

At Preston, Mr. Wrenshall.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Lieutenant Baynham, of the 4th regiment of dragoons, to Miss M. E. Hostage, daughter of the late Mr. Hostage, Proctor.

At Malpas, Mr. Thomas Poyser, of Great Queen-street, London, to Miss Large of the former place.

Died.] At Chester, the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. Mr. William Hale, formerly butcher. Thomas Walker, a blind man, he was found drowned in the river near Dee Mills, and it is supposed he was intoxicated.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Birch.

At Offerton, near Stockport, Mr. Samuel Orme.

At Neston, Mrs. Woods, wife of Mr. Woods, attorney at law.

At Moor, Miss E. Caldwell, aged 20.

At Poulton-cum-Seacombe, the Lady of Admiral Smith.

At Belgrave-bridge, near Chester, John Phœnix, of Chester, was found dead, it is supposed he fell from his cart, and the wheel going over him occasioned his death.

At Pointon, Mr. M. Pickford, London carrier.

DERBYSHIRE.

Mr. Carrington, apothecary at Bakewell, lately gave an emetic to a young lady, who came to Buxton, for the benefit of her health, by which she threw off her stomach a live

newt three inches and a quarter in length, which Mr. C. ſtill preſerves in his ſhop.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Edward Hopkinſon, currier of Cheſterfield, to Miſs E. Buxton of the former place.

At Hatherſage, Mr. J. White, merchant, to Miſs M. Furneſs, daughter of Mr. B. Furneſs, button-manufacturer.

At Aſton-upon-Trent, Mr. Flack to Miſs Soreſby, both of Cavendiſh bridge.

At Tibſhell, Mr. Thomas Burton, to Mrs. Hodgkinſon.

At Mickleover, the Rev. John Ward, to Mrs. Waring.

At Aſhborne, Mr. Samuel Harding, of Willow Bridge Wells, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Hartſhorne of the former place.

At Melbourn, Mr. David Tomlinſon, to Miſs Webſter.

At Barlborough, the Rev. Richard Ward, of Coomford, to Miſs Marſhall, of Nittiker hill.

At Dronfield, aged 83, James Drabble, to Mary Crooks, aged 57, both of Unſton, after a courtſhip of twenty years and upwards.

Died.] At Derby, aged 20, Miſs E. Handford.

At Knowl, near New Mill, aged 81, after a lingering and painful illneſs, Mrs. Gaſkell.

At Eckington, at a very advanced age, Mrs. S. Gales, relict of the late Mr. T. Gales.

At Knabb Houſe, aged 21, of a decline, Decimus Dakeyne, gent.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Cooper, of Hull, to Miſs Prieſtley of the former place. Mr. Lound, ironmonger, to Miſs Spurr.

At Bulwell, Mr. Watſon, brazier, of Retford, to Miſs Clark, of the former place.

At Worksop, Sir James Nicholſon, bart. of Glenberry, Scotland, to Miſs Wharton, daughter of Major Wharton.

At Holmepierrepont, W. Sandy, gent. to Miſs Lowe, of Baſingham.

At Elkſley, near Retford, the Rev. John Maſon, of Ingoldſby, near Grantham, to Miſs Barton, of the former place.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 71, Thomas Mettam, eſq. Aged 29, Mr. W. Handley. Aged 68, Mrs. Place.

At the White Lion inn, Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, viſcount Wentworth, &c. He arrived the evening before, ſupped with a good appetite, retired to bed about eleven o'clock, and at eight the next morning his ſervant found him dead in bed, he is ſuppoſed to have died of an apoplectic fit.

At Hoveringham, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall, farmer.

At Sweinton, near Nottingham, aged 66, D. Smith, gent.

At Little Carlton, Mr. J. Morris, a reſpectable traveller in the grocery buſineſs.

At Norwell, Mrs. Templeman, wife of Mr. Templeman, butcher.

At Worksop, aged 78, Mr. W. Barbaroux.

At Eaſt Retford, Mr. J. White, late of Nottingham, plumber, &c.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The drainage of 100,000 acres in South Holland, is in a ſtate of forwardneſs, 10,000 acres were formerly ſaved in the pariſh of Long Sutton.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Clarke, of the Sloop, public-houſe, to Miſs Hide. Mr. William Patrick, grocer, to Miſs S. Trotter, daughter of Mr. Trotter, brewer. Mr. Wm. Elſey, farmer of Hemmingby, to Miſs Blyth, of the former place.

At Stamford, William Harper, eſq. of the Rutland Fencible Cavalry, to Miſs Coddington, ſecond daughter of Alderman Coddington of this place.

At Louth, Mr. G. Outram, aged 69, to Miſs P. Lobley, aged 16.

At Saltfleetby, Mr. William King, to Miſs Taylor of Louth.

At Aſhby, near Horncaſtle, Mr. David Smith, of Lincoln, grocer, to Miſs J. Smith, of the former place.

At Sibſey, Mr. Dickens of Skirbeck, to Mrs. Bland of the former place.

At Edenham, Mr. John Hairby, of Hundleby, to Miſs Lenton, of Grimſthorpe.

At Grantham, the Rev. Mr. Thompſon, late of Spalding, to Miſs Northon, of Stamford.

At Bourn, Mr. Lupton, ſon of Mr. R. Lupton, of Tickencote Warren, to Miſs Halford of the former place.

At Waddingworth, Mr. Samuel Dunn, of Barnſley, grocer, to Miſs Elmhirſt of the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 63, Mr. Robert Green, formerly apothecary and chemiſt. Aged 36, Mr. M. Clapham, maſter of the Black Horſe public houſe. Aged 40, Mr. Joſeph Daubrey, plumber, &c.

William Cooper, fellmonger, he was found lying dead in a heap of lime; he was ſubject to fits, with which it is ſuppoſed he was afflicted at the time of his death.

Aged 20, Mr. John Hall, corn-merchant. Mr. Joſeph Smith, of the Plough public-houſe. Mrs. Stennett, wife of Mr. Stennett, butcher.

On the road between Boſton and Sleaford, on his return to Gainſborough, Samuel Leſter, a private in the South Lincoln Supplementary Militia; he was killed by the overturning of a cart into a ditch, the contents of the cart falling on him.

At Burgh in the Marſh, Mr. Graſsley, ſurgeon.

At Spilſby, Miſs M. Franklin, daughter of Mr. W. Franklin, mercer. Mr. T. Hill, butcher. Mrs. Sleddall, wife of Mr. T. Sleddall.

At Horncaſtle, Mr. L. Bilton, ſchoolmaſter. Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Simpſon, officer of Exciſe; he was an honeſt man and is much lamented.

At Hilton Holegate, Mr. William Bilton, ſon

ſon of Mr. G. Bilton, he put a period to his exiſtence by ſhooting himſelf.

At Hamſtone near Lincoln, aged 85, E. Hales; ſhe walked ſix miles a few days before.

At Louth, Mrs. Alliſon of the Blue-ſtone-Inn. Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Parker, of the Black Bull.

At Nacton near Lincoln, aged 56, Mr. Robert Watkinſon, farmer.

At Stamford, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Barber, gardner.

At Bourn, aged 11, Miſs Stewart.

At Linwood Grange near Sleaford, ——— Bury, eſq. his eſtate which is very conſiderable, devolves to the Rev. B. E. Collins, of Bath, well known in the neighbourhood of Leeds as a public preacher.

At Goſberton, Mrs. Hodſon, wife of Mr. Hodſon, blackſmith.

At Boſton, aged 64, ſincerely lamented, Mr. William Hellaby.

RUTLAND.

Died.] At Belton, Mr. Loakes.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The total of the calls upon the Aſhby de la Zouch Canal are at this time 90 per cent, which indicate its ſpeedy completion. Earl Moira's coals are already announced at Boſworth for 8s. 6d. per ton.

Mr. Hartopp, the intelligent reſident of Dalby Hall, has lately gratified the nobility and gentry of his neighbourhood with theatrical performances, in his private theatre, for ſix nights. Mr. H. and his ſon no leſs intereſted the company by their own performance, than by their aſſiduities to provide in every other reſpect for the entertainment and accommodation of the numerous viſitants.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. G. R. Mercer, one of the volunteer infantry, to Miſs F. Wilkinſon.

At Great Wigſton, Mr. Whiteman, of Kilby, to Miſs M. Goodrich of the former place. Mr. Smith, of Daventry, to Miſs Cotton, of the former place.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Temple, wife of Mr. Temple, attorney. Mr. Harris, gunſmith.

At Market Boſworth, aged 70, Mr. Jackſon.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 67, Mrs. E. Woodcock, relict of Mr. W. Woodcock, formerly of Mount Sorrel. Aged 47, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. A. Black, comedian.

At Stoughton, Mr. Ingram, ſen. grazier.

At Quorndon, after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Webſter.

At Lutterworth, aged 76, Mrs. Lea, wife of Mr. Thomas Lea; ſhe went to bed in perfect health and was found dead by her huſband a few hours after.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Colwich, Mr. Boden, of Biſhton, to Mrs. Martin, of the ſame place, aged 28, this is her third huſband.

At Burton upon Trent, Mr. W. Wilders, mercer, to Mrs. Piddock, relict of Mr. T. Piddock, late of Coventry, druggiſt, both of Burton.

At Tipton Hall, J. Edge, eſq. of Moſs, to Miſs Jevon, daughter of the late A. E. Jevon, eſq. of the former place.

At Gatewood Lodge, Mr. Seckerſon, attorney, of Stafford, to Miſs Barlow, of the former place.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 83, Mr. G. Whately, one of the Alderman of that city for upwards of 50 years.

John Fletcher, eſq. (very far advanced in years). He was in the commiſſion of the peace for this borough, and ſenior proctor of the biſhop's court, and principal regiſtrar and chapter clerk to the dean and chapter there; and had practiſed as a notary public and proctor of that court, as appears by the records, from the 10th June 1723. He was particularly fond of fox-hunting, which he conſtantly followed till within about four years of his death; he was a gentleman of a very active diſpoſition, indefatigable in his general purſuits, and remarkable for punctuallity in all his concerns. He has bequeathed a conſiderable fortune to his only ſurviving daughter Mrs. Liſter, relict of the late N. Liſter, eſq. M. P. and his grand-children.

At Great Saredon, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Perks, attorney.

At Wolverhampton, aged 77, Mr. J. Meready, for the laſt 32 years he filled the office of clerk to the collegiate church of that place.

At Burton upon Trent, aged 24, Miſs H. Spender, daughter of Mr. Spender, ſurgeon. Aged 89, Mrs. M. Broome.

At Lloyd Houſe, near Wolverhampton, aged 19, John Marſh, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of the late magiſtrate of that name; his gentleneſs of manners and affectionate diſpoſition juſtly entitled him to the eſteem of all who knew his riſing worth.

At Stafford, aged 53, Mr. B. Bradſhaw, of the Talbot, Bowling-green.

At Uttoxeter, aged 85, Mrs. Biddulph, relict of the late Mr. W. Biddulph.

At Stone, Mr. W. Lillyman, late of the Crown inn, and formerly butcher in Birmingham.

At Rugeley, aged 74, Thomas Littlewood, he had been drinking a pint of ale at a public houſe near home in good health, and five minutes after was found dead.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A ſplendid Muſical Feſtival for the benefit of the General Hoſpital will be held in Birmingham, on Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, the 18th, 19th and 20th of September. The Lords Warwick, Hertford, Dartmouth, Aylesford, Dudley and Ward, Willoughby de Broke, Craven, Middleton, and Brooke,

Brooke, with Sir J. Mordaunt, and Sir G. S. Evelyn, are the patrons and directors.

1360l. 13s. was taken in the Birmingham Theatre during the nine nights which Mr. John Kemble lately performed there. 201l. was taken on the laſt night, being his benefit.

To prevent tippling on Sundays, the church-wardens of Birmingham are ordered to inſpect all public houſes during the hours of divine ſervice, and enforce the penalties againſt offenders. Sixteen publicans have already been convicted in the penalty of 10s. each.

An additional Diſſenting Chapel is propoſed to be built in Walmer-lane, Birmingham.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Bill, carpenter of Soho foundery, to Miſs H. Rutter, of Willenhall. Mr. Bradley, of Derby, to Miſs E. Baker, of Rotten Park Lodge near this town. Mr. J. Fawlkener, currier of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Mills of the former place. Mr. W. Morris, to Miſs Ryland, of the New Inn. Mr. J. Thomas of Chetwyn Grange, to Miſs J. Ethell, formerly of Edgmond, Shropſhire. Mr. J. Carnachan, ſerjeant of the 2d regiment of dragoons, to Miſs C. Law, daughter of Mrs. Cauſer of the Spread Eagle. Mr. W. Carſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Giles. Mr. J. Twemlow, of Mancheſter, to Miſs S. Dunn of the George inn, former place.

At Coventry, M. W. Newcomb, to Miſs Harrold. Mr. Power, hatter, to Miſs Bradſhaw.

At Nuneaton, Mr. H. Burton, to Miſs Geary.

At King's Norton, Mr. S. Sargent, to Miſs M. Wooten, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 85, Mr. Highley. Mr. R Purden. Mrs. Underwood, her loſs will be ſeverely felt by her poor neighbours. John Startin, ſen. eſq. one of oldeſt merchants of this town. Mr. Benjamin Pearſon. Mr. J. Collins, ſtirrup-maker; he was in apparent good health, but a few moments before his death. Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. J. Coleman, cheeſe-factor, of Colwich, Staffordſhire.

At Minworth, Mrs. Tiſdale, wife of Mr. J. Tiſdale.

At Ravenhurſt, pariſh of Harborne, Mr. Parkes an opulent farmer.

At Perry Barr, Mrs. Wren, wife of Mr. C. Wren.

At Caſtle Bromwich, aged 76, Mr. Waldron, maltſter.

At Pulley, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. T. Trevor, maltſter.

At Coventry, Mrs. [illegible], wife of Mr. Weſt, of Croſs Cheaping. Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. S. Read.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Harley, glover, to Miſs Hale. Mr. Gowen, of Panſon to Miſs Brierly of Mancheſter.

At Elleſmere, Mr. Joſeph Berks, of Wem, to Miſs Jones of the former place.

At Edgmond near Newport, Mr. Andrew Moore, to Mrs. Sarah James. The bride had been a *diſconſolate widow* for the ſpace of nearly *three* weeks.

At Wem, the Rev. C. Browne, jun. of Withington, to Miſs Dickin, daughter of T. Dickin, eſq. the preſent High Sheriff of the county.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, after a long illneſs, Mrs. Harley. Mrs. E. Jeffreys, ſiſter to Edward Jeffreys, eſq. Mrs. Drinkwater, wife of Mr. Drinkwater, woolſtapler.

After a lingering and extremely painful illneſs of ten months, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, attorney.

Of a decline, Miſs Burton, eldeſt daughter of Edward Burton, eſq. Major of the 2d regiment of Shropſhire militia.

Very ſuddenly, Mrs. Oakley, wife of Mr. Oakley, of the Bird-in-Hand inn; after cheerfully wiſhing her children a good night, ſhe went into the brewhouſe, was heard to groan, and immediately found dead.

At Oſweſtry, ſuddenly while in his hayfield, Mr. Puleſton, ſurgeon.

At Nunnerly, aged 25, Thomas Noneley, eſq.

At Church-ſtoke, M. Downes, eſq. aged 72.

At Fords, near Oſweſtry, ſuddenly, Mr. Richard Lloyd.

At Baſchurch, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Elleſmere, Mr. Birch, ſhoemaker.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr. N. Wilkinſon. Aged 77, Mr. William Acton, formerly of Ludlow, glover.

At Conory, near Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. Richard Marſton.

At Clun, in an advanced age, Mr. Tunney.

At Lineal near Elleſmere, Mr. Richards.

At Uffington, Mr. Yeomans.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Jones of the Croſs Keys, to Mrs. Dent.

At Northfield, Mr. Rickets, butcher, of Kidderminſter, to Miſs S. Green, of Broomſgrove.

At Eveſham, Mr. Robert Ruſs, butcher, to Miſs Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, joiner.

At Newland, Mr. Richard Stallard, to Miſs Debbins, both of Woolsfield, in the pariſh of Powick. Mr. Winnell, ſon of Mr. Winnell, to Miſs Stallard.

At Wyre-Piddle, Mr. Pretty, of London, to Miſs Brown, of the former place.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Richard Williams, grocer, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Hill, of the former place.

Died.] At Worceſter, the Rev. Mr. J. Bourne, one of the minor canons of the cathedral. Mrs. A. Maurice, of the Tything. Aged 65, Mr. James Boyer.

At Crowle, Mr. Robert Smith, farmer.

At Wick, near Worceſter, Miſs Higgins, ſiſter to Mr. Higgins, hop-merchant.

Near

Near Dudley, Mrs. Mee, wife of Mr. Mee, iron-master.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, John Holder, esq. to Mrs. M. Jackman, widow. Mr. Thomas Harvey, attorney at law, to Miss Griffiths, of Over Ross.

At Winterton, Mr. Dykes, of Kingston, to Miss A. Stephens, of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, after a lingering illness, H. Penry, esq. of Llwyncyntaûn, in the county of Brecon, and one of the members of the corporation of that city.

Aged 22, after a lingering illness, Mr. Joseph Cooke, son of the late Mr. Cooke. At an advanced age, Mrs. Gwillym, relict of the late T. Gwillym, esq.

At Moorcott near Kingston, aged 88, Mr. William Harris.

At Tupsley near Hereford, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lewis, relict of Mr. P. Lewis, formerly of that place.

At Dinchill, near Ledbury, suddenly from the rupture of a blood-vessel, A. Church, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Gloucester Music Meeting, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergy, will be held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of September. The stewards are, Earl Bathurst, Lord De Clifford, Dr. Small, and Dr. Smyth.

Several gentlemen of the Wilts and Berks Canal Committee have lately sailed from its termination near Dauntry Park to Cuningen Park, near Calne, where the tunnel under the road is now constructing; then they proceeded to Chippenham and to Semington, where this canal joins the Kennet and Avon. The Marquis of Lansdown was of the party.

Goods are now regularly conveyed upon canals from London to Bristol, South Wales, Worcester, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Lancaster. The price of light goods from London to Bristol, is no more than 38s. per ton; of heavy goods, 33s. Of light goods to Liverpool, 80s.; of heavy goods, 65s. For low price goods, heavy and not damageable, the price to Bristol is only 26s; to Birmingham, 38s; and to Manchester, 55s. per ton.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. Ridler, soap-boiler, to Miss C. Warloe, of Hereford.

Died.] At Walbridge, near Stroud, Mr. Peter Smith.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. James Hurdis, D. D. Professor of Poetry in the University, to Miss H. Taylor, of Fulham, Middlesex.

At Northmoor, Mr. P. Cox, of London, to Miss R. Minchin.

At Banbury, Mr. Howard of Worcester College in this University, to Miss Bignell, of the former place.

At Deylesford, Mr. John Mallett, brazier, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Dutton of the former place.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. William Rone, butler of University College. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Hodgkins, wife of Mr. Hodgkins, taylor. Aged 63, Mrs. Shipley, wife of Mr. Shipley, of Blenheim Gardens. Mrs. Ensworth, wife of Mr. T. Ensworth.

At Bampton, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of E. Whitaker, esq. Mr. George Grove, baker and mealman.

At Cuddesden, Mrs. Jane Welles, aged 84.

At Wheatley, Mrs. Sheene, widow of Mr. Sheene, who died lately at the same place.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. C. Heynes, sen. aged upwards of 80, an eminent surgeon and apothecary of that place.

At Nuneham Courtenay, Thomas Crawford; he was killed by a fall from a loaded waggon.

At Baldon House, aged 91, Mrs. Willoughby, the mother of Sir C. Willoughby, bart.

On a common in the parish of Horspath, Martha Priest; she was found dead.

At Ewelme, James Elton; he fell from a tree, while gathering cherries, and was killed on the spot.

At Thame, James Hedges; he was found dead on the staircase.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. James Lee, of Upwell, to Miss Gibbs, of the former place.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss C. Angell, daughter of the late B. Angell, esq. of Studley, Wiltshire.

Suddenly, Mr. Paul Dadford; he died as he was putting on his cloaths.

At Staverton, aged 60, the Rev. John Summons, more than twenty years curate of Staverton and Catesby.

At Glinton, aged 84, Mrs. Maxwell, widow, late of Uffington, near Stamford. Mr. John Spencer; he was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing.

At Market Bosworth, aged 70, Mr. Jackson.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Allen, of the coffee-room.

At Harleston Park, near Northampton, the Rev. John Andrews, second son of Robert Andrews, esq.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Bevis, wife of John Bevis; she had kept her room more than 20 years.

At Oundle, after a few days illness, aged 60, Mrs. M. Yardley.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Thomas Rogers; he fell down in his bakehouse, and expired. Mr. Thomas Page; he was found dead in his father's yard.

At Pilton, William Dunckley, servant to Mr. Prentice, he was killed in a hay-field by assisting at the wheel of a loaded waggon, which fell upon him and killed him on the spot.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Trigonometrical Survey of England, began

gan by Capt. Ray, is now proceeding in this county, under the direction of Capt. Mudge, and Mr. Dalby.

In the church-yard of a village called Elton, a few miles diſtant from Oundle, the following inſcription appears upon a tomb-ſtone, of which we have been favoured by a Correſpondent with a copy:

In
Memory of Mary
the wife of
William Rowlatt
who Died, September 17th
1779, Aged 36 Years

Afliced Sorre Long i Boar Fiſhanſ
Trid in Vain But Now i Gon to
Endleſſ Reſt Chriſtſ Favour to
Obtain and We Hope our
Lof Will Be Hur Gain

Married.] At Broughton, Mr. Daniel, farmer, of Milton Keynes, to Miſs E. Roſe.

Died.] At Long Crendon, aged 77, Mr. J. Reynolds, farmer.

At Dorton, aged 77, Major Watſon.

At Hartwell, near Ayleſbury, Sir William Lee.

At Stowe, aged 21, Ann Woodward, a lunatic, ſhe drowned herſelf in one of the canals in Stowe Gardens.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The waters are ſo much out in Bedfordſhire, that the farmers at Campton, Henlow, Selſoe, Chickſand, Gravenhurſt, Shellington, &c. are obliged to purſue a very circuitous route in taking their cattle, grain, and other commodities for ſale to Bedford and Biggleſwade, owing to the late exceſſive and unſeaſonable rains. This remark equally applies to ſeveral other parts of the kingdom.

The Duke of Bedford has upwards of 20 acres of land at Woburn in carrots, intended as a ſuperior winter food for deer, ſheep, and horned cattle.

Married.] At Potton, the Rev. G. Warſe, of Hazlebury Brian, Dorſet, to Miſs E. Franklyn, of the former place.

Died.] At Woburn, aged 91, Mr. Henry Rock, the oldeſt inhabitant of that place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Three ſoldiers were lately ſuffocated by lying down to ſleep for the night under a hay cock.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. John Cropley, of Barwell, to Miſs D. Brickens, of the former place.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Lamb, hair dreſſer.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At Cambridge Commencement, July the 1ſt, Sir William Brown's gold medal, for the beſt Greek and Latin Epigrams, was adjudged to Mr. James George Durham, Undergraduate of Bennet College.

Married.] At Chatteris, Mr. J. Goward, miller, to Miſs H. Matthews of the ſame place.

At Wiſbeach, Mr. John Forſter, of Friday Bridge, to Miſs Brice, of the former place.

At Bottiſham, Mr. Gifford, ſhoe-maker, to Miſs Webb of the former place.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 78, Mrs. Willſon, mother of Mr. Willſon, clock and watch-maker.

Aged 17, Mr. John Girling, ſon of Mr. Girling, of this place; he was unfortunately drowned in the river Cam, a little above the king's mill. His hat having been blown to the Trupington ſide, he ſwam acroſs the river to recover it, when he got entangled in the weeds; he called out for aid, but all endeavours to ſave him were in vain; a young man was near loſing his own life by attempting to ſave him.

Aged 18, Mr. J. B. Staples. Mr. Thomas Stevens, plumber and glazier.

At Hilderiham, aged 77, T. R. Hall, eſq. He was formerly of St. John's College, and ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1780.

At March, after a lingering illneſs, aged 48, Mr. George Thorbourn, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Impington, Elizabeth Woodcock, the unfortunate woman who was buried under the ſnow for nearly eight days and nights in February laſt.

At Barrington, Mr. Thomas Prime, horſe-dealer; he was killed by a fall from his horſe.

At Ely, Mr. Joſeph Pond; his death was occaſioned by a fall from a ladder.

NORFOLK.

The turnips in Norfolk are this ſeaſon of uncommon promiſe, and occupy more than ordinary ſpace. Each of the 660 pariſhes in this county grows on the average, 760 acres of turnips; in the whole 171,600 acres, being more than a ſeventh part of the county—and the hoeing alone of theſe (at 6s. per acre) coſts 51,480l.

Several drivers of waggons and carts have recently been fined in the full penalty for riding on the ſhafts, by ſome of the magiſtrates of Norfolk and Suffolk. This laudable example ought to operate on the magiſtrates of the metropolis and its vicinity, where this miſchievous practice continues with impunity.

On the 7th, 35 waggons, 10 carts, 15 ſingle horſes, and five chaiſes, were put into requiſition at Norwich, and diſpatched to Ipſwich, full of troops, on their route to the general head-quarters at Canterbury; and on the 8th, 25 waggons, 12 carts, ſix chaiſes, and 14 horſes were employed for the ſame purpoſe.

A Norwich paper aſſerts that the manufactory of that city is now in a flouriſhing ſtate, and that the poor's rates are conſiderably reduced.

A plan propoſed to the laſt Grand Jury for reducing the expences of the High Sheriff, was rejected as unworthy of the dignity of the county.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. S. Ray of

Manningtree, to Miſs Jarrold of the former place. Mr. J. Ewing, farmer, at Coingleford, to Mrs. Fleming, widow of the late Mr. H. Fleming, formerly ſurgeon in this city. Mr. J. Lock, to Miſs Browne. Mr. James Tay, to Miſs Ruth Dexter.

At Overſtrand, Mr. Newſtead, to Miſs Newſtead of the ſame place.

At Tharſton, Mr. J. Treadway, to Miſs M. Barber, daughter of Mr. J. Barber, farmer of the ſame pariſh.

At Thursford, near Holt, Mr. Gibbs, of Wells, to Miſs Spooner of the former place.

Died.] At Norwich, Maſter Barwell, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Barwell, wine-merchant. Aged 74, Mr. Thomas Cook. Aged 32, Mr. T. Muffet, ſub-librarian to the public library. Aged 92, Mrs. Kinderley, relict of the Rev. J. Kinderley. Aged 72, Mrs. M. Dunmore. Auguſtine Daſton, an old penſioner, who in a fit of lunacy hanged himſelf. Aged 74, Mrs. L. Dillington, relict of Mr. J. Dillington, formerly manufacturer of this city. Aged 92, Mrs. Sarah Emms. Aged 22, George Greene, eſq. Aged 59, Mrs. Margaret Barford. Aged 65, Mr. Charles Bryant; this gentleman was formerly beadle to the Court of Guardians, and the author of an eſteemed botanical work. Mrs. Earl. Aged 61, Mr. H. Whitlock, late ſergeant of the Eaſt Norfolk militia.

At Caſtle Riſing, aged 75, the Rev. Philip Pyle, M. A. rector of Caſtle Riſing and North Lynn, and formerly fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge. His love of retirement prevented him from mixing in promiſcuous ſociety, and confined the knowledge of his virtues to the friends with whom he aſſociated. He was not ambitious of thoſe graceful accompliſhments which recommend their owner to general notice, and which are eſteemed the ornaments of polite life, yet he deſerves to be diſtinguiſhed for that plainneſs and ſimplicity of manners and addreſs which he adopted. His ſuperior attainments in Greek literature did not prevent the calling forth his exertions for the general benefit of mankind. His ardent wiſh for inſtructing the leſs informed in the principles of morality and religion, appeared as well in that energetic manner in which he addreſſed his audience from the pulpit, as in the popular ſermons which he has ſent into the world; and his goodneſs of heart and benevolence ſtand confeſſed in appropriating the profits of his uſeful publications to that moſt noble and humane inſtitution, the *Norfolk and Norwich Hoſpital*: thus while the ignorant are indebted to him for the knowledge of their duty towards God and their neighbour, the ſick have reaſon to bleſs his memory, for contributing to a charity which tends to alleviate the infirmities of human nature.

At Caiſtor, near Norwich, aged 110, Mr. J. Sayer, butcher; he retained his faculties to the laſt.

At Yarmouth, aged 51, Mr. C. Hornſby, one of the tide ſurveyors; his death was occaſioned by a fall from a ſhip which he was meaſuring.

At Woodlaſtwick, aged 68, Mrs. Seaman, relict of Mr. J. Seaman.

At Eaſt Dereham, aged 85, Mr. W. Pope, formerly a farmer at Scarning.

At Aylſham, Mr. J. Ellis, ſurgeon and poſt-maſter.

At Sharington, near Holt, aged 109, Mary Mott; ſhe retained her faculties till the day of her death.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury St. Edmonds, Mr. William Beckett, of Yarmouth, to Miſs Berry of the former place. Thomas Reilly, eſq. to Miſs Steel of the ſame place. Stephen Winthorp, M. D. ſon of Benjamin Winthorp, eſq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, to Miſs Lloyd, daughter of G. Lloyd, eſq. of this place. John Firmin, of Borley, to Miſs Dennis, of Bulmer, Eſſex. Mr. James Thorndike, merchant of Ipſwich, to Miſs Cowſell of Fornham, St. Genovieve, near this town.

At Stowmarket, the Rev. William Aldrich, Vicar of that place, to Miſs C. Baynes, late of that place.

At Loweſtoffe, Mr. John Woods, butcher, to Miſs Cleveland, daughter of Mr. Cleveland, merchant.

At Barton Mere, Mr. Samuel Bradbrook, farmer of Rougham, to Miſs Payne of the former place.

At Haughley, Mr. John Orridge, of Bury, to Miſs F. Codd, of the former place.

At Debenham, Mr. Thomas Marks, of Winſton, to Miſs Chenery of the former place.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Cooke, wife of John Cook, eſq. Alderman of that borough. And aged 53, John Cook, eſq. her huſband. He had been ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke a few days before whilſt travelling in the ſtage coach; he ſurvived a moſt amiable partner only three weeks, and they have left a family of four children to lament their irreparable loſs.

Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, dancing-maſter.

Aged 74, Mrs Hunt, widow.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. Greenwood, ſiſter to Mr. Pearſon, Under Sheriff for this borough. Mr. William Frewer, proprietor of the waggon to London from that place.

At Sapiſton, aged 73, Mr. Farrer.

At Rickinghall, Mr. Richard Keeble, carpenter.

At Beccles, aged 90, the Rev. Robert Leman, Rector of Ellough and Knoddiſhall in this county.

At Edwardſtone, Mr. John Firman.

At Aldborough, after a ſhort illneſs, T. C. Creſpigny, eſq. LL.D. Capt. in the Eaſt Suffolk Militia.

At Rickinghall, aged 81, Mr. Samuel Meadows, farmer.

At Bretenham, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Webb, farmer.

At Whitneſham, Miſs Knipe.

At Loweſtoffee, aged 66, Mr. C. Capon, formerly of the Crown Inn.

At Eyre, Mrs. Jacob, wife of John Jacob, eſq.

At Wangford, aged 48, Mrs. M. Sarr, ſiſter of Mr. John Sarr of that place.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſhunt, George Beeſten Preſcott, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir George William Preſcott, bart. of Theobald's Park, to Miſs Mills, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Mills.

Died.] At Cheſhunt, Mr. John Hooper.

At Ayot St. Laurence, near Welwyn, aged 81, the Rev. Richard Wynne, M. A. many years Rector of that pariſh, and of St. Alphage, London Wall.

At Rydge near Barnet, the Rev. J. Willis, Vicar of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. S. Poole, jun. muſician, to Miſs Fraſer, both of this place.

At Little Stambridge Hall, Mr. E. Taylor of Battle Bridge, to Miſs E. Harridge, only daughter of David Harridge, eſq. of the former place.

At Bocking, Mr. Balfour, of London, to Miſs E. Garrett, of the former place.

At Bulpham, the Rev. Edward Cuthbert, Rector of that place, to Miſs Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. D. Clarke, of Norwich.

At Landguard Fort, James Stirling, eſq. Captain of the 63d regiment of foot, to Miſs G. Munro, daughter of Lieutenant Munro, of the Invalids, at that place.

At Maldon, Mr. Hirſt, carpenter and builder, to Mrs. Hollingſworth, widow of the late T. Hollingſworth, eſq. lieutenant in his Majeſty's navy.

At Abbots Roothing, Mr. Samuel Wright, jun. of Fyfield, to Miſs A. Stock in the ſame pariſh.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. Robert Harrington, butcher, to Miſs S. Creſſwell, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Rochford, at an advanced age, Mr. Jacob Chinnery; returning from a walk, he ſat down in a chair and was almoſt immediately ſeized with a fit, which cauſed his death in the courſe of half an hour.

At Latchington, Mr. Robert Abbott, farmer; he had been troubled with an aſthma for ſome time paſt; as he was going up ſtairs to bed, he dropped down in a fit and died in half an hour after.

At Hatfield, ſuddenly, while on a viſit, Mr. George Taylor, of Thunderſly Hall, and eldeſt ſon of Mr. Taylor of Little Baddon.

At Beckingham, Mr. J. Mayn, ſen. farmer.

At Writtle, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. Mead, baker.

At Colcheſter, Lady Williams, relict of Sir Booth Williams, bart. of Clapton, in Northamptonſhire.

KENT.

A ſplendid royal review of the volunteer aſſociations of the county of Kent, took place in the park of Lord Romney, near Maidſtone, on the firſt day of Auguſt. The whole of the Royal Family were preſent. One of the moſt hoſpitable dinners was given by his lordſhip that has been remembered; the number of diſhes were 2,200, the number of plates exceeded 8,000, and the expence was not leſs than 14,000 l.

Canterbury, Ramſgate, &c. &c. on the ſea coaſt, have lately been the ſcene of extraordinary confuſion and buſtle, from the aſſemblage and embarkation of the army deſtined for the expedition againſt Holland.

The high ſouth-weſt wind on the 15th, levelled whole hills of the hop-poles, blew down vaſt numbers of trees in the orchards, ſcattered the fruit, &c. and carried away whole fields of mown hay.

At a general meeting of the Subſcribers, on the 5th, Sir W. Geary in the chair, it was reſolved, that the canal intended to form a junction between the Thames and Medway ſhall be carried into execution. The line is preferred which was propoſed by Mr. Dodd. 20,000l. is to be raiſed in 100l. ſhares. Lord Romney is of the committee.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Abbot, to Miſs Balderſtone. Mr. Bennett, to Miſs Brewer of Ludgate-ſtreet. Gregory Blaxland, eſq. to Miſs Eliza Spurden, eldeſt daughter of John Spurden, eſq. of Merſey Iſland in the county of Eſſex.

At Willſborough, Mr. Head, of Southſtour, to Mrs. Tucker of the former place.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Smallfield, taylor and draper, to Miſs A. Windeyer, daughter of Mr. Windeyer, baker, Rocheſter.

At Ebeney, Mr. E. Palmer, of Appledore, to Miſs M. Ramſden. Mr. W. Vine, grazier, of Witterſham, to Miſs C. Ramſden of Ebener.

At Maidſtone, T. Taylor, gent. to Miſs Danes of the ſame place.

At Folkeſtone, Mr. J. Parkenſon, plumber and glazier, to Mrs. S. Triges. Mr. S. Kennett, to Miſs Spicer.

At Mongeham, Mr. J. Butler, of Deal, to Miſs Wood of the former place.

At Deal, Mr. S. Gowland, cooper, of Canterbury, to Miſs Weſt of the former place.

At Northiam, Mr. W. Bates, grazier, to Miſs Weaks of the ſame place.

At Lydd, Mr. J. S. Tucker, hair-dreſſer, to Miſs J. Allen of the ſame place.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 29, Mr. T. Francis, ſon of the late Mr. Francis of the lime-kilns. Mr. James Mead.

At Wilmington, the Rev. Mr. Denne.

At Brandburne, near Sevenoaks, of a very rapid dropſy, Mr. John Naſh, a conſiderable farmer

farmer. He had raiſed himſelf by his diligence and integrity from very ſmall beginnings to a ſtate of affluence, and at the time of his death rented above a thouſand pounds a-year. He was much reſpected by all his neighbours.

At Hoath, Mrs. Slodden, wife of Mr. W. Slodden.

At Hearnden, near Eaſtry, Mr. Kelly.

At Minſter, in Thanet, Mr. Baker, bricklayer.

At Sturry Court, Mrs. Rugden, widow of the late Mr. Rugden.

At Maidſtone, aged 87, Mr E. Prentis.

At Rocheſter, Mr. W. King, ſon of Mr. King, druggiſt. Mrs. Penn, wife of Mr. Penn, ironmonger.

At Biddenden, aged 70, W. Patten, eſq.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Ann Page, relict of J. Page, line-ſpinner, of the dock-yard.

At Dover, a poor woman of the name of Files; while cutting ſome chalk, a part of the cliff gave way and ſhe was killed on the ſpot.

At Newington, next Sittingbourn, aged 63, Mr. J. Greenſted.

At Sandwich, aged 28, Mr. J. Sayer, ſail-maker.

At Dungeneſs, Mrs. Edgar, wife of Lieut. T. Edgar, of the royal navy, after a lingering illneſs of three years.

At Margate, Mr. Charles Ridett, late of Bridge.

At Cheriton-court, aged 82, Mrs. Tayler.

At Sittingbourn, after a ſevere illneſs of ſeven months, the Rev. S. Evans, vicar of that place, aged 61. To the utmoſt of his abilities he was a faithful and diligent paſtor, and an honeſt and charitable man.

SURREY.

Married.] At Walton, Mr. Rober Hirſt, merchant of Liverpool, to Mrs. Barry.

At Guildford, the Rev. Dr. James Hill, to Miſs A. Macauley, of the ſame place.

SUSSEX.

The anniverſary ſhew of cattle and ſheep for the premiums of the Suſſex Agricultural Society, was held at Lewes, on Wedneſday, July 31, and more numerouſly attended than at any former meeting:—Amongſt the company preſent, were that patriot the Duke of Bedford, the Earls of Egremont, Winchelſea, Winterton, Clermont, Biſhop of Winchester, Lords Sheffield, George Sackville, Villiers, C. Somerſet, Sirs G. Webſter, C. Corbet, F. Poole, J. Davis, C. Bunbury, J. Lade, F. Evelyn, N. D'Aeth, C. Burrell.—The Earl of Egremont mentioned an improvement neceſſary to be made in the method of ſhearing ſheep. By the preſent ſyſtem, he declared a ſum not leſs than 14,000l. per annum, was loſt to the country.

The Suſſex Agricultural Society have reſolved that the Ploughing Match, and the diſtribution or Premiums to the induſtrious poor, ſhall be on the 14th day of October. The ploughmen who plough an acre in the beſt manner, with the leaſt aſſiſtance, and with the feweſt oxen or horſes, are entitled to premiums of four, two and one guinea each.

Married.] At Storrington, Major Clay, to Miſs C. Biſhopp, daughter of Colonel Harry Biſhopp of Storrington.

Died.] At Chicheſter, E. St. Eloy, Eſq.

At Brighton, Mr. Coates, a quaker; he was found dead on his own area ſteps; it is ſuppoſed he dropped down in a fit and expired.

At Haſtings, Mrs. Waſtell Briſcoe, of Devonſhire-place, London.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Hetherington, to Miſs J. Budd, of Ropley, Hants.

At Uffington, David Ellis, eſq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miſs Watts, daughter of the Rev. G. Watts, of the former place.

At Mortimer, John Johnſon, eſq. of Weſtham, Eſſex, to Miſs Froſt, of the former place.

At Old Windſor, Vere Iſham, eſq. of Lamport, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Chambers, daughter of the late J. Chambers, eſq. of Bellevue.

At Newbury, Charles Fowle, eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miſs H. Townſhend of the former place

Died.] At Reading, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Shipton.

At the Queen's Lodge, Windſor, Mrs. Willis, houſekeeper, after a long and painful illneſs.

At Abingdon, aged 63, John Bedwell, eſq. For many years he was one of the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, and was twice elected chief magiſtrate of that borough, both which offices he filled with credit to himſelf, and benefit to the public.

At Kingſton Liſle, E. M. Atkins, eſq.

At Wokingham, Mr. John Ifold.

HAMPSHIRE.

Wincheſter being one of the general rendezvous for the militia volunteers, has been a ſcene of riot, diſſipation and abſurd extravagance. It is ſuppoſed that nine-tenths of the bounties paid to theſe men, amounting to at leaſt 20,000l. were all ſpent on the ſpot among the public houſes, milliners, watchmakers, hatters, &c. In mere wantonneſs. Bank notes were actually eaten between ſlices of bread and butter.

At leaſt 10,000 very capital South Down ſheep and lambs were preſent on the 25th ult. at the meeting at Alresford. One hundred guineas was offered and refuſed for a fine ram of this favourite breed, belonging to the Duke of Bedford.

Immenſe quantities of Spaniſh wool have recently been landed at Southampton.

A new organ of exquiſite perfection has been erected at Wincheſter.

Married.] At Arreton, General Baron Homſpech, to Miſs Chriſtian, daughter of the late Sir H. C. Chriſtian, and niece to the Rt. Hon. Lord Holmes.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Mr. Hill, ſur-

geon, of Guildford, Surry, to Miſs A. Macauly, of the former place.

At New Alresford, Mr. James Whitcomb, of Goſport, to Miſs Hunt, of the former place.

At Andover, Mr. Beſt, to Miſs Bezer, of that place.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Racord, wife of Captain Racord, late of the French royal navy. Mr. Vickery, maſter of the Drum and Glove public houſe, and Sheriffs'-officer.

At Lyttleton, Mr. Thomas Wade, occaſioned by a fall from his horſe ſome time ago.

At Ringwood, aged 80, John Atrill, eſq.

At Lymington, Mr. William Coſter, of Saliſbury, where he had gone on a party of pleaſure; he was taken ill on his arrival, and died while he was going into a warm bath.

At Hambledon, Mr. Goldſmith, formerly of Wincheſter.

At Chilbolton, Mr. Thomas Cole.

At Yaverland Farm, near Brading, Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Jolliffe, wife of Mr. Jolliffe.

At Newton Dock, Mr. Thomas Bowles, with his two infants. He intended to go to Hampſtead, with his wife and children, acroſs an arm of ſea in a very ſmall and leaky punt. In a few minutes, he perceived the water gained very faſt on them, and put about to regain the ſhore, but the punt ſunk in a moment, and turned keel upwards. The crew of a collier lying near, hearing their cries, put off in a boat to aſſiſt them; but before they could reach the ſpot, the father and one of the children had gone down; they arrived in time to ſave the woman, whoſe clothes had floated her; but as they were pulling her into the boat, the other child dropped from her arms; they caught him, but he was quite dead, and thus of this ill-fated family, the diſtracted mother alone was ſaved.

At Boſſington, Thomas South, eſq. In his death, the country in general, and the neighbourhood of his place of reſidence in particular ſuffer a ſevere loſs. Whilſt he acted in the magiſtracy, he was vigilant and diligent in his office, aſſiduous rather to prevent than puniſh offences. For many years a conſiderable property was devoted to experiments for the relief of veſſels in danger of being wrecked, and other uſeful maritime purpoſes. He was always ready to heal animoſities and differences among his neighbours, and ſeldom failed to ſecure to himſelf the eſteem and gratitude of the contending parties. His active mind would not permit him to ſpend even his leiſure hours in vain, but he applied them to the theory and practice of horticulture, and that branch of it which reſpects the improvement of fruit trees he brought to a great degree of perfection. In his public principles he was loyally devoted to the King and preſent eſtabliſhment of Church and State. In private life, he was gentle, though animated, benevolent in the higheſt degree, and ready when called upon to prove his friendſhip by the moſt ſtrenuous exertions.

At Southampton, Mrs. Harris of the Royal George Inn.

At Totton, S. Holloway, an old man; he fell down in an apoplectic fit and expired.

At Eaſton, near Wincheſter, Mrs. Haſfield.

At Andover, aged 87, Mr. William Taplin, ſen.

At Mapledurham, near Petersfield, the Rev. P. Duſautoy, late Rector of Lyſs, Curate of Bunton, and Maſter of the Grammar School.

WILTSHIRE.

By means of the Baſingſtoke Canal, a cheap water conveyance is now eſtabliſhed from London, by Odiham, to Baſingſtoke, whence they are forwarded by carriers to Saliſbury, Southampton, Warminſter, &c.

Married.] At Saliſbury, J. G. Downe, eſq. of Bridport Dorſet, to Miſs M. Shuckburgh, daughter of the late J Shuckburgh, eſq. of Downton in this county. Mr. P. Hayward, to Mrs. Lambourn, widow of the late Mr. G. Lambourn.

At Bradford, M. Everett, eſq. of Heyteſbury, to Miſs Hart, daughter of W. Hart, eſq. of the former place.

At Chippenham, the Rev. H. H. Mogg, M. A. rector of Tellisford, in Somerſet, to Miſs Singer, daughter of R. Singer, eſq. of the former place.

Died.] At Trowbridge, ſuddenly the Rev. T. Twining.

At Leigh, near Weſtbury, of the gout in his ſtomach, Mr. J. Hatch.

At Wilton, Mr. R. Spender, of the Lord's Arms inn. Abraham Seward, eſq.

In the river near Milford, Mr. W. Stephens, one of the aldermen of Saliſbury. He was found drowned; he had parted with ſome company in the evening, when it was ſo extremely dark that he miſtook the river for the road.

At Landford, John Sutton; he fell from a loaded waggon and broke his neck.

At Toyd Farm, Caleb Miller; he alſo fell from a waggon in a fit and expired.

At Downton, R. Newman; he was killed by the kick of a horſe.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Braunton, C. Chicheſter, eſq. of Hall, to Miſs H. Webber of Buckland-Houſe, near Barnſtaple.

At Henſtridge, Mr. N. Brown of Wincanton, to Miſs M. Gray of the former place.

At Blandford, Mr. Bayley of Aſhford, Kent, to Miſs Percy of the former place.

At Dawliſh, Mr. George Webb, late an officer in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs M. Cole of that place.

At Mapperton, Mr. Deveniſh of Sydling, to Miſs Pope of the former place.

At Milton Abbas, Mr. W. Soper of Chaldenhering, to Miſs H. Burſt of Helworth.

At Dorcheſter, Mr. T. Pouncy, ſadler, to Miſs Jacob, milliner. Lieut. Jones of the 11th regiment light dragoons, to Miſs Cozens of Yetminſter.

At Crowcombe, Mr. J. Flee, baker, to Miſs Jane Gard, of the Lion inn, ſame place.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mr. R. Williams, ſon of Mr. Williams, attorney. Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. C. B. Hart.

At Eveſhot, as he was aſſiſting in a hay field, Mr. W. Jennings.

At Belvidere, Lieut. Col. F. Martin.

At Shillingſtone, Suſannah Ridout; ſhe drowned herſelf in the river at that place.

At Coſſington, Mrs. Paul.

At Frampton, ſuddenly on his return from one of his churches, the Rev. Mr. Sawkins, rector of that place.

At Fordington, aged 84, Mrs. Morgan.

At Weymouth, Lieut. Campbell, of the 3d dragoon guards, aged 21.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The preſs, or requiſition of carriages to convey the militia to the head-quarters of the troops, deſtined for the ſecret expedition againſt Holland, &c. was peculiarly felt at Bath. All coaches, carriages, waggons, carts, &c. public and private, appear to have been preſſed for this ſervice in every part of the kingdom. A ſerious riot was apprehended at Bath from the ſtate of intoxication of the privates.

Married.] At Bath, Brigadier Major William Gray, of the 2d regiment of foot, to Miſs Frances Taylor, youngeſt daughter of J. Taylor, eſq. of Duke-ſtreet. Robert Lax, eſq. to Miſs Kent, of Wells. Mr. T. Ballans, of London, to Miſs H. Noah. Mr. Andrews, to Miſs Orpin. Francis Brownlow, eſq. to Lady E. Brabazon. J. C. Smith, eſq. to Miſs C. J. Butler. Mr. W. Boyce, to Miſs Bryant. Mr. Eve, to Miſs Miller. Mr. Wilſher, to Miſs Lewis.

At Briſtol, Mr. William Tagart, to Miſs Lathy, of Ilfracombe. Mr. Fry, to Miſs M. Hill. Mr. Joſeph Whitlock, hatter, to Miſs Elizabeth Ludlow. Mr. D. Waite, ſen. to Mrs. Jarrett. Mr. Shewring, attorney, to Miſs Rice. Mr. Dando to Mrs. Shipway. Mr. Haſſell, jun. to Miſs Mary James.

Died.] At Bath, William Bethell, of Riſe, near Beverley, Yorkſhire. Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Palmer of Bathwick Farm. Mrs. Fraſer, wife of Mr. Fraſer.

Mr. Thomas Flower, who formerly kept a large ſchool at Corſton, near Bath. From a natural love of the ſciences, he became a complete maſter of aſtronomy, natural philoſophy, geography, and the mathematics; which knowledge he communicated to a great number of perſons by public lectures and private tuition.

Mrs. Ruſſell, widow of Mr. Ruſſell, bookſeller. Mr. G. Hoſkins, many years pumper at the great room. Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. Perry. Aged 46, Col. Balfour. Aged 38, Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. Glover. Aged 85, Mrs. Jones.

At Briſtol, aged 91, Mrs. Pearce, relict of the Rev. Dr. Pearce. Mrs. M. Taggart, wife of J. M. Taggart, eſq. Miſs Cave, eldeſt daughter of S. Cave, eſq. Miſs Jones, daughter of Mr. Jones, trunk-maker.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Gatcombe, an eminent grazier. Aged 17, Mr. St. Aubin Buller, only child of Capt. Buller of the navy.

At Farnham-court, near Bath, Mrs. Caeſwicke, wife of H. Craeſwike, eſq.

At St. Decuman's, Mr. Faithful Cape, a reſpectable farmer.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Samuel Pearce, eſq. Treaſurer of the county of Devon, to Miſs Walkey, daughter of B. Walkey, eſq. ſheriff of Exeter.

At Axminſter, Mr. Giles of Crediton, to Miſs R. Dight of the former place.

At Enford, near Exeter, Mr. George Pike, of Great Bedwin, to Miſs Pocock, of Enford farm.

At Exmouth, the Rev. Thomas Pike, of Bridport, to Miſs Staple, daughter of J. Staple, of that place.

At Barnſtaple, Mr. Robert Harding, of Mount Sandford, to Miſs Cottle, daughter of the late Alderman Cottle, of the former place.

At Ilfracombe, Mr. W. Tagart, linen-draper of Briſtol, to Miſs Lathy, daughter of Mr. N. Lathy, of that place.

At Culmſtock, Mr. J. Hill, of Uffculme, ſadler, to Miſs A. Thomas.

Died.] At Exeter, ſuddenly, Mr. Thomas Bowdidge Fuller. Mrs. M. Wood, wife of Mr. Wood, cordwainer. Miſs Banks. Mr. John Davey, grocer, at an advanced age.

At Aſhburton, Devon, Richard Hill, eſq. captain in his majeſty's navy.—He early diſplayed his nautical abilities in an engagement off the Doggar Bank in the laſt war, when the captain of the Princeſs Amelia, of which he was firſt lieutenant, being killed, he took the command, and, after a very well fought action, ſucceeded in defeating his Dutch opponent. In the year 1795, he was appointed agent to the Tranſport Service for the Weſt Indies, and when the large fleet of tranſports, under Sir Hugh Cloberry Chriſtian's command, after experiencing the moſt ſevere gales in the channel, were parted from the admiral in a ſtorm, captain Hill took the ſuperintendance of nearly the whole fleet, except a few ſcattered ſhips, and conducted them ſafely to Barbadoes, for which he received the thanks of the merchants and inhabitants of that iſland. During his voyages to the Weſt Indies, he had ſeveral violent attacks of the yellow fever, which materially impaired his conſtitution. After his return, he was appointed to the Iriſh ſervice, and whilſt he was ſtationed in the Bay of Dublin, was preſented with the honour of the freedom of that

that city, and received its thanks for his hoſpitality and attention to the intereſt of the metropolis. His arduous and unwearied exertions for the benefit of his country (which were prompted by the moſt loyal attachment to his Sovereign) during his continuance on the Iriſh ſtation, and in conducting French priſoners from that kingdom to different Engliſh ports, in the courſe of which, he underwent the moſt harraſſing fatigue, in all the ſeverity of the laſt winter, have been conſidered by the faculty as the principal cauſe of the complaints which have terminated his exiſtence. His laſt appointment was that of Regulating Captain at Jerſey, and his phyſicians imagined the change of air might conduce to his recovery; but his diſorders, of which the ſeeds had been ſown in the Weſt Indies, and matured by his illneſs in the Iriſh employ, increaſed ſo rapidly, that he lived but a few days after he was brought to Aſhburton.

At Barnſtaple, Mrs. Baller, wife of Mr. Baller, poſt-maſter.

At Sidmouth, ——— Coleman, eſq. aged 24.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Helſton, Capt. John Mitchel of the Volunteers of that place, to Miſs C. Bolitho of Chyandower. John Rowe, eſq. of Trelil, one of the aldermen of that borough, to Miſs Lemon of Helſton. Lieutenant P. Rogers, Adjutant of the Volunteers at that place, to Miſs Hill of the ſame place.

Died.] At Helſton, Mrs. Ann Mitchell, widow of the late Mr. J. Mitchell, attorney at law there.

WALES.

Married.] At Llanymyneſk, the Rev. G. Howell, to Miſs Jones of the ſame place.

At Llanelltyd, after two days courtſhip, Mr. James Roberts, Ceſilgym Manor, aged 95, to Mrs. E. Roberts, of Caeboch, aged 33. After the ceremony, they dined at Ceſilgwym, where were aſſembled the groom's children, grand children and great grand children, who amounted to the number of 63.

At Glaſbury, Breckon, Thomas Howard, eſq. of Tallachû, to Miſs Hughes, daughter of the Rev. J. Howard of the former place.

At Caermarthen, W. A. Barker, eſq. to Mrs. Ramell of Harrington, Worceſterſhire.

Died.] At Holywell, Fliatſhire, Mrs. Williams, mother of Mr. Williams of Cheſter, clothier.

At Llwynon, near Wrexham, Denbyſhire, John Jones, eſq. attorney.

At Clynfelyn, Carmarthen, aged 80, ſincerely lamented, William Saunders, eſq.

SCOTLAND.

On the 5th inſtant, the Theatre-Royal of Edinburgh and Theatre of Glaſgow, were expoſed to ſale. The upſet price was 8000l. which Mr. Kemble offered; 20l. more was bid, at which they were knocked down, and the purchaſer declared to be Mr. Jackſon.

Mr. David Dale has diſpoſed of his cotton-works at Lanark, to a company in Mancheſter, for 60,000l. Theſe works, in point of extent, are unequalled in this country, and the gratitude of thouſands will ever attend Mr. Dale who erected them, who thereby gave employment to an incredible number of people.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Thomas Durham, eſq. of Boghead. The Hon. Mr. Drummond, ſon to lord Perth. Mr. John Greig, teacher. Mr. Henry Dundas Hunter Blair, youngeſt ſon of the late Sir James Hunter Blair. Mrs. M. Dawſon, wife of Mr. Dawſon. Mrs. J. Watſon, wife of Mr. William Henderſon, ſecretary to the Britiſh linen company.

At Greenbank, near Edinburgh, Mr. J. Balfour, ſurgeon.

At Dundee, aged 87, Mr. John Wemyſs.

At North Merchinton, Miſs Jane Stirling, youngeſt daughter of Sir James Stirling, preſent lord Provoſt. At Perth, Mrs. E. Rankin, relict of James Keay, eſq.

At Aberdeen, aged 77, Alexander Leſlie, eſq. of Borryden.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Shiels, ſheriff-clerk depute for the Lower Ward of Lanar Rhine. Peter Blackburn, eſq.

At Inverneſs, Brigadier General C. Graham.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THOSE who viſit other countries for mercantile purpoſes, are in general induced by the very nature of their purſuits, to keep the knowledge they collect to themſelves, in order to derive ſuperior advantages from it; a diſpoſition which cauſes the knowledge of the ſtate of moſt branches of foreign trade to be confined to thoſe immediately engaged therein. Every communication of particulars collected on the ſpot, by intelligent perſons unbiaſed by intereſted views, becomes therefore peculiarly valuable, and we feel pleaſure in pointing out to our commercial readers much information of this kind in the Journal of the Duke de la Rochefoucault's travels in the United States of America and Canada. By his account of the latter place, it appears, that the *fur trade* with this country is of leſs value and importance than is generally believed; and that a conſiderable contraband trade in this article is already carried on in the United States, the chief agents in which are Canadian merchants; alſo that this contraband trade, which they encourage on the river St. Lawrence, may likewiſe be carried on, without ſuch aſſiſtance, with the United States, on Lake Erie, as well as on ſeveral points of the banks of Lake Ontario; and that the ſurrender of the fort to the United

United States, and the subsequent American settlements on the frontiers, have rendered it altogether impossible to prevent this contraband trade. The free navigation of the Mississippi secured to the Americans by the treaty concluded with Spain in 1796, likewise greatly favours their participation in this branch of commerce; as furs can by that means be transmitted either to the United States, or to any part of Europe, as the merchant chooses, while all peltry, which is conveyed to Montreal, can be sent only to Great Britain; the provision to be exchanged for these articles may also be bought in the cheapest market; and, consequently, at a much lower rate than in Montreal, where the exorbitant duty on all merchandize landed in Canada, and which Great Britain alone has a right to import, raises their price in an enormous degree. The traffic for furs with the Indians is carried on chiefly with rum, but also with guns, gun-powder, balls, blankets, small coral collars, small silver buckles, bracelets, and ear-rings, which are worn by the Indians in proportion as they are more or less rich.

The trade of BIRMINGHAM appears to have rather increased since our last report, which is probably owing to confidence having been in some measure re-established with respect to the situation of Portugal, and of those parts of Germany nearest to the seat of war. We have however again to notice the enforcement of prohibitory laws respecting the importation of our manufactures into foreign countries. The king of Sweden has lately issued an edict, in consequence of which all foreign manufactures are seizable, not merely if attempted to be imported into that country, but even if they should be found in any shop or magazine whatever. Some failures, and the stoppage of goods upon the road, which were destined for that market, have been the consequence of this rigorous enforcement of the prohibition; of which, however, no place feels the effects so much as Lubeck, which has hitherto been the depot to Sweden for all European articles. Our merchants are eagerly preparing to embark again in the Italian trade, in full expectation that that country will now be soon cleared of its invaders. The demands for the East and West Indies have certainly been upon the increase this year; and we have no doubt that the merchants, trading to those countries, will find it advantageous to encourage the exportation to markets which may become of considerable importance to the Birmingham manufactures.

The known intention of government, to bring forward early in the next session of parliament some effectual measure for reducing the present exorbitant price of *Copper*, has not yet had much effect in producing that end. The Birmingham copper and brass companies, however, relying on the promise of his Majesty's ministers, have, with the view of alleviating the losses which the manufacturers will sustain until parliament shall have passed an Act for their relief, generously agreed to continue the prices of copper and brass to the manufacturers for three months, the same as in the preceding three months, although the price of ore has been so great as to have warranted their making a very considerable advance. An order of council, which has been issued, prohibiting the exportation of various sorts of copper for six months, has given much satisfaction to the manufacturers, who have no doubt but that this measure of itself must tend to lower the price of the article, which is the very reason that has induced the mine proprietors to express their disapprobation of it; in fact, the interests of these two parties is so entirely opposite, the one wishing to obtain the article as cheap as possible, and the other to get the highest price they can, that it is not to be wondered they should wholly differ in opinion, both with respect to the causes of the present advanced price of copper, and the measures most proper for reducing it. Some of the arguments of the persons interested in the copper mines of Cornwall against prohibition of exportation, and the proposed admission of foreign copper, are, that the price of copper in England is nearly the same as in the other markets of Europe, and consequently our manufactures are in no danger of being undersold in foreign markets, on account of the high price paid for the material; that there has been no attempt to prove that there is any want of copper for the supply of the navy, the merchant ships, or the manufacturers; but that on the contrary, it has been acknowledged by every person interested, that the home market has been amply supplied, and that there is every reason to suppose it will continue to be so, at such a price as will afford a reasonable profit to the miners and copper makers; that the price of labour, and of materials consumed in the mines, have advanced at least 50 per cent. since 1791; and that as mining is always attended with considerable expence and uncertainty, it cannot be supposed any one would engage in it if he did not expect large profits, in case the mine in which he was concerned should prove productive: therefore, that any interference of government tending to lower the price of copper, must check, if not destroy, the spirit of adventure, and thereby consequently lessen the quantity of copper raised in Great Britain, and in the end throw the trade into the hands of foreigners. It seems however pretty certain, from the number of new mines that have been lately opened, that the present price of copper affords an unusual profit, which, as being prejudicial to our manufactures, ought certainly, by some means, to be reduced.

The accounts we have before given of the flourishing state of the trade of HULL, are strongly confirmed by the following statement of the revenue derived therefrom, which shews at once both its rapid growth and present extent.

Receipt

		£.	s.	d.
Receipt of the Cuſtoms for the year	1689	13,191	12	10½
Ditto ———	1780	79,293	12	3
Ditto (firſt year of the Dock) —	1781	113,804	0	0
Ditto ———	1783	86,521	19	5½
Ditto ———	1784	126,660	2	8
Ditto ———	1793	199,988	4	3½
Ditto ———	1798	273,664	7	8½

At the beginning of the war, the foreign trade of this place declined a little, till the year 1795, ſince which it has advanced conſiderably, as appears by the cuſtoms of the year 1798. By comparing the receipt of the latter year with that of 1689, both of which may be accounted medium years, it appears that the revenue has increaſed to more than twenty times its former amount, and conſequently that the commerce of the port is augmented nearly in the ſame proportion. The receipt of 1781, and the ſubſequent years compared with 1780, ſhews the importance of the Dock to this place, though the increaſe of trade has ſo far exceeded the ideas of thoſe who planned that accommodation, that we are informed conſiderable dock-room is already wanted, and it is to be hoped that the ſpirit of the inhabitants will lead them to undertake adequate improvements of a port which from its ſituation, and the progreſs already made, poſſeſſes ſo fair a proſpect of attaining the aſcendency over all the maritime towns of England, London excepted. Hull was the firſt port that engaged in that precarious branch of commerce the Greenland fiſhery, in 1598, about forty-five years after the diſcovery of Greenland by Sir H. Willoughby. In the preſent year, twenty ſeven ſhips have ſailed from Hull in this trade; twenty three for Greenland, and four for Davis's ſtreights.

An application has been made to the privy council for permiſſion to import naval ſtores, in neutral bottoms, into the ports of Great Britain, there being at preſent a want of Engliſh ſhips to carry on the trade. This is a meaſure of much importance to the carrying trade of the country, and ſhould not be adopted but under the moſt evident neceſſity.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt report the ſtate of the weather has been ſuch as to do much injury to the late hay crops in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, eſpecially ſuch as had been cut previouſly to its commencement; and in the northern counties we find much has been ſwept away and deſtroyed from the low grounds by the inundations of the rivers. In theſe diſtricts too, though the graſs has cut thicker than was expected, hay is extremely dear, the whole of the old ſtacks being nearly exhauſted. The ſecond crops in the ſouth are almoſt every where promiſing.—Hay averages in St. James's market, 4l. 1s. Clover in Whitechapel, 5l. 10s. per load.—But the exceſſive wetneſs of the ſeaſon has not only done great miſchief to the hay, but the corn crops alſo, by beating them down, as much of the lodged grain will probably never be able to riſe again. With regard to corn crops in general, though the harveſt muſt of courſe be late, they will probably not be far ſhort of the average of former years. But little grain has yet been cut, even in the ſouthern parts of the iſland, and in the more northern there is nothing nearly ready for the ſcyckle, except a little early ſown barley in warm ſoils and ſituations.

Potatoes have generally a very favourable appearance. The prices of grain of every kind are high, and ſeem ſtill on the advance. Wheat on the 17th averaged throughout England and Wales 73s. Barley 38s. The quartern loaf is 10½d.

Live Stock. The prices of both fat and lean cattle are ſomewhat lower. In Smithfield market, beef fetches 3s. and 4d. to 4s. and 6d. and lamb 3s. and 8d. to 5s. per ſtone, of 8lb. ſinking the offal.

Horſes. Thoſe for farming purpoſes are ſtill low, but good ſaddle horſes fetch high prices.

Late Fairs.—*Eveſham* NEW fair was very well ſupplied with fat beaſts and ſheep, inſomuch that many of the former were turned out unſold. At *Warwick* fair there was, however, a very ſmall ſhew of fat beaſts, but a tolerable one of ſheep and lambs; the whole ſold high. At *Lanſdown* fair, which was numerouſly attended, there was a conſiderable ſhew of grazing cattle, the ſale of which was heavy, owing to the apprehended ſhortneſs of feed. At *Shrewſbury* fair, fine fleece wool ſold from 28s. to 30s. per ſtone: low fleeces declined in price, and ſome remained unſold on Tueſday: lambs' wool, of which there was not a large quantity, from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per ſtone. Cattle nearly at the prices of laſt fair.

☞ *Our agricultural and commercial correſpondents are requeſted to diſpatch their favours in ſuch time that they may reach us by the 24th inſtant.*

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

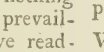
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE defective knowledge of arithmetic, and the diſtaſte for the whole of mathematical ſcience, which young men bring with them from our claſſical ſchools, have been frequent ſubjects of complaint. The evil, I ſuppoſe, ſtill ſubſiſts in full force; nor is it to be imagined that the pupils of ladies' boarding-ſchools are greater proficients in figures, than thoſe who are deſtined to be their partners for life. On the conſtant convenience of a readineſs at accompts, I need not expatiate; and the various indirect uſes even of a ſlight acquaintance with the exact ſciences have been often pointed out: perhaps nothing would more effectually check the prevailing taſte for deſultory, inattentive reading; or more powerfully counteract the pernicious effects of this intellectual poiſon.

Of the common repugnance to arithmetic, a bad method of teaching ſeems, as in ſimilar caſes, to be the principal cauſe. Without ſome *extrinſic* motive, ſuch as the conviction of its neceſſity to a livelihood, or the ſtrong terror of the rod (and ſuch a motive will not often operate upon the rich), arithmetic will continue to be loathed, as long as the maſter contents himſelf with propoſing and exemplifying the dry rule. To render the ſtudy engaging, a liberal explanation of the very curious properties of figures muſt be given; and the reaſons for ſuch and ſuch a proceeding be amply and familiarly developed. This can be done in a manner perfectly clear, and highly amuſing to intelligent children of ſix or ſeven years of age. The beſt elementary tract I have yet ſeen, is that by Condorcet *(Moyens d'apprendre à compter ſurement et avec facilité)*. I do not, however, wiſh to ſee even this excellent tract literally tranſlated. It might be conſiderably improved. That it ſhould have defects we cannot wonder, when we are told: *C'étoit dans l'aſyle où il ſe cachoit à ſes bourreaux que Condorcet l'a écrit.*

To enliven the rudiments of arithmetic, and to make certain points more diſtinct, I am, by all means, for adopting mechanical contrivances, or rather for extending their uſe, for they are to a certain degree already in uſe. An example or two will beſt explain my plan.

Let us ſuppoſe that the effect of the cypher (0) in notation is to be ſhewn, I would have a ſlider, from which, at the end neareſt the right-hand, there ſhould project a cube, having ſome figure, ſuppoſe 1, inſcribed upon its upper ſurface; I would alſo have other detached pieces in the form of wedges, with their baſe of the ſame ſize as one of the faces of the cube, upon which baſe a cypher ſhould be inſcribed. The ſlider ſhould move in a ſimple frame of this ſhape.  When it is puſhed quite home, the cube will ſtand cloſe to the right end of the frame, and the figure (1) will appear; in this ſtate of the apparatus, puſh in a wedge between the right end of the frame, and the ſlider, which of courſe will be driven back, and 10 will be ſeen: by another wedge we ſhall produce 100, and ſo on. Thus it will be perceived, that each cypher-wedge has the effect of removing the figure (1) a ſingle place nearer the left-hand, and of increaſing its value tenfold. I ſuppoſe the learner previouſly to underſtand notation, as far at leaſt as 10, 100, &c. By a ſet of wedges, marked with the different numerals, he thus may be taught notation to any extent. Were I to put down here all that is to be ſaid at the moment, your readers would find me needleſſly tedious. Thoſe who feel themſelves at a loſs for an explanation, muſt be either dull of apprehenſion, or little in the habit of addreſſing inſtruction to the ſenſes of the young.

Let it not be ſuppoſed that I imagine the contrivance I have deſcribed to be *neceſſary*. The ſame thing, I am very ſenſible, may be ſhewn on a ſlate or upon paper. But I wiſh to gain an intereſt in the mind of the pupil for the ſtudy of figures; and the ſimpleſt movement intereſts a child. The only precaution requiſite is, that the apparatus ſhould be plain, and have few parts; otherwiſe, the eye

will fix upon something foreign to the design.

Give me leave to take, from the second rule in arithmetic, a more difficult and more interesting example. The pupil, who is taught to *borrow* in subtraction imitates his preceptor, and finds his sum right. But of the rationale he often either remains quite ignorant, or is puzzled by the attempts at elucidation.

To explain the operation mechanically, let a number of counters of the size of a sixpence (or pease or French-beans) be provided; let a portion of the counters be fixed together, in tens and hundreds, by a peg, passing through a small hole in the centre of each (in the case of seeds a string may be used). Let it now be proposed to take (or subtract) 136 from 245; I suppose the pupil to have been initiated in the rule of addition mechanically, I mean by counters; not by mere written figures: the 136 should first be counted out of 245 detached pieces, and the remainder ascertained; then let the figures of the larger sum be written down at such a distance from one another, that two packs, of a hundred counters each, can be placed upon the left-hand figure, and four packs, of ten each, upon the middle figure, and five single counters upon the right-hand figure: at the same time, the sum should be written down in the usual manner $\left(\begin{smallmatrix}2&4&5\\1&3&6\end{smallmatrix}\right)$ on another part of the slate or paper.

The method of proceeding after this need scarce be described. Six cannot be taken from five; so the learner must be directed to remove (*borrow*) one of the 4 packs of ten from the second to the first place of figures, detaching the counters. From these fifteen counters he will take six; he will next have three, that is, all the tens to take from the middle place, and removing one pack from the third place, there will be left one; and the sum compleated; and the management with figures made perfectly intelligible. Of course, the teacher will propose a concrete case; as, *Mr. Wells borrowed of Mr. Somers 245 pounds, and, at different times, paid back 135; he is come to discharge the rest of his debt; and wants to know how much he still owes?*

After borrowing in subtraction, our custom is to add an unit to the next figure in the lower row: but it seems more perspicuous *at first*, and it is more conformable to the theory of the process, to diminish one from the corresponding figure of the upper,* as Condorcet does. Both operations can afterwards be shewn to produce the same effect.

Some years ago, finding that the late Mr. B. Donne had mechanical demonstrations of the principal propositions of Euclid; and that these demonstrations were sufficiently plain and striking, I procured him a number of subscribers; and sets of demonstrations were made, and an explanatory book printed.

By help of these, young persons soon and easily learn many properties of plane, and some of solid figures. Somewhat more than an hundred sets are dispersed through the kingdom; and it were to be wished, that more were in readiness. But as the project was, I believe, never advertised in any newspaper, or noticed in any literary journal, the knowledge of it was confined to a few hundred families. Those who have used these models, have been satisfied with them; though possibly they could be greatly improved. I did not think the book well calculated for the purpose, supposing the whole had been to be put into the hands of young people. It does not want perspicuity; but many technical terms, as *lemma*, *scholium*, are introduced. To those, however, who think with Quinctilian, that *vivâ voce* instruction is best, and in the rudiments of knowledge it surely is particularly advantageous, the defect of adaptation to the capacity of children in the book will be a trifling objection. There is a work, entitled *Cowley's Solid Geometry*, sold by Jones, 135, Holborn, which would come in perfectly well after Donne's models.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

THOMAS BEDDOES.

Rodney-place, Clifton,
Sept. 8, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, *Froston, Aug.* 17, 1799.

GIVE me leave to tell your angry correspondent G. Y. (p. 538), that less haste and passion would probably have enabled him to do more justice to himself, to DIDOT, and to VIRGIL. Criticism is calm.

I had spoken very respectfully of *Didot*, and of the neatness, cheapness, and convenience of his small stereotype *Virgil*. There is no triumph where he supposes; but a simple statement.

I continue to say, that *reperit*, the first syllable long, with a single *p*, is not agreeable to the system of orthography pursued in this edition by Didot; in which *Jupiter* is printed with a double *p*, and *Religio* with

* This had likewise been directed in Practical Education.

with a double *l*. Whether perfect or preterperfect tenſe, the quantity of the preposition will be the ſame. The preterperfect, to make the laſt ſyllable ſhort, muſt indeed be the old *reperi*, like *peperi*, and not the common *reperii*, which, when reduced from *reperiit* to *reperît*, would circumflex the laſt ſyllable as *iit* does.

Geo. ii. 23. Whatever Heyne and Brunck read, the *Medicean* MS. as publiſhed by Foggini, reads *abſcindit*. And it does not read *exſcidi*, Æn. ii. 177. *Nec poſſe Argolicis exſcindi Pergama telis*. *Scindo* in its ſeveral modifications is very frequent. Will your correſpondent ſhew *ſcidit* any where but in the *præteritum*, where it is unqueſtionably right.—*Heſperium Siculo latus abſcidit*, Æn. iii. 418. Will he give any inſtance of this verb, either in the preſent, the participle, or the infinitive, where the *n* is omitted, and ſupport it by the authority of an ancient MS.

G. ii. 435. *umbram*.

I had ſtated my preference of this as more muſical than *umbras*; and this it is aſſuredly; and eſpecially before *ſufficiunt*. This, in ſuch a poet as VIRGIL, is no light preſumption for it. Didot *might* certainly follow Heyne and Brunck; who read *umbras* it ſeems. He might too have followed, with equal liberty, the Medicean MS, which reads *umbram*. The elegant and very correct edition by PLANTIN*, 1589, adopts this reading.

But I will give your correſpondent a much ſtronger authority for *umbras* than he ſeems to have found. ERYTHRÆUS ſo reads it in his Index: and PIERIUS ſays, "*In omnibus veteribus codicibus ſcriptum obſervavi* UMBRAS, *numero multitudinis*." But what ſhall we ſay to this, if there be an exception to be made of one of the moſt ancient MSS in the world, the *Medicean?*

G. iii. 267. If your correſpondent has not found *aſſumpſere* for *abſumpſere*, the ſtereotype *Virgil* has been benefited by the very correction I have indicated. I have only to add, my copy was purchaſed in the beginning of April laſt; and living in the country, I am content with collating the copy which I have: I cannot judge of the accuracy of thoſe which are in London. The ſame obſervations apply to *Thetis* for *Tethys*.

It is ſomewhat ſtrange that this zealous champion of DIDOT ſhould be angry that I have done what Didot very properly requeſts *may* be done: "Si malgré les ſoins les plus grands, et l'attention la plus ſuivie, il étoit echappé quelques fautes à la première édition, des l'inſtant même qu'elles nous ſeront notifiées, nous nous empreſſerons de les corriger—on donnera même gratuitement le carton, avec la faute corrigée, à tous ceux qui voudront l'avoir."

It is true, Didot has warned thoſe readers who have *Virgil* only in the little ſchool editions, not to take for faults certain variations or peculiar readings, which, he aſſures them, are all authorized by good editions. I will here reverſe an Horatian line—"*Eſto*; *bona*:—*ſed* MALA *ſi quis*."

Certainly there are many good readings which are not in the common editions:—but if a reading is *not* good, it will not be the better for being uncommon.

By this time your correſpondent may diſcover, if you publiſh this, what, by a little inquiry, he might probably have learnt before;—that my remarks are not founded on the common ſchool editions. As to the Delphin Virgil, he is peculiarly unfortunate in his gueſs; for though it is, with other editions, on my ſhelves, I rarely look into it: and, I believe, I did not once conſult it on this occaſion. But it is no wonder, if the readings that I defend are found in that edition; more good readings than bad will be found in any edition.

In Geo. ii. 150. "*Arbos*," and not *arbor*, will be found in the excellent edition of *Heinſius*, the very valuable of *Emmeneſius* 1680, the careful and in many reſpects judicious one of *Cunningham*, and the *Medicean*. The wonder is, if in any it be not found. I will go farther. I believe there will be difficulty to find one good authority, except the Index of *Erythræus*, for ſaying that *arbor* once occurs in *Virgil*. He gives it iv. Geor. 142.

I think "*ne*" is printed for *nec*, and not merely the *c* omitted to be ſtruck, in my copy, Æn. iv. 307. I ſhall be glad to learn it is corrected in other copies.

Though ſhort-ſighted, my eyes are exact; and I do not think the ſtop after *amici* was a comma ſtruck imperfectly. If it were, your correſpondent might have ſhewn that in ſome copy it is better ſtruck.

Whether *adſto*, ii. Æn. 303, ſhould have a full ſtop, we need not aſk this or that editor. It is ſufficient to read the paſſage with attention to the principles of punctuation.

* This perhaps is one of the ſmalleſt of books, and one of the moſt valuable of editions.

The typographical correctneſs of this ſmall edition by Didot, is, indeed, almoſt ſingularly great. I repreſented it as printed with great care. Its critical merit I mean hereafter to examine. My wiſh has been to add whatever might be poſſible to its accuracy, and by no means to detract. Thoſe who know any thing of me will believe this.

Sept. 4, 1799.

I obtained yeſterday, through favour of a friend, one of the corrected copies of DIDOT's ſmall ſtereotype VIRGIL.

In this we have the proper readings.

Tethys. *i. Geor.* 31.
Malis membra abſumpſere quadrigæ *iii. Geor.* 267.
Nec te noſter amor. *iv. Æn.* 307.

But—Bis pomis utilis arbor, Geor. ii. 150, is ſtill retained for *arbos*.

I think I need not add, in confirmation of the change *r* into *ſ*, the remark in the Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. i. 21: yet it is pleaſing to ſee this archaïſm there noticed.

In Æn. ii. 731. *Evaſiſſe* VICEM for *viam*, may perhaps be meant for a various reading, as I obſerve it retained in the corrected copy: but it ſeems neither neceſſary nor probable. It has not the ſupport of the Medicean MS; nor of that of Jeſus College; nor of the fine editions of 1680; and not of the Plantin of 1585; nor of Cunningham; nor of Wakefield: and the Nuremberg edition of Virgil, 1492, reads alſo *viam*. Why there ſhould be any doubt of this being the true reading, I ſee not; and hope that it will be reſtored.

I flatter myſelf that neither my inclination nor my motive can be miſunderſtood. That it is ſimply an anxious wiſh, in which every literary man may naturally be expected to participate, that the DIDOT edition of VIRGIL, which is ſo near to being typographically perfect, may be abſolutely ſo, and exempt from even a ſingle error of the preſs.

IN my paper on incloſures be ſo good to correct in the note, by reading "Stanton near Bury."

ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

What your correſpondent ſays of the ſtate of IRELAND is dreadful, if it related to any other nation: moſt dreadful when to *that* nation ſo related to us by vicinity, by intereſts; and long by a participation of generous feeling, in which, I believe, no nation on the earth can exceed the Iriſh.

Under ſuch circumſtances it certainly concerns, in a moſt peculiar degree, the *executive* of that country to remove all ſigns of animoſity, and all objects of a vindictive character; and the executive of *this*, to avoid moſt anxiouſly all meaſures which tend to jealouſy, and to contention. The ſubject and the circumſtances are both moſt delicate; but none can be ſuch as to juſtify the ſuppreſſion of a ſentiment which connects itſelf with conſiderations of ſuch unſpeakable importance.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved the publication of Mr. Kearſley's Travellers' Companion, announced in your laſt Number, with my name prefixed; I think it right to ſtate, that the MS which I ſent to Mr. Kearſley from this place, contained *hardly one-third* of that publication: the reſt has been added by ſome perſon to whom the correction of the preſs was entruſted, and without my knowledge or conſent. Upon my ſuggeſting the impropriety of this matter to Mr. Kearſley, he has kindly promiſed to withdraw my name and preface from the work.

I am, Sir, yours reſpectfully,

THOMAS NORTHMORE.

Cleve, near Exeter,
Sept. 5, 1799.

P. S. I will thank you to publiſh the above in your next Number.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Offendam in nugis? Hæ nugæ ſeria ducent
In mala. *Hor. de Art. Poet.*

SIR,

IT has been cuſtomary for many years, even for men whoſe great learning and extenſive knowledge are too well known to admit of any diſpute, to reject, altogether, that pronunciation of the Latin and Greek languages which is founded upon accent. In this, they profeſs to follow the rules of Voſſius, Mekerchus, Henninius, and others, who maintained that Latin and Greek verſe ſhould be read with a ſtrict regard to quantity only. That quantity ought greatly to be attended to, in the pronunciation of every language, is a matter which no man, I believe, will attempt to controvert. But I would ſtate, at this time, what appear to me inſuperable objections

jections againſt our regarding quantity and neglecting accentuation.

Every word, in whatever language it be written or ſpoken, muſt be allowed to contain both accent and quantity; that is, it compriſes, in its pronunciation, a certain quality of elevation and degree of continuance. This is as equally true of the harſh, diſagreeable, articulation of the Hottentots and Iroquois, as of the more muſical and harmonious languages of the ancient Grecks and Romans. For, although there is ſo great and obſervable a difference between the roughneſs and inelegancy of the former, and the ſmoothneſs and majeſty of the latter, they are each dictated by nature, and, wherever there is ſound, there muſt unavoidably be accent as well as quantity.

If, therefore, any perſon ſhould pronounce a word with ever ſo ſtrict an attention to the *length* each ſyllable requires, and, at the ſame time, omit the proper *height*, or *depreſſion*, of the voice, ſuch pronunciation cannot but be deemed extremely defective. But, beſides this, as it is a part of the nature of the acute accent to ſhorten every ſyllable on which it falls (for it implies quickneſs as well as height, inſomuch that an acuted long vowel ſhould be read as a ſhort one, and an acuted ſhort one more ſhort; which might be proved at large from the ancient Greek grammarians upon the ſubject) it is impoſſible to obſerve quantity and neglect the accents.

The frequency and repetition of vowels conduce much, I am well aware, to the beauty and elegance of any language; but, if we will give credit to the great Roman critic, Quinctilian, the accents had no ſmall ſhare in the harmony of the Latin and Greek tongues. 'Sed accentus quoque cum rigore quodam, tùm ſimilitudine ipſâ; minùs ſuaves habemus, quiâ ultima ſyllaba nec acuta unquàm excitatur, nec inflexâ circumducitur, ſed in gravem vel duas graves cadit ſemper. *Itaque tanto eſt ſermo Græcus Latino jucundior*, ut noſtri Poetæ, quotiès *dulce* carmen eſſe voluerunt, *illorum* id nominibus exornent.' *Lib. xii. cap.* 10.

Should any one be inclined to diſpute the poſſibility of reading Latin and Greek verſe according to its proper accent and quantity, the words of the learned Sir John Cheke, Greek profeſſor at Cambridge, to the great Dr. Gardiner, will ſurely obviate every objection of this kind. 'Aſſeverare poſſum, illos,' ſcilicet multos linguæ Græcæ ſtudioſos, 'omnem hanc pronuntiationis formam ita tenere, ut verum literarum ſonum, *quantitatem, accentum, ſummâ cum facilitate ac ſuavitate eloqui poſſint.*' *Epiſt. ad Epiſc. Vinton.*

To object againſt that pronunciation of ancient verſe as it regards not accentuation, may poſſibly appear to ſome perſons frivolous and inſignificant; yet let them conſider, that to adopt any method as a genuine ſtandard of pronunciation, which includes not a due regard to theſe accentual *virgulæ*, not only militates againſt quantity itſelf, but is ſubverſive of that harmony and melodiouſneſs, which Quinctilian affirms, and our own experience teaches us, the accents confer upon the language of the Greeks.

Ravenſtonedale. JOHN ROBINSON.

SKETCH OF TWO BROTHERS.

ADDRESSED TO THE QUIDNUNCS.

PRIOR and POSTERIOR are two brothers who came to London ſometime ago to ſeek their fortunes. Their parentage has not been clearly explained. They are both deſcended from *Information*; but ſome think they are natural children begotten by one CURIOSITY upon a goſſiping female called NEWS, who has made a great noiſe in the world. Be this as it may, they are of very oppoſite diſpoſitions, and yet engaged in the ſame way of buſineſs, being editors to news-papers.

PRIOR, who notwithſtanding his name, is by much the youngeſt of the two, is remarkable for the fertility of his fancy. POSTERIOR is a plain matter-of-fact-man. The former is ſo eager to give information that he will make news rather than ſeem barren. The latter never advances any thing but upon ſure grounds, and therefore has very improperly been conſidered as of a reſerved diſpoſition. PRIOR, it is frequently proved, will ſtick at nothing to make out a good ſtory. POSTERIOR, more cautious and leiſurely, is perpetually waiting for facts and proofs. For this reaſon, the judicious part of the public allow, that although PRIOR is the cleveréſt fellow of the two, the other is moſt to be depended upon.

This opinion of PRIOR's cleverneſs ariſes from his now and then being actually in the right without knowing it; for having always a cargo of conjectures and inventions of imagination on hand, it ſo happens that he ſtumbles upon truth without the ſmalleſt intention, or any thing to aſſiſt him, except his wiſhes. His brother, on the contrary, confining himſelf only to what he is certain of, and can be proved, has none of that communicative

nicative disposition; and consequently, however he may please the lovers of truth, is very unpopular with a more numerous class, who are all impatience for news, and had rather get hold of a falsehood, than have nothing at all to talk about.

It may be supposed from this, that the character of the two brothers, as to the point of honour, is materially different, and such is the case. POSTERIOR values himself on never deceiving the public, when he *does* positively make an assertion, and glories in the reflection that no person can impeach his veracity. But PRIOR cares so little for delicate sentiments of this kind, that he had as lief contradict himself, as any body else; and, in fact, does this so frequently, that if he were not in high favour with the public, for his readiness to say something, rather than keep silence, he would be totally disbelieved. The truth is, and it is a lamentable truth, that in these two brothers we have an example of the improper judgements which the public form of men's characters. Every body admires the ingenuity and ready invention, the plausible conjectures and dashing assertions of PRIOR, while the judicious few only respect the cautious prudence, and strict adherence to truth and real information, which distinguish his brother.

Knowledge is so highly valuable, that even pretences to it are received with all the honours due to the thing itself. PRIOR, therefore, passes with many as a well-informed man, as one who has the best sources of intelligence, and, what is particularly valuable, as one who is *in the secret*; while POSTERIOR's hesitating way, and care not to be too positive, or risk contradiction, makes him pass for a fellow who knows nothing, or, what is still worse and absolutely unpardonable, who knows nothing till every body else knows the same. Hence there is no curiosity that PRIOR cannot gratify, no hopes so sanguine as that he cannot fulfil them; no schemes too vast for his immediate grasp. He is never conversant in what has happened, but in what may happen, and his talent at conjecture is as great as conjecture can go: while his rival trusts nothing to imagination, allows not the smallest scope to fancy; and, in a word, will aver nothing which is unaccompanied with evident proofs.

Notwithstanding the superior ingenuity of this Mr. PRIOR, it may be supposed that he now and then gets into scrapes which his more guarded and cautious brother avoids; and this, indeed, is so frequently the case, that were it not for the greediness of the public, and their preference of quantity to quality, he would long ere now have been destitute of bread to eat. He will sometimes bring a fleet victoriously into an inland town; while he makes two mighty armies engage in the middle of the ocean. It is no uncommon thing for him to mistake a mountain for a man; and I remember on a recent occasion, while the enemy were retreating, he pursued them with two *villages* which he understood to be Austrian Generals. He has often sent his readers to the map to look for a windmill; and speaks of the fortifications of a church with as much terrific accuracy as he would describe the outworks of Mantua or Gibraltar. Indeed, the latter reminds me of a pleasant letter he once published, as part of a *private correspondence* from one *Gabriel Tar*, whom he represented as a petty officer of marines, but a man of veracity*!

And this, by the way, leads me to another circumstance in which Mr. PRIOR has greatly the advantage of his rival, in the article of *correspondence*. There is no part of the world in which he has not a correspondent; and although he omits such trifling circumstances as *names*, *dates*, and *places*, every thing else is given with a wonderful precision. Nay, he sometimes offers to shew the *originals*, which I believe he can do with a very safe conscience.

From what I have said of this ingenious and omniscient gentleman, it may easily be comprehended why he is more a favourite with the public than Mr. POSTERIOR. The latter, indeed, flatters no party, nor accommodates his communications to the wishes of his readers; a circumstance which, in these days, must render any man unpopular. Truth itself, I am sorry to say, is not so highly prized as it ought to be. Some continue very ingeniously to do without it, and others very spiritedly to go against it, and this Mr. PRIOR knows, and knows how to act accordingly, so as to please his customers.

I have only to add to the present sketch, that this lively gentleman is supposed to be in high favour on the Stock Exchange; and there are some who do not scruple to say that he is not such a *hater* of the *enemy*, as he is a *lover* of the *omnium*; and that four thousand *killed*, four thousand *wounded*, and four thousand *taken*, are merely so many sums he risks in the *threes*, the *fours*, and the *fives*. But this is a

* This actually occurred in the last war.

mystery

myſtery into which I have no inclination to penetrate, and ſhall be happy if, by contraſting the characters of the two brothers, I may ſucceed in rectifying the opinions of any of your readers, and guarding them againſt deception.

I am, Sir, your's, C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHARACTER OF THE DUTCH SOLDIERS.

[*From A. Riem's* Travels through Holland in the years 1796 and 1797.*]

AS the Batavian chiefly delights in ſleeping, eating, drinking, and ſmoking his tobacco, and now and then, by way of interlude, in ſaying his prayers; it is very natural that he ſhould view with abhorrence whatever interrupts his tranquil courſe of life. He thus becomes unfit for the hardy deeds of war, and the painful toils and cares attendant on it, and hates it for the ſake of his dear corporeal gratifications and pleaſures. If to this we add, that a war in which he takes part, in a direct manner attacks his private intereſt, by interrupting the uſual courſe of trade, his diſinclination to war, and deſire to remain in a continual ſtate of neutrality, will eaſily be accounted for.

Nations who have fallen into ſo great a deſuetude of war, as was the caſe with the Dutch, neceſſarily degenerate in this reſpect. In former times the Batavians were one of the braveſt among the nations of Europe. The events of the years 1787 and 1794, however, have ſhewn that they are ſo no longer. After their wide-extending commerce had enriched them, they adopted the pernicious cuſtom of committing the execution of all military operations to foreign mercenaries, whom they took into their pay. Thus the warlike ſpirit of the people was totally extinguiſhed; and cowardice and want of enterprize might naturally be expected in ſoldiers, who, unuſed to bear arms, and to bend to a rigorous diſcipline, undertook the defence of their country, when attacked by an army of well-diſciplined troops. The moſt important fortified places ſurrendered, if ſummoned by only twelve or fifteen of the enemy. All martial ardour had flown, till the republican ſpirit awoke, the Batavian legion was formed and inured to the dangers and toils of war; and the genius of Daendels triumphed over difficulties which to many other generals might have appeared inſurmountable. The triennial enjoyment of liberty has already effected a great revolution in the character of many of the Batavians, and I am convinced, that half a year's practice in war would again change them into brave defenders of their rights and their country, ſuch as their anceſtors proved themſelves when they had ſhaken off the yoke of Spain, and were ſtruggling for independence.

* Mr. Riem reſided a conſiderable time at the Hague, was perſonally acquainted with the leaders of the Revolutionary party, and had many opportunities of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the ſtate of affairs in Holland. As he was zealouſly attached to the Republicans, his opinions deſerve the more credit, where he ſpeaks in diſpraiſe of their meaſures, or ſhews their want of power and abilities to effect their purpoſes.

[FROM THE SAME.]

On the Probability of a ſpeedy Counter-Revolution in Holland.

THE genius of a ſingle great patriot, formed among the French, of a Daendels, a fiery, reſolute, prudent and courageous man, with the aſſiſtance of the French army, effected the revolution, which may render the Republic happy, if they follow more the counſels of their ally, than the ſuggeſtions of the majority of Federaliſts. I am fully convinced, that when the new Directory, the council of ancients, and the legiſlative body, ſhall be eſtabliſhed according to the forms of the conſtitution, and thoſe men have been ſeated at the head of affairs, who now ſo ſtrenuouſly ſtrive after the firſt offices in the ſtate, that one might name them beforehand—I am convinced, that, if France ſhould withdraw her ſupport, a counter-revolution might be begun and completed in the ſpace of a few weeks. An energetical revolutionary government for one year can alone ſubdue the falſe patriot, and awaken the ſpirit of the nation.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE TERMS VANDAL, VANDALISM, &c.

How little, mark! that portion of the ball,
Where, faint at beſt, the beams of ſcience fall:
Soon as they dawn, from Hyperborean ſkies
Embody'd dark, what clouds of Vandals riſe!
Dunciad, Book iii.

AMONG the maxims of profligate ſtate-craft may be claſſed the jeſuitic adage, that, "thoſe who deſire to introduce changes oppoſed by public opinion, do well firſt to attribute the intention

tion to their antagonists;" for this diverts odium until the idea is familiarized, and often pledges to its support the rasher adverse partizans. It may shrewdly be suspected that this practical rule has of late actuated the writers, who bring against certain philosophic innovationists a clamorous charge of Vandalism.

What does the word correctly mean?

Schloetzer tells us (Northern History p. 231) that the Vandals were a Slavonian tribe, or horde of tribes, originally from the Ukrain, and dwelling contiguously to the Eastern or Ostro-Goths, with whom, and under whose guidance, numbers of them co-operated in over-running, plundering, and desolating the Roman empire. Descendants of these Vandals first became collectively stationary in Carinthia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia, where the peasantry have still Vandal or Slavonian names, but the nobility Gothic names: the less barbarous of the two nations having early acquired an internal hereditary ascendency. The settlements of the unmixed Vandals are to be found in the near provinces, and chiefly in those belonging to Russia. The Vandals then are part of the great Slavonian horde of nations, which are all, except the Hungarians, now finally consolidated under the single sceptre of the czar of Russia. They are the westmost portion of the horde, *the borderers*; and have consequently been oftener involved in the enterprizes and struggles of the Goths. This Vandal race, like the Celtic or wild-Irish race, no where appears to have made so rapid a progress towards civility, as the Goths in its immediate vicinity: the Vandals of our own times are less humanized and refined than their neighbours the Saxons.

To vandalize Europe then can have no other signification than to introduce eastern Slavonian barbarians to domination over the actual seats of culture and improvement. —It is to favour the approach, and to assist the westward pressure of that column of horribly, and perhaps irrevocably savage population, which, the last time it was put in motion, crushed for a thousand years every symptom of European intellect.

The yells of anti-jacobinism have called this monster from its Siberian wilderness. Prayer, praise, promise, property are squandered to invite and facilitate its approach. That so perverse a design should find vaunt-couriers, preconisers, and abettors would be inconceivable, were there not laws of nature which always predispose large bodies of men to swim with the tide of circumstance, and to fall in with the general tendency of events. The current sets in favor of a Russian conquest of Europe, and men willingly pace beside the car of a conqueror. Loyal soldiers, as they believe, of Providence, they delight to execute even its judgments. "The scourge of God" was a title welcomed by Attila. The northern hive is pouring forth its swarms anew, which may again encircle the Baltic, and reach the walls of Orleans and Rome. Permanent causes announce, and events thicken to accelerate the entire Vandalization of Europe. With security and wealth have sprung up unkindness and inequality; with refinement and learning, debauchery and impiety; with civility and order, corruption and tyranny. No nations have hitherto reached such a period of social progression without sinking into a luxury and incohesion, which tempt and favour the inroads of disciplined valor. The rotten ripeness of civil society is come on. In a similar state of moral declension was Chaldea, Syria and Natolia, when the Medes and Persians; was Persia, when the Macedonians; Greece, when the Romans; and the Roman empire, when the Goths accomplished their far-spreading conquests. The analogy of experience points to a similar result. Can no league of the Western states be imagined which should make Germany a barrier against the impending barbarians? Where will the Platea be found to arrest the progress of the Great King?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS several gentlemen have obliged the world with passages from authors that bear a similitude to one another; I beg leave to offer the following, which, if you think worthy of insertion, is at your service. The learned Doctor Porteus says,

"One murder makes a villain;
Millions a hero."

Doctor Young, in his satyrs on the love of fame, says,

"One to destroy is murder by the law;
And gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe.
To murder thousands, takes a specious name,
War's glorious art, and gives immortal fame."

Your's, A CONSTANT READER.

Windsor, June 17, 1799.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF A VOLCANIC ISLAND RECENTLY FORMED IN THE VICINITY OF ICELAND.

By the Chevalier VON LÖWENHÖRN, *Naval Captain and Adjutant-General in the Danish Service.*

IN the spring of 1783, a *volcanic island* was formed in the vicinity of Iceland, which, according to the accounts of the navigators who that year visited the country, attracted no small notice. The discoverer of it, who arrived just at the time of the first eruption, when smoke and flames ascended out of the sea, relates that no island or any land could be seen, from which these flames could originate.—No wonder, then, that he fell into the greatest consternation, when, as he expresses himself, he saw the waves on fire.—Captain and crew therefore conceived the notion, that the day of judgment was at hand; and took to their prayer and hymn-books, devoutly to prepare themselves for their approaching end. But as no trumpet sounded, as the sun remained undarkened, and the firmament undisturbed, they began to reflect farther what it might be, and at last hit upon the thought, that Iceland had been sunk by an earthquake, and that this was the last remains and ejection of Hecla, the well-known burning mountain on that island. Wholly possessed with this idea, they were on the point of tacking about and returning to Denmark with the news of the dreadful event: but luckily, they had not proceeded far before they got sight of the coast of Iceland.

The site of the volcanic eruption lies only $7\frac{3}{4}$ nautical miles (15 to a degree) from the south-west point of Iceland; and they had not discovered any land: but having now been convinced of their mistake respecting the submersion of Iceland, the ship reached its destined port, and completed its voyage. Ships that arrived afterwards saw a small island from which the volcanic eruption proceeded: and, as may well be conceived, always saw it under a different form. The same year smoke and flames were perceived on the shores next adjacent to Iceland.

As there are numerous instances of such volcanic eruptions in the sea becoming an island, this phenomenon attracted the attention of the Danish Government; and the following year orders were given to all ships bound to Iceland, to examine the newly-formed island: but so entirely had it vanished, that none of them either saw, or could discover the smallest trace of it. However, towards the end of the year, a very unfortunate accident happened, which was occasioned, beyond all doubt, by some rocks under water, the remains of the vanished island.

A Danish ship of war, of sixty-four guns, called the *Indfödsfretten*, was expected back from the East Indies; and intelligence had been received, that she had already sailed from the Cape of Good Hope: but from that time nothing farther was heard of her until the year 1785; when the ships returning from Iceland reported, that some parts of that ship, and the long-boat, had been thrown on the coast of Iceland. From all accounts, and a comparison of circumstances, to me it appears certain, that the *Indfödsfretten* foundered on this rock, which now no longer rises above the surface of the sea. It is impossible that such a long-boat can come out of a ship, except it be done by the hands of men, even should the ship be shattered all to pieces. Now, not only was this long-boat driven on shore whole, and in good condition; but they, moreover, found in it a box of wax-candles, but not a living soul. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the boat, they discovered several parts of the same ship, which were known from the mark upon them. These parts, of different dimensions and form, would not have been thrown on shore so near to one another, if the shipwreck had happened at a greater distance; the waves of the sea, the currents, &c. must undoubtedly, in that case, have scattered them farther asunder. Moreover, the fragments had been wafted to the land by the wind which blows in the direction from the rock.—Besides, no other traces of this misfortune had been noticed along the coast of Iceland.

From these circumstances I drew the conclusion, that the *Indfödsfretten* had, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope on her return home, a dangerous and adverse passage; for it is known, that in our Northern Seas in that year, east winds generally prevailed. Very many ships, especially the ships of war, prefer going north round England, to sailing through the Channel: and probably the ship may have been in want of something; as, for example, fresh water, and the like. The Captain was, at any rate, well acquainted in Iceland; for I myself had, some years before, been there with him as Lieutenant of a ship under his command; he may, then, have been in search of some of the harbours of Iceland, when he had the misfortune, in the open sea, unexpectedly to

ſtrike on this hidden rock.—In this deſperate ſituation, the crew probably had recourſe to the long-boat, as the only means of ſaving at leaſt a few of them: but while they were hoiſting it overboard, it is likely that the ſhip foundered, and every ſoul on board periſhed, as no intelligence was ever received concerning them.

During my expedition to Iceland in the year 1786, it became an object of my particular attention, to make inquiries concerning this *volcanic iſland*, although no one then ſuſpected that the above-mentioned ſhip of war had been wrecked at that place; for this is only a concluſion which I have drawn from what I learned during my inveſtigation of the ſubject.

When I arrived in Iceland, where, on account of the obſervations for the maps, and of other affairs committed to my care, I found myſelf under the neceſſity of remaining with my ſhip a conſiderable time in *Holmens-Hafen*, and had at my diſpoſal a ſmall ſhip lying in that harbour; I ordered Lieutenant, now Captain, Grove, to proceed on a cruiſe about the place where the volcanic iſland had been ſeen. He continued there ſeveral days, and while under ſail frequently caſt the ſounding-lead, but could find no bottom, with a line of hundred or more fathoms, and had given up all hopes of making the deſired diſcovery. When he was on the point of returning, he, contrary to all expectation, obſerved the waves breaking on a rock, whoſe top was nearly on a level with the ſurface of the water: and now, no longer doubting that he had found what he had been in ſearch of, he obſerved its direction and diſtance from the neareſt coaſt of Iceland.

When the object of my expedition was accompliſhed, and I, at the concluſion of ſummer, was preparing to commence my voyage homewards; I determined before my departure to viſit this remarkable ſpot myſelf, and to correct or confirm its true geographical ſituation, as far as it can be aſcertained by obſervations made at ſea.—I therefore took my point of departure from ſome ſmall iſlands or rocks, which lie in front of Cape *Reikianös*, the moſt ſouth-weſt promontory of Iceland, and of which the outermoſt, called the *Grenadier's Cap*, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles diſtant from the promontory, in the direction from ſouth-weſt to weſt. The weather proving favourable, I was able to make a meridian obſervation for determining the latitude, as likewiſe obſervations of the longitude by means of time-keepers. Although the time-keepers I had with me were none of the beſt; yet, as I had ſailed on the ſame day from an Icelandic harbour, where I had obſerved the longitude the relative error could not be very conſiderable: I therefore determined the ſituation of the rock called the *Grenadier's-Cap*, to be in 63° 43′ 40″ N. latitude, and 25° 35′ 40″ longitude, weſt from Paris. This likewiſe tolerably well coincides with the obſervations of the French navigators, *Verdun*, *De la Crenne-Borda*, and *Pingré* *; the more, as I have good reaſons for believing, that, from want of a ſufficient knowledge of the coaſts of Iceland, they made the latitude of Cape *Reikianös* three minutes too far north; for they ſtated it to be 63° 55′. And as, from the moſt accurate obſervations, I found that the rock lies in a direction from ſouth to weſt, according to the true meridian, and juſt four miles from the above-mentioned *Grenadier's-Cap*, it follows, that the ſituation of this moſt dangerous rock is in 63° 32′ 45″ of N. latitude, and 26° 2′ 50″ Weſt longitude from Paris.

While I was continuing my courſe in order to get a view of the rock, and Captain Grove, who was on board with me, concluded from his former obſervations, that we muſt be near it, as the coaſt of Iceland had totally vaniſhed from our ſight, and the outermoſt of the above-named viſible rocks, which lie ſouth-weſt from Iceland, was, notwithſtanding the clearneſs of the weather, ſcarcely any longer perceivable; he ſaid, "Is it adviſable to ſail ſo directly towards it?"—"Yes, my friend," was my anſwer; "for, on whichever ſide we turn, we ſhall have as great a chance of ſtriking upon it, as of eſcaping the danger: it is like looking for a needle in a load of hay."—As we were thus converſing about it, the people on the watch called out.—The attention and eyes of all were directed towards it, and we ſaw directly a-head of us the waves breaking againſt a rock. We inſtantly tacked about, and, at the ſame time, hove the lead, which had been kept in readineſs. We found the depth to be 26 fathoms; immediately after, 40 fathoms; and ſhortly after we could not find the bottom with a line a hundred fathoms long. Tallow was, as uſual, applied to the plummet, that we might be able to judge of the nature of the ground from the particles that thus adhere to it. We obtained ſmall pieces of ſtone, which

* See Voyage, fait par Ordre du Roi en 1771, 1772.

either

either wholly conſiſted of lava, or at leaſt were of the volcanic kind. The rock is not large, and, as appears from our ſoundings, ſurrounded by a ſteep abyſs. Its top is level with the ſurface of the ſea, or only a little beneath it: hence it cannot be perceived till we are very near it, or only when the waves break againſt it.

The origin of the *volcanic iſland* which was ſeen at this place in the year 1783, may be explained in the following manner: The rock that ſtill remains, formed the crater from which an eruption at that time happened; the great quantity of lava that was ejected accumulated at the bottom of the ſea around the crater, till it roſe to a conſiderable height above the ſurface of the water. But as this volcano is ſituated in the wide ocean, where the largeſt and moſt violent waves ariſe, and tower one over another; it is probable that their force very ſoon deſtroyed a ſtructure that poſſeſſed yet ſo little ſolidity and ſtrength; eſpecially as round about there is an ingulfing abyſs, into which it might eaſily be precipitated. It is to be remembered likewiſe, that, in the ſame year, a conſiderable quantity of pumice, and the like volcanic productions, whoſe ſpecific gravity is leſs than that of water, was driven on ſhore in Iceland, and by navigators found ſwimming in the ocean.

Had the eruption happened in a leſs tempeſtuous ſea, and the profundity around it been leſs ſteep and unfathomable, the ejected maſs would have been conſolidated by its own weight, and in time have become an iſland; of which we have ſeen ſeveral inſtances in the Archipelago, in the Eaſt Indies, and in other places of the ocean. Had this volcanic eruption taken place on the main land, or on an iſland, a mountain would have been formed by it. A volcano does not neceſſarily originate from a mountain; they have been ſeen to burſt forth from the plain: but a neceſſary conſequence is, that the ejected volcanic productions, which are heaped up upon the land, at laſt become a mountain.—Now, as here the mighty waves of the ocean could eaſily waſh away the looſe accumulations around the crater, it is not abſurd to ſuppoſe, that, as the ſea raged over its mouth, the fire was at laſt overpowered, and the volcano extinguiſhed by the water guſhing down the opening.

The crater, formed of rock, remained ſtanding. It is an undoubted fact, that there exiſted here a rock even before the eruption of the volcano; and later obſervations evince, that it ſtill exiſts.—There was before an obſcure tradition among the mariners who were wont to ſail to Iceland, that hereabout there was a blind rock, which they called *Blind Fugle-Skiör* (bird-rock). This name I have retained in the chart, though many navigators deny its exiſtence, becauſe they have often ſailed paſt without obſerving it. But in this caſe, and under ſuch circumſtances, the aſſertion of one man that he had ſeen it, deſerves more credit than the reports of a hundred others, who deny its exiſtence becauſe they have not ſeen it. This confirms me in my opinion, that the crater was in the ſame ſtate long before the late eruption.

To conclude: it will not be deemed a ſuperfluous obſervation, to ſtrengthen this opinion, that in almoſt the ſame direction from the ſouth-weſt point of Iceland, as has been remarked above, lie five *ſmall iſlands*, or rocks, the outermoſt of which is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles diſtant from the promontory *Reikianös*. Between theſe iſlands is deep water; and ſhips ſailing to or from the weſt ſide of Iceland commonly paſs that way, if they be ſufficiently acquainted with the ſituation of the land and rocks. The latter are called by the Daniſh mariners, *Vogel-Klippen* (Bird-rocks), on account of the numbers of ſea-fowl reſorting to them: but the natives of the country give them the name of *Eld-Eyarne*, that is *Fire-Iſlands*. May we not thence infer, that, in ancient times, they had volcanic eruptions? And, indeed, the volcano ſeen in 1783, may likewiſe have raged long before that period.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a ſincere friend to diſcuſſion of every kind, I never feel averſe to the publication of opinions or repreſentations, however different from my own ideas, provided they are likely to lead the way to fair examination. This, I preſume, is your principle too; I have, therefore, frequently defended you for the inſertion of articles obnoxious to cenſure, as I ſaw that you readily admitted obſervations deſigned to obviate their effects. The account of *the character, &c. of the Otaheiteans*, given in your laſt number, as a tranſlation from the letters of Commerſon, has probably diſguſted many of your readers, by the extravagant and licentious caſt of French philoſophy which animates it; but if you permit it to be followed by ſome remarks on the falſe and abſurd nature of that philoſophy, perhaps the cauſe

of truth may, upon the whole, be a gainer by the discussion.

In remarking upon this article, I would begin by observing, that the very idea of a numerous society of men "without vices, prejudices, wants, and dissensions," is wholly unphilosophical. Man, as a species, must always possess the characteristics of the human nature; and that is, of a creature in whom the selfish principle takes the lead of the social, made up of appetite and passion, liable to innumerable causes of error and delusion; and though endowed with reason, incapable of duly exercising it without much effort and discipline. In no state, therefore, will a great majority of human beings be free from what, independently of all artificial institutions, deserves the name of *vice*;—that is, an inordinate gratification of their desires, at the expence of the rights and happiness of others, and to the disregard of their own greater and permanent advantage. Least of all will that state of mankind called the savage or uncivilised produce this immunity from vice; since the absence of controul, and the want of reflection, must render individuals the slaves of their immediate propensities, which, in many instances, cannot but interfere with their own good, and that of their neighbours.

To apply these observations to the inhabitants of Otaheite:—We may affirm, from the certain information of many voyagers of our own country, much more to be trusted than a hasty, frivolous French theorist, that they have just those vices and defects which might be expected in a people so circumstanced. A benignant climate and fertile soil have bestowed on them a happy temperament, and an easy supply of their most pressing wants; whence they are a kind, friendly, cheerful, and hospitable race. But war, that scourge of mankind in every state, is far from being banished from them; and motives of cupidity or revenge frequently engage them in murderous and predatory expeditions against the neighbouring islanders. Their disposition to make free with the property of others is acknowledged by Commerson; but he thinks it exculpated by an equal readiness to part with what they possess. It plainly appears, however, from the most authentic narrations, that they are well enough apprized of the criminality of stealing, and that they practise it with the very same purpose of making a personal advantage at another's expence, that is done by an European thief. The laxity of their morals with respect to sexual indulgencies (which probably was the charm that chiefly ingratiated them with their French eulogist), though undoubtedly not to be estimated exactly according to our notions of virtue and decorum, yet cannot be denied to produce many of the effects of real vice. The shameless prostitution of the females to all strangers *for gain* surely exhibits the worst feature of licentious intercourse, and has been severely punished by the introduction of a dreadful disease; and the *polite* societies of *arreouy*, which must prove equally injurious to the domestic felicity of the sexes with the most profligate coteries of an European metropolis, have the additional stain of deliberate cruelty in the destruction of the innocent offspring. To refuse the title of *vice* to these deviations from the universal principles of morality, because they are practised with a sort of unconscious simplicity, and partly wear the mask of pleasure, is to foster a most mischievous delusion with respect to the nature of things, by means of a very unphilosophical abuse of words.

I pass over the superstitions of these people, their absolute and servile distinction of ranks, and other instances of prejudice and false opinion, which it is surprising a French observer should overlook or pardon.

I would not, Mr. Editor, from the preceding remarks, have it supposed, that I am an approver of the strange mission lately sent from this country, in order to instruct the Otaheiteans in a set of complex and mysterious tenets, which it is utterly impossible that they should comprehend; and which, therefore, can afford no rational ground for an amendment of their morals. Perhaps the kindest thing that could be done for them, would be to leave them entirely to themselves; for though I am far from thinking them models of virtue, their original character appears to me, on the whole, better than that of a majority of the species; and little likely to be improved by such an intercourse with Europeans as can be kept up by our navigators. Yours, &c.

August 12. SOBRIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT account for it, why *all* the translations of Kotzebue's *Das Kind der Liebe*, or Natural Son, should have omitted the short, simple and pathetic dedication which is prefixed to the Leipzig Edition of 1799. The application of one

of the beſt paſſages of the play is ſingularly happy; and the anecdotes it relates heighten its intereſt to the reader. It is proper to obſerve, that the piece was firſt played by the author's friends in private.

TO MY DEAR HENRY ARVELIUS.

IT is the duty of a friend to participate in painful recollections; and this play will impoſe it upon thee. Thou muſt recollect the happy evening when my Frederica played Amelia; and thou Frederic, beſide her. Canſt thou ſee her before thee, as I now do, entering the dungeon with the flaſk of wine? How ſweetly, how affectionately, ſhe ſpake! She was then treading the boards of our private theatre for the laſt time. Who would have ſuppoſed it?

"At length, indeed, one of them lies down to ſleep, and that one is happy: the other walks to and fro, and laments that he cannot ſleep."

Ah! who could imagine that ſhe herſelf would ſo ſoon lie down to ſleep! She expected not the "approaching night." She had not ſeen her "young plants flouriſh" around her, ſhe was removed early in the day—And I—it is I—who walk to and fro, and lament that I cannot ſleep.

Excellent, beloved Arvelius! You were the play-fellow of my Frederica. You were the witneſs of our love, of our connubial felicity! how dear ſhe was to me! During ſix years you have ſpent many happy hours with us; your heart is my pledge that you will alſo ſpend with me the hours of affliction. Now, indeed, I envy you your ſyſtem of neceſſity, your cold peaceful philoſophy.

But ſtay! or my Dedication will become a ſong of complaint. Rather let me be ſilent; for of what can I ſpeak to the deareſt friend of my heart, but of the ſorrow of my ſoul. If this Dedication be worth thy thanks, thou oweſt them to thy excellent performance of Frederic, a character which could be filled only by one who poſſeſſed the ſpirit and heart of my Arvelius.

Fare thee well, good kind ſoul, and accept the preſſure of a hand which, no longer bound by the ſweet tie of love, is more cloſely cemented to thee by the bonds of friendſhip.

In the preface to this play, he relates an anecdote concerning his *Menſchenhaſs und Reue*, which will gratify the admirers of "The Stranger," and probably be thought by them to be a ſufficient anſwer to the extremely ſcrupulous objections made againſt this play by a faſtidious and prudiſh critic. Inſtead of hardening the guilty in vice, it is a fact, that it was the means of reſtoring a deluded woman to the arms of her huſband. And it may fairly be inferred, that the dramatic repreſentation which could ſo influence a mind which had already erred, will not have a bad effect on hearts perfectly free from reproach or contamination. H. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT muſt be a ſatisfaction to many of your readers, as well as to myſelf, to hear that ſo benevolent an inſtitution as that mentioned by your correſpondent W. R. in your Magazine for July, is at all likely to be carried into effect: nor would I urge any conſiderations which, by propoſing a leſs efficient ſcheme, ſhould divert the attention of the public from that already propoſed; which, if once eſtabliſhed, would probably lead to the adoption of all that my plan could deviſe for the benefit of the female part of the community. But it will be obvious to your readers, that the prevention of the evil which here excites attention, is of higher importance than the reſcue of individuals from the preſſure of it: though the latter ſhould not for a moment be neglected, yet the former ſhould cloſely and inſeparably accompany it. If the wiſhes I ventured to expreſs in your Magazine for June, ſeem too extended, by including deſtitute male as well as female characters; might not a plan be ſtruck out, and meet the public encouragement, which ſhould have for its ſole object a proviſion of employment, and conſequent ſupport, for females only? It is not perhaps enough conſidered, in how many inſtances the condition of unfortunate females is the ſad conſequence of either inadvertence, inſidious ſolicitations, or treacherous promiſes; and ſometimes even of mere pecuniary want, in which the wrath of ſome offended ſuperiors, forgetful of the claims we all make upon mercy, have involved them. On this ſubject your correſpondent A. E. has, in your laſt Magazine, made ſome juſt and admonitory remarks; which, as they are probably founded in a knowledge of facts that would enforce his admonition and advice, I could have wiſhed he had extended and ſupported by ſuch facts, the relation of which, avoiding names and every thing which might render them perſonal reflections, would do more than any thing elſe towards exciting the public attention to the ſubject; ſince mankind are too little diſpoſed to inquire into the grounds and origin of human miſery, and are too incredulous to the charitable apologies which a better acquaintance with theſe would furniſh for many of the moſt culpable, as well as the moſt unfortunate characters.

characters. It is perhaps too general an opinion, that the errors of females of the unfortunate character in question are, in the origin and continuance of their practice, prompted by an insatiable desire of gratifying inordinate appetites; and hence no remedy for their errors is thought of but what supposes them irretrievable till debility and dire calamity make it impossible for them to proceed. But I cannot help considering this as a mistaken opinion; and that, as the origin of these errors has been accounted for rather on the ground of unfortunate circumstances than depravity of character, a continuance in them may also be attributed to a train of correspondent circumstances and connections, which render a retreat from the path of vice almost impossible, or, at least, hold out no inducements to return to that of innocence and virtue. Nor ought the indecent expressions of seeming passion, in such unhappy characters, to be rigidly interpreted as the consequence of illicit desire; but rather as the arts of that trade of misery, in which they have little or no pleasure, but pursue only as a wretched means of subsistence to which their pitiable situation has doomed them; and from which, as no means of redemption offer themselves to view, they are not inspired with any general and ardent desire to be set free. It may appear, from these considerations, that a plan for early reclamation of character, and prevention of the evils in question, is not, in the nature of things, impracticable, nor its success improbable: and, these things being granted, who will deny the importance and necessity of such a plan, that wishes at all to see such unhappy characters relieved from their distressing situation? I am happy in the notice which the subject has obtained from the benevolence of your correspondents W. R. and A. E.; but am earnestly solicitous that it may obtain further notice, both from them and others: and think I cannot be too solicitous in exciting the attention of the friends of humanity to some plan for the prevention of female error and misery, which may operate effectually by holding out the means of subsistence as the fruit of industry. In such a plan, there will be no occasion to characterize the class of individuals to whom the relief is offered, further than as destitute females who wish to support themselves by reputable employment. The innocently unfortunate will not then be precluded from, nor degraded by, an application to such an institution; nor will a confession of guilt be, by these means, implied in the application of those whose errors may have rendered them destitute; which implied confession could be of no use to society, and only more humbling to the individual, and a greater bar to the success and usefulness of the institution.

I have lately been informed, that there is an excellent institution at Edinburgh, entitled the Philanthropic Society, lately established, for the reformation and instruction of an unfortunate class of females; that the care of the objects of this charity is almost entirely in the hands of ladies. I most earnestly request, that the public may be favoured with an early account of this institution, so honourable to the country, and the individuals with whom it originated, and by whom it is supported. In female hands, I should suppose, such an institution could not fail of success; nor do I think any design of the kind will ever be conducted with equal delicacy and effect in any other. I still entertain an hope of exciting the attention of the ladies to the cause for which I plead, nor will I lightly relinquish that hope, the completion of which would so greatly contribute to the success of a most desirable institution. E. P.

Newcastle on Tyne, Aug. 17, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the Queries of your correspondent J. C. in the 295th page of your last volume, permit me to add the following:

How many inhabitants, old or young, (a separate list of each) do the poor houses at present contain? How many capable of working? What work is now done? and to what amount? What does the master of the poor-houses get per annum? what trades or manufactures would best suit the situation of each particular town? and the disposition of poor?

I have seen in a late publication, that two spoonfuls of fresh yeast (called in Lancashire barm), administered internally, is a certain cure in the case of *Putrid Fever*; should it be so, I lament greatly that it is not more generally known; it was said to have been administered to near fifty patients, by a very respectable clergyman of Sunderland, with complete success. On this subject I should be happy to meet the opinion of your medical friends.

I shall also be obliged to any of your correspondents

correſpondents who can inform me, through your Magazine, of *the proceſs of making glue* in London or the Borough; as the proceſs is little known, they will be ſo obliging as to give me the minutiæ of the ſubject. I would alſo wiſh to be favoured through the ſame channel (your Magazine) with the method obſerved in the manufacture of *Engliſh Verdigriſe*, and where it is made? I ſhall alſo be obliged to any who can favour me with the mode obſerved in making *German Steel*.

Your's, &c. MUNNOO.

Newcaſtle, July 30, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to point out to Dr. Turton how very erroneous his opinion is reſpecting the origin of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, or Cow-Pox. If Dr. Turton had attentively read Dr. Jenner's two publications upon that important ſubject, he muſt, I conceive, have been convinced, upon the cleareſt evidence, that the ſmall-pox is not the ſource from whence the cow-pox ſprings; but agree with Dr. Jenner in the more rational conjecture, that the latter is the parent of the former; for if we examine the third caſe mentioned by Dr. Jenner in his firſt publication, we ſhall find the cow-pox to have exiſted, and to have been known, before the inoculation for the ſmall-pox was introduced into practice in this iſland. It would be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that perſons labouring under ſo dreadful a malady as the natural ſmall-pox, at a time when no means were diſcovered to mitigate the malignancy of the diſeaſe, ſhould be employed to milk cows at a dairy. Dr. Turton forms his opinion from the cow-pox having *twice* appeared among the cows a ſhort time after the ſmall-pox had been in the family. It was ſingular that it ſhould ſo happen; but theſe two ſolitary inſtances are but a ſlight baſis to build a new hypotheſis upon.

It is poſſible that variolous virus inſerted into the nipples of a cow might produce inflammation and ſuppuration; and that matter from ſuch a ſore might produce ſome local affection on the human ſubject by inoculation. But all this tends only to ſhew, what was well known before, that virus taken from one ulcer is capable of producing another by its being inſerted into any other part of the body.

With regard to the ſuppoſition of the cow-pox becoming ſmall-pox after repeated inoculations, I ſhall only remark, that I have ſeen the diſeaſe paſs ſucceſſively through upwards of thirty perſons without the ſmalleſt alteration either in its appearance or effect.

I ſhould not have made any remarks on Dr. Turton's letter, for I think (ſo far as it relates to the cow-pox) it ſtands ſelf-confuted, but only as I thought it calculated to ſhake the confidence of ſome perſons, whoſe care and anxiety for the preſervation of their tender offſpring might induce them to ſubſtitute ſo mild a diſeaſe as the cow-pox, for one ſo violent in its nature as the ſmall-pox.

The Doctor will excuſe me for offering him a word of advice; which is, to be cautious (as he appears to be perfectly unacquainted with the habits of the diſeaſe) not to produce a *ſpurious* kind of cow-pox, and ſend it abroad into the world under an idea of its being the *genuine*.

I remain, &c. G. C. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of the Monthly Magazines of about a year back or more (not having the number by me, I cannot preciſely ſay) mentioned that a collection of Latin Poems, written by various perſons, natives of Scotland, was made by a clergyman, with a view of convincing the world, that the Scots have ſurpaſſed all other nations in writing Modern Latin Poetry; and which would in a ſhort time be publiſhed. If any of your readers can inform me whether the work is printed, or likely to be ſo, they will oblige, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

GEORGE FABRICIUS.

Auguſt 21, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING the Philoſophical Magazine for laſt month (July), I obſerved that Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, ſays, that in ſalting meat a decompoſition takes place in this manner: The ſeptic acid of the meat unites itſelf with the ſoda of the ſalt; and the muriatic acid of the ſalt unites itſelf with the meat. Here then are two new ſubſtances, viz.

Muriate of fleſh (ſalt meat); and
Septate of ſoda (brine).

And here ariſe two queries, whoſe anſwers may lead to ſome diſcoveries uſeful to ſociety.

1ſt, Does this decompoſition take place becauſe the affinity of the muriatic acid to the fleſh is greater than it is to the ſoda?

2d, Or is it becauſe the affinity of the ſeptic

ſeptic acid to the ſoda is greater than it is to the fleſh?

On ſuppoſing the former to be the caſe, it is poſſible that potaſh may have a greater affinity to the muriatic acid than the fleſh (though the ſoda had not), and of courſe diſengage it therefrom, forming a muriate of potaſh, and leaving the fleſh entirely freſh, good, and potable, notwithſtanding its having been already deprived of its ſeptic acid by ſalting in the firſt inſtance. I think Dr. Mitchell ſays the ſeptic acid is unwholeſome; if ſo, the meat may be all the better for being deprived of it.

On ſuppoſing the latter query to be the caſe, it is clear that potaſh would have the deſired effect; ſince (by our ſuppoſition) the affinity of the muriatic acid to the fleſh cannot be ſo great as it is to ſoda (and it is well known that it is greater to potaſh than to ſoda), its union therewith having been a work of neceſſity, it having had nothing elſe wherewith to unite after the formation of the brine (or ſeptate of ſoda).

Again, on ſuppoſing the latter query, would not ſoda freſhen the ſalt meat, i. e. would it not decompoſe the muriate of fleſh (which is ſalt-meat, agreeably to our hypotheſis; or, in other words, it is meat deprived of its ſeptic acid, and combined with muriatic acid)? I think it would, becauſe it is ſuppoſed there is no more ſeptic acid in the fleſh; of courſe, the muriatic acid, whoſe affinity to the fleſh, as before noted, is not very great, would quit it, and ſeize the ſoda, leaving the fleſh entirely freſh, &c. as before, with the potaſh.

Had I the time and conveniences, I ſhould make theſe experiments; but as I have not, I hope to ſee the reſult given by ſome of your correſpondents: and ſhould it be found that neither potaſh nor ſoda will produce the effect of extracting the muriatic acid from ſalt meat, ſo as to render it agreeably potable, could not there be found ſome other ſubſtance which would have the effect?

Now my hand is in, I have a word to tell your correſpondent who wiſhes to know what can be done with his horſe-cheſnuts. Some time ago I had acceſs to a very large library of French books, where I ſaw a little book, whoſe title, as well as I can remember, was "*Les Secrets des Arts*. I there ſaw ſeveral ways of employing the horſe-cheſnuts to advantage; yet I am doubtful whether any of them be practiſed in France, notwithſtanding a decree which poſſibly might have been paſſed for making uſe of them; and a great reaſon I have for thinking ſo is, becauſe I ſaw laſt fall, in ſeveral parts near Paris, the horſe-cheſnuts lying under the trees rotting, nobody taking any notice of them. X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. DERHAM in the preface to his Aſtrotheology ſays, "I remember that I once verily thought I had found out ſeven ſatellites of Saturn with *this* glaſs of Mr. Huygens, ſo regularly were they placed in reſpect to Saturn."—As Saturn is now known to be accompanied with ſeven ſatellites, may it be ſuppoſed that Mr. D. ſaw them? and if ſo, was he the firſt diſcoverer of them?—It is true that he adds, he had reaſon to ſuppoſe from after obſervation, that five were fixed ſtars.

In Mr. Lalande's Hiſtory of Aſtronomy, given in your Magazine of July, he ſpeaks of the work publiſhed under the title of *Connoiſſance des Tems*, containing, among other articles, obſervations on the planet *Mercury*; perhaps ſome one of your intelligent correſpondents can give your readers ſome information concerning the nature and reſult of thoſe obſervations.

Your's reſpectfully,

Aug. 22, 1799. M. J. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. MITCHILL'S THIRD LETTER ON ALKALIES, TO MISS A——.

My amiable Margaretta!

DURING the very pleaſant excurſion Mrs. M——, yourſelf and Mrs. C—— made to the falls near the town of Patterſon, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, a few days ago, you recollect we viſited the ſpot where the copper-mine, on the neck of land between the Hackinſack and Paſaick rivers had been worked. On examining ſamples of the ore, you admired very much the heavineſs of ſome pieces, and the green, blue and variegated colours of others. But nothing attracted your attention ſo much as the beautiful and *cryſtallized ſpars* which had been drawn from the mine with the maſſes of ore. The regular and elegant forms of theſe mineral productions were ſo ſtriking and curious, that you obtained from me a promiſe, I would give you ſome further account of the earth of which they conſiſted, on our return to New-York. This I purpoſe

purpose now to do, as I have sufficiently rested since I delivered the Oration on the anniversary of American Independence to the Citizens of New-York, on the 4th instant.

The earthy matter composing the crystals you admired so much, is principally of that kind called by MEN OF SCIENCE *calcareous*. It resembles very nearly the *lime* of which so much use is made in constructing and cleaning houses. The proof of which is, that by proper management such a kind of terrene substance may be produced from them. Lime or *calcareous earth* is capable of being dissolved in water, of being precipitated from its solution and of combining with various acids, whereby it assumes according to circumstances a great variety of forms, such as marbles, alabasters, lime-stones, fluors, corals, shells, chalks, and crystals of different shapes, hues and sizes.

Lime however, though so much the subject of admiration in its crystallizations, is more the object of wonder on account of its *antiseptic power*, whereby it preserves animal and vegetable substances from corruption, and perpetuates their remains longer than any other material with which we are acquainted. Bodies thus surrounded by lime and afterwards hardened to stone are called *petrifactions*; and these petrifactions exhibit the most ancient remains of organized beings that are to be found on the globe we inhabit. Mummies and other pieces of embalming are of a very modern date compared to them, as you observed in the Egyptian pieces I showed you. *These* are more easily subject to crumbling and decay, while *those* are as durable as the hills which they compose. This antiseptic quality of lime is alluded to very philosophically in Mr. SARGENT's dramatic poem, which I saw lately in your hand, (The Mine, p. 29, & 30.) where the queen of the gnomes and her attendant spirits thus sing of the power of *petrifaction*, personified under the name of FOSSILIA:

> Where the sanguine corals shine,
> In a dripping sea-worn cave,
> Let chill FOSSILIA recline
> Watching the quick-circling wave:
> As her transiucent shuttles glance,
> The tessellated webs advance;
> 'Till nature rescued by her potent breath
> Exults to perish and revives in death.
> Her splendid talisman can give
> Each *plant* and *insect* form to live;
> Gay *birds* still flutter tho' to marble grown,
> The *deer's proud antlers* branch in wrinkled stone;
> Impearl'd the scaly *tortoise* lies;
> While the huge *elephant* supplies
> His ivory spoil; and wreath'd in rocky fold
> The crested *snake* convolves his maze of gold.

Lime or calcareous earth prevents putrefaction by absorbing the water and neutralizing the septic acid necessary for that process. It is allowed by all, that moisture, which is but another term for a moderate quantity of water, is essential to putrefaction. It is equally well-known, that such animal and vegetable substances as contain sepion (azote) do afford by its aid, in convenient degrees of heat, septic (nitric) acid; and the common experiment of decompounding the lean or muscular part of animals by the agency of that acid, and obtaining thereby septous (azotic) air proves that this sour offspring of corruption, is a great destroyer of organic matter. The practice of corroding by septous (nitrous) acid the solid parts of animal viscera, after their injection with coloured wax, evinces to all makers of anatomical preparations beyond a scruple, how destructive is the operation of a watery solution of oxygenated sepion.

Thus in the experiment of the *chemist* and *dissector* just mentioned, the septic acid makes destructive work upon *dead* bodies or their parts. So in the case of septite of silver (lunar caustic) applied as an escharotic, to destroy warts or proud flesh, the acid of putrefaction disengaged from the metal decomposes or eats away the *living* substance. Both dead and living bodies, in this manner, yield to the destroying influence of this acid which is engendered in the midst of corruption.

The attraction of the septic acid by lime, and the formation of calcareous nitre thereby, is a common process in all places where these two materials come within the sphere of each other's action. Hence you can explain why human and other animal bodies buried in chalk and other forms of calcareous earth, last almost unchanged for many centuries. For the same reason, in some vaults and subterranean repositories of the dead, as in the catacombs near Rome and Naples, which you read of in the books of travels, the carcases of the deceased, though they have lain within their cells a long time, remain to this day in a state of remarkable preservation. And upon the same principle, you may comprehend wherefore the corpse of any of your departed friends will be well guarded against putrefaction by being surrounded by a coffin full of *chalk*; there

will be no neceſſity of covering them with *quick*-lime.

I wiſh you would explain to the agriculturaliſts, that they are miſtaken in ſuppoſing *lime* to operate by promoting putrefaction in manures. The chief action of that earth is to ſaturate acids, and in ſo doing to form middle ſalts. When the ſeptic acid is thus attracted and combined, it forms an excellent fertilizer of ſoil; but can no longer exereiſe, as before, its diſorganizing power on the materials of the dung-heap. In this manner, the lime around our country-houſes on Long-Iſland aſſiſted in blunting the acidity which without its aid might have injured the poplars, willows and eglantines you and I lately planted in their neighbourhood.

Uſe your influence, my dear girl, for mine I fear is not of conſequence enough, with the officers of police and magiſtrates of cities, to obtain an order for paving the ſtreets of towns, and their ſide-walk, with *lime-ſtone*, or ſome convenient *calcareous material*, inſtead of the *ſilicious ſtones* and *bricks* now generally in uſe. You may urge to them the neceſſity of having ſomething to abſorb the pernicious and peſtilential acid of ſepton; ſo apt to be generated during hot ſummers in the Atlantic cities of North America; and aſſure them that ſuch ſoul places as *Liſbon* and *Kilkenny* are inſtructive examples of the extraordinary ſalubrity of calcareous materials for ſtreets and buildings. You may inform them that the calcareous bottoms of *Curraçoa* and of *Grande-Terre* in Guadeloupe act moſt powerfully in preſerving health, by abſorbing the ſeptic acid produced in theſe tropical iſlands. And convince them, if you can, that if *ſand-ſtone* and *brick* muſt enter into the compoſition of the dwelling houſes in New-York, that they ought not only to be cemented and plaiſtered within with *mortar of lime*, but be *rough-caſt on the outſide with a compoſition of the ſame kind*. Proclaim it aloud to all the people, that *calcareous earth* is plentifully afforded by a benevolent providence, to preſerve man from the miaſmata, as they are called, of peſtilence, and if he neglects to employ it in the houſes and cities which he builds, and conſtructs them of other and improper materials, he muſt expect to ſuffer in this, as in other caſes where he treats the manifeſtations of the *divine will* with contempt. Where the ſurface of the earth is *paved naturally* with calcareous earth, peſtilential diſeaſes are mild or rare; what then do reaſon and experience prompt to be done for guarding againſt their ravages, but to protect the ſettlements of men with an *artificial pavement* of a ſimilar material?

Tell the phyſicians how *lime-water* has cured *dyſenteries* and *ulcers*, by moderating and blunting thoſe corroſive fluids which, in both caſes, has been formed by a combination of ſepton with oxygene, and either produced the reſpective diſorders originally, or perpetuated and made them worſe. Thus you may explain to them how *crabs-eyes*, *prepared chalk*, *levigated coral*, and other things of the ſame kind work their good effects when internally adminiſtered.

It is very honorable to the *fair ſex*, that they have long underſtood the practice of combating peſtilence by *calcareous earth*, within their domeſtic precincts. When they can perſuade the men (for I believe that after all the ladies muſt convince them) to employ *marble*, *lime ſtone*, or ſome other ſimilar material for their *houſes* and *pavements*, and *chalk to envelope the bodies of the dead*, they will have accompliſhed ſome of the moſt important improvements in civilized ſociety. Rejoice with me that the lady who can effect theſe wholeſome regulations ſhall have, not merely a ſtatue of marble, like APOLLO who ſlew *Python*, and HERCULES that killed *Hydra*, erected to her honour; but, what is of far greater value, ſhall feel the conſciouſneſs of having employed ſcience ſucceſsfully in the cauſe of benevolence. And rejoice alſo that theſe things, which have been hid from the *wiſe and prudent*, *have been revealed unto babes*:—Do theſe things; for I can have no doubt, you fully participate my joy on another ſubject, which is getting to the end of this uncommon ſort of an epiſtle; though I cannot finiſh it without declaring to you with what ſentiments of tenderneſs and attachment I am yours,

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

New-York, July 17th, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable publication, to requeſt an anſwer to the following queries: Which are the moſt approved German and Spaniſh Grammars and Dictionaries; and what elementary books are beſt calculated for the peruſal of the Engliſh ſtudent? Perhaps ſome gentleman of literary experience will favour me with the required information. I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

June 6, 1799. SUDITONE.

ON THE NATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE DUTCH.*

[*From the manuscript Notes of a German.*]

THE first thing that offends a foreigner upon his entrance into Holland, is a certain indifference and coldness of manners. He hears none of those warm expressions of kindness which in other countries are a part of good breeding, and which, though they cost little or nothing to the speaker, so agreeably flatter those to whom they are addressed: he witnesses none of those eager marks of esteem, friendship and solicitude, which indeed are seldom seriously meant; in short, none of what are generally considered as the principal ingredients of politeness.

A stranger, when he delivers his letters of introduction to a fashionable Hollander, will be disgusted by his cold and ceremonious reception of him: and feel himself compelled by the monosyllabic abruptness of his conversation immediately to enter upon the business which has brought him to Holland, and particularly occasioned that visit. The Dutchman will then with due formality express the suggestions of the moment, promise his assistance, and then, pleading an immediate engagement, make an appointment at the exchange; the place of common resort for every kind of business: and our traveller may congratulate himself if he be now and then invited to his table *(op un Kabbeljaauwitje* or *Tongotje)* or in summer to his country-house: as to every thing else, he is left entirely to himself, on the supposition, that at his hotel, or at some coffee-house, he will meet with persons who for a gratuity will point out to him what is worthy of observation in the town, or assist him in passing away the time. Every visit, not upon business, which he makes at the house to which he was introduced, will discover to him that he is an incumbrance both to the master of it and all his family.

On the other hand, civility and hospitality generally prevail among the middle classes of the people, in proportion as they are less desirous to imitate the higher orders. The anecdote in "*Forster's Views*" of the landlord who pulled off his warm slippers to offer them to a traveller, is a striking representation of the good dispositions of the wealthy Dutch citizens; however, the contrast between them and those of more fashionable life is not always so remarkable. And, generally speaking, there is no country where humanity and civilization are more completely found among the middling classes than in Holland; and even among the rich and fashionable in the smaller towns, if not at Amsterdam, an unassuming civility and kindness are found in a considerable degree.

A stranger who has lost his way, or cannot find the place to which he is going, may venture to inquire of the first person he meets in the street, or ring at the next house, whether the door be open or shut: The person addressed will, if he can anyhow guess his meaning, assist him with the greatest readiness, or if he does not understand or cannot inform him, will call to some one who is passing by; so that a stranger may occasionally find himself surrounded by persons, every one of whom is desirous of assisting him. And all this takes place without the least pretensions or expectation of praise. It often happens that a person, observing a stranger apparently ignorant of the town, will anticipate his inquiries and offer his service. It is never advisable rudely to refuse any request whatever, as for instance, to help a porter with a heavily laden wheel-barrow over a bridge. A man who was smoaking before his door, was driven into the house by the hisses of a mob, which soon collected, because he refused to light the pipe of a day-labourer who was passing by.

In other respects, it is found here, particularly at Amsterdam, that in proportion to his rank and riches a man loses his natural goodness of disposition; and suffers himself to be meanly and narrowly limited in every word and action by selfish considerations of profit and loss. No persons talk more about good-breeding, *(beheefdheid)* or pride themselves more upon it, than the Dutch: but their good-breeding is nothing but a stiff and cold ceremonial comprehending some half-dozen mighty points; one of the most important

* The following notes were occasioned by reading a little work, "*The familiar Letters of a Dane*," and afterwards "*Riem's Travels through Holland.*" Amongst the many observations made by these travellers during their very rapid journey, are some precipitate and but half true. Against this error I am perhaps protected by a nine years' residence in Holland, 'till the spring of 1798. Besides, what will ensure credibility to my assertions, *George Forster*, who of all travellers has most profoundly and accurately examined the character of the Dutch, as well as of other nations, and whose "*Views*" I had the means of comparing with the following remarks, immediately after they were written, has in many points established the same conclusions. D. Eins.

of which is, a certain appropriate ſalutation of acquaintances in the ſtreet; and a formal inquiry after the healths of themſelves and family *(hoe vaart* RUVE *en Mevroun, en de Familie?)* which is practiſed even towards foreigners when ſeen for the firſt time. And their good-breeding by no means precludes them from being guilty of ill manners and rudeneſs the moſt offenſive. It is however only certain purſe proud citizens of no education who can be accuſed of this, and not the inhabitants in general, to whom, nevertheleſs, *Riem* has imputed it.* Here, too, they know very well how to diſtinguiſh the man of education from the upſtart, though indeed much will be overlooked in the latter if he be rich, and can render himſelf uſeful or injurious to one of more faſhion. An abſtaining from oaths is not, as *Riem* ſuppoſes, peculiar only to the *pietiſt*, but, as ſhould be the caſe every where, generally marks the man of education. On the other hand, young perſons affect French manners, the eſſence of which they unfortunately fancy to conſiſt in trifling, which from the poverty of their own minds ſinks into mere abſurdity, and, from their want of French delicacy, becomes a monſtrous compound of ſpruceneſs, affectation and awkwardneſs.

With this ceremonious ſtiffneſs is connected an unſocial temper, an unwillingneſs to aſſociate intimately with any but thoſe with whom they have been long acquainted, and before whom they feel no reſtraint. Hoſpitality too is at a low ebb with them. It is true that foreigners who have good letters of introduction are ſometimes invited to entertainments, but, for the moſt part, they are made only when ſome commercial advantage is expected to be derived from them; at ſuch times their pride is gratified by diſplaying their riches before foreigners of rank.

Viſiting almoſt altogether conſiſts of family-parties to which ſtrangers are never or ſeldom admitted. It is here that the Dutchman feels himſelf free from all reſtraint, and indulges in merriment, which the appearance of a ſingle foreigner would immediately convert into formality; a circumſtance which alone renders it difficult for travellers to judge of the national character of the Dutch. In general Hollanders have a decided inclination towards a domeſtic life. Whether at home or abroad, they devote moſt of their leiſure hours to their family, ſpending them in familiar converſation and amuſements, and often in the inſtruction of their children. In ſuch family parties and clubs *(Kollegien)* or ſelect ſocieties, formed of large numbers, conſiſt almoſt all the ſocial pleaſures of the Dutch. To theſe clubs none are admitted but by ballot, and thoſe only againſt whoſe characters and opinions no one of the members has any objection, and who are ſufficiently known to the greater part of the ſociety, ſo that they can aſſociate without reſtraint and with perfect confidence. They are held in gardens in the neighbourhood of the town. The time is ſpent partly in various games, particularly a national one called *kolven*, (in which, very thick and hard balls are ſtruck with ſticks bent at the end into a blunt angle, and plated with copper, from a perfectly ſmooth pavement, againſt pales ſet up at both ſides, and the game depends on the diſtance from the boundary at which the ball ſtops after the rebound), and partly in chatting and ſmoaking tobacco with the ladies. The clubs of the ſame kind formed of young men are ſufficiently noiſy and intemperate, and ſerve to promote every kind of extravagance rather than rational recreation. Beſides theſe, there are alſo political and literary ſocieties. Of the former, the principal at Amſterdam is, the Society *pro Concordia et Libertate*, and of the latter, *Felix Meritis*; both conſiſt of patriotic members, and are ſupported by the weight, number and influence of their partizans. Among the middling claſſes there is little ſociety out of their family circles, but foreigners find in them fewer impediments and feel themſelves leſs intruſive.

The principal cauſes of this may be found in a third prominent feature in the Dutch character,—the love of repoſe. Various perſons who have reſided in Holland have imagined, that the want of ſufficient elaſticity in the air relaxes the nerves, and weakens the activity and energy of the mind. But, independently of this, the uniformity of a mercantile life obliges them to have recourſe to diverſions which exclude every thing that might exhauſt the ſpirits, or diſturb the placidity of their amuſements. Buſineſs being diſmiſſed, ſmoaking a pipe at home or at his club, reading in the gazettes the common occurrences, chatting about the news of the day, or joining a party at cards; is the higheſt enjoyment of a Dutch merchant; an enjoyment, which, ſtrongly contraſted with what other nations conſider as ſuch, gives much occaſion to the deriſion of foreigners.

As a relaxation from their ordinary employ-

* Reiſe durch Holland, p. 346.

employment, they further indulge a fondneſs or attachment to concerns which have no connection with their buſineſs, but ſerve merely as amuſement. Almoſt every affluent Dutchman has ſome ſuch additional employment. One gratifies his taſte by forming a collection of famous and valuable paintings (which coſts him from 1000 to 8000 florins), engravings, or even newspapers; another in gardening, hot-beds, flowers; a third, in handſome furniture; a fourth, in horſes famous for quick trotting (hard drawers) and ſuperb carriages of various ſhapes and kinds; a fifth, finally, in a library of modern as well as ancient literature, the ſtudy of which he purſues with delight to his old age, or in a cabinet of natural hiſtory or medals. At preſent indeed politics are the univerſal amuſement.

This neceſſity of relieving themſelves from the dull uniform reſtraint of buſineſs principally by ſetting their minds at eaſe, has produced that love of repoſe, which, paſſing from the higher claſſes, the merchants, to the other inhabitants, has ſpread itſelf over all orders, and contributed highly to blunt the faculties. The proverb* "Too much of one thing is good for nothing" is here ſomewhat ſtrongly illuſtrated in practice: but on the other hand it has produced ſolidity and perſeverance in works of art, and profundity in works of learning; qualities which would be more valuable in the Hollander, if they did not appear too often in his amuſements, and degenerate into frivolity.

But no one will accuſe the Dutch of lazineſs, who has obſerved only during one week, more particularly in good times, the crowding and driving in the ſtreets of Amſterdam, the univerſal diligence and induſtry in the counting-houſes, warehouſes, harbours, and on the docks. During the greater part of the day from eight in the morning till ſeven in the evening, no one is unemployed, and there is nothing which ſtrangers, who viſit Amſterdam without buſineſs, "idle and inquiſitive travellers," more complain of, than the want of perſons to converſe with. It is true, Dutch induſtry bears a different ſtamp from that of the ſouthern nations; but is it right to deny to a people the poſſeſſion of a quality, and impute to them the contrary, becauſe it appears among them in a form differing from ours?

The Hague, like moſt ſeats of government, is leaſt qualified to give travellers correct notions concerning the induſtry, and, above all, the character of the nation: eſpecially ſince the court has left it, by whom the greater part of the inhabitants were ſupported. But the judicious traveller will form his judgment, not from the town which is accidentally the ſeat of government, but from the *real* metropolis of the country, the place where, from the maſs of its population, the principal branches of national induſtry are brought beneath his immediate notice.*

From this predilection for quiet, neceſſarily ariſes an inclination to continue their old cuſtoms, and adhere to their courſe of opinions. Hence, innovation in every department, in literature, and in ſcience, in matters of buſineſs, and in political opinions concerning government, there make but a ſlow and late progreſs.

In no reſpect is this more apparent than in the religious opinions of the Dutch, who are now preciſely at the point from which they ſet out two centuries ago, and where they were fixed by the ſynod of Dort. All their religious opinions are orthodox in the higheſt degree; all dogmas derived from the ſyſtems of the reformers, the Lutherans, Mennonites, and Remonſtrants, are held in abhorrence, under the epithet of *Duitſch vergif* (German poiſon), becauſe it is known they had moſtly proceeded from German divines. The Lutherans at Amſterdam carried their zeal for immutable uniformity of doctrine ſo far, that, differing about the exiſtence of the devil, they ſeparated into two churches, and even this ſchiſm awakened the ſpirit of party in a powerful degree. The Dutch Catholics are more bigoted than in ſome Catholic countries. A negligent obſervation of lent would endanger the reputation of a young Catholic, juſt eſtabliſhed in buſineſs, with thoſe of his own ſect; and, as their riches give them power, might impede his proſperity. So that, from the time of their *Vondels* and *Vatts*, polite literature has ſcarcely made any progreſs among them; theſe in poetry, *Grotius* in juriſprudence,

* Gut Ding will weile haben.

* Hence the very extravagant picture which *Riem* has drawn in his Travels through Holland of the lazineſs of the higher orders. The rich Hollander is at his *Buiten plaatſen* from eight in the morning (when he riſes, in the middle of ſummer, and never goes to bed before twelve or one) in the open air, and ſpends his time in walking, riding, or buſying himſelf either in fiſhing, hunting, or enſnaring birds in the graſs. Even in Holland it is not the cuſtom for the rich to ſl.—Pauci dormientes rete trahunt. D. Eins.

and

and the dry annaliſt *Wagenar* in hiſtory, are ſtill their great patterns. It is already known in what manner they have tranſlated the Greek and Roman claſſics, and which, in ſpight of the examples of *Hemſterhuis*, *Rhunkens*, and *Wyttenbachs*, conſiſt rather of a laborious attempt to acquire certain words, forms of expreſſion, and ſentences, than deeply to enter into the ſenſe and ſpirit of the ancients, and accurately compreſs them together into one whole.

It was not ſo much a conviction of the want of national conſtitution, or of the truth of their political opinions, which, ſince the year 1789, has procured the French ſo many friends and partizans in Holland; as the hope by the aſſiſtance of that nation to cruſh the deteſted Orange party: And it was not in the leaſt conſidered, that with that was neceſſarily connected the entire change of the political union, and the introduction of a new order of things, which might break the chains of their former habits. The Dutch had too high an opinion of the power and conſequence of the republic, to reflect that the great republic, after its conqueſt, would retain a direct or indirect authority over its protected ſiſter. During the conteſt of parties in France, the partiality of the Dutch patriots was unchanged, and their applauſe followed the victorious party whoever they were. When it became neceſſary, after the abolition of the Stadtholder's authority, to new-model the conſtitution, then the attachment to this ſyſtem ſhewed itſelf on all ſides.

There are cuſtoms and forms which buſineſs indeed generally promotes, leſs attachment to which, and more boldneſs of ſpeculation may be the cauſe why in Holland there are more examples of Engliſh, Germans and French, who have ſettled there, gaining rapid fortunes, than of the native Hollanders. The rich Dutchman who has inherited the greateſt part of his fortune, and on that account ſtrives with leſs difficulty to increaſe his patrimony, by the accuſtomed means.

With this inclination to preſerve favorite cuſtoms, is connected a certain obſtinacy and ſtubborneſs which are found as well in individuals, and even in children, as in the national character. There are no people who adhere more pertinaciouſly to their firſt impreſſions of diſlike or eſteem than the Hollanders. Their cold blood runs too ſlowly to permit thoſe haſty changes of ſentiment, and that rapid adoption of every external impreſſion which paſſes over them, for which more ſouthern nations are indebted to their warm imaginations, their more ſuſceptible and irritable ſenſes, and to the inconſtancy of their tempers. Even this coldneſs of temperament promotes conſtancy, by preventing thoſe paſſionate exceſſes of ſenſibility, which are ſo injurious to the amiable. What other nations effect by the ſtrength of their paſſions and their conſtitutional energy, the Dutch are able to attain by the permanence of their feelings. And no other people, ſcarcely, could have maintained with ſuch undaunted firmneſs their long ſtruggle againſt their Spaniſh oppreſſors.

In the mean while, the Dutch are in this reſpect like all other perſons of limited knowlege, and without principles; that what they fancy they know, what they have received upon credit as juſt and true, and through cuſtom and habit have maintained; or what flatters their habitual and powerful feelings, are ſo deeply rooted in them, that the moſt cogent arguments cannot convince them to the contrary. On the other hand, on ſubjects which they do not profeſs to underſtand, where they are not governed by habit, cuſtom or faſhion, and particularly where it reſpects propriety in their ordinary conduct; they eaſily and contentedly ſuffer themſelves to be directed by others. With this limitation, what *Kiem*, p. 373, ſays of the Dutch, may be perfectly true, that of all people they are the moſt tractable: But when it is conſidered, how few things there are which men do not believe they underſtand, and how few caſes can occur in this country, over which cuſtom and habit have not complete authority; this general docility ſinks almoſt to nothing. Alſo in matters of ſentiment, where the female ſex is ſo much ſuperior to ours, a Dutchman will more readily be guided by his wife; and ſlanderers even aſſert of many a one, that in the totally new character of a repreſentative he has become only her echo.

The Hollander's ſenſe of freedom, at leaſt at preſent, is for the moſt part the love of eaſe. The true love of liberty, which once prevailed in Greece and Rome, is no where in modern Europe in ſo great a perfection as in England: But the Engliſhman, when he conſiders liberty to conſiſt in the freedom of his native country from foreign power, and the ſecurity of individuals againſt the government, patiently ſubmits to the inconveniences which flow from it, becauſe the removal of them would occaſion more eſſential injury; and he ſhuns no ſacrifice to maintain this liberty in its original purity. On the other hand,

hand, the Dutchman by this word means only a perfect exemption from every thing that might interfere with his ordinary habits, that might compel him to make any ſacrifice, or ſubmit to any reſtraint, or that might hinder the gratification of his avarice. "Our governors" ſay they, "muſt be mild and gentle;" but by this they mean only, that their rulers muſt be impotent and aſleep. When their ancient, inveterate and ſtubborn hatred againſt the houſe of Orange had broken out afreſh, they never laboured to reform their ſtrange federal conſtitution, according to which there were in this little republic nearly as many ſtates which were independent, and whoſe juriſdiction was confined to a ſingle town, as in Germany; becauſe ſuch a reform would have changed all their ancient cuſtoms. But the violent hatred borne by the majority of the inhabitants of the ſea provinces againſt the Stadtholderians, from the gratification of which the one party were withheld by no ſcruples, and which the other party were little ſolicitous to appeaſe, might unite with the circumſtances of the times, in promoting the introduction of French principles among the patriots. And yet ſo little were they prepared for the final accompliſhment of their wiſhes, by forming a moderate plan of reform in their government, that two years were neceſſary to form a conſtitution which ſoon became the deriſion of all parties. An invitation to tranſmit ſchemes of reform in the conſtitution both of the towns and provinces, occaſioned a ſatyrical writer to compare the ſituation of the country with that of a man, who pulled down his houſe and then projected a plan of a new one among the ruins; whence it could not but follow, that being heated by the labour of demoliſhing, he might then cool himſelf by ſtanding ſtill in the open air.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAD your correſpondent *Indagator*, in your laſt, confined himſelf to what he ſays was the principal object of his communication, you would not have been troubled with this letter. As he does not profeſs to enumerate thoſe teachers of Mathematics only, who are engaged in the different Univerſities in this part of the iſland, he ſhould have been very ſcrupulous reſpecting the exactneſs of his information; the ſimple omiſſion of any one of that claſs of whom he has given a catalogue, being a real injury to that individual, eſpecially as *Indagator* writes in the character of a critical mathematician.

Had *Indagator* been diſpoſed to do juſtice, he ought not to have neglected *Dr. Meikleham*, the rector of Air Academy, who, when only about twenty-four years of age, during the illneſs of the late Profeſſor Anderſon, of the Univerſity of Glaſgow, taught, with great ſucceſs, for two ſeſſions, the Natural Philoſophy claſs, mathematically and experimentally. Mr. *Wallace*, another young gentleman, of Perth Academy, ſurely might alſo have been mentioned. A paper on Poriſms, written by him, has been publiſhed in the fourth volume of the Edinburgh Philoſophical Tranſactions, and read with much ſatisfaction. The omiſſion of the name of *Lothian*, well known at Edinburgh, and eminently diſtinguiſhed in this place as a teacher of Mathematics, favours much of deſigned neglect either in himſelf or his informant. Mr. Lothian has been a teacher of Mathematics in this town upwards of twenty years: he was fixed upon by the late Profeſſor Anderſon to fill the mathematical department in his inſtitution; which truſt he diſcharged for the firſt time, during the laſt ſeſſion, greatly to the advantage of his pupils.

Many others eminently diſtinguiſhed for their profound knowledge in Mathematics are well known, but whoſe names do not ſtand in need of the panegyrics of this biographer. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

PLEURANT.

Glaſgow, July 9, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the information required by your correſpondent C. A. R. in your Magazine of laſt month, reſpecting the author of the melody of the old Hundredth Pſalm tune; I have to inform him, that Martin Luther was the compoſer of that beautiful piece of muſic.

I am, yours reſpectfully,

Manchester, Aug. 14, 1799. E. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately been ſummoned to the Court of Requeſts, and there conſtrained to pay an unreaſonable demand, made by an impertinent ſervant, I ſhall be happy to learn, through the medium of your uſeful Magazine, the origin and

and powers of that court; and whether an appeal could not be had to a higher tribunal, from a ſentence that I conſider unjuſt and dangerous as a precedent for other ſervants to follow.

An impartial account of this and other Courts of Conſcience may perhaps be uſeful and entertaining to many of your conſtant readers, as well as to

Walworth, Aug. 22, 1799. M. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent A. B. in the Number for *June*, whether correct or not in his other ſketches of the hiſtory of Briſtol, is certainly *incorrect* in what he has ſaid of the Diſſenting Academy there.

From the reputation in which your Miſcellany is held, and the conſequent degree of authority with which it will deſcend to poſterity, it is of importance that whatever of hiſtory is conſigned to it, ſhould be faithful; I cannot help wiſhing, therefore, that you would procure, from among your numerous correſpondents, a conciſe and juſt account of the origin and growth of this reſpectable inſtitution.

From what ſource could A. B. derive his information? He has not even mentioned the name of a tutor who muſt be eminently conſpicuous in a correct hiſtory of this ſeminary; I mean *Dr. Caleb Evans*, who was the actual antagoniſt of Harwood; Mr. Newton having publiſhed only a few remarks as "a By-ſtander."

To *Dr. Evans* this ſeminary is principally indebted for its preſent reſpectability and reſources, as it was on a very ſmall ſcale until the year 1770; at which time he, and his truly venerable father, the late *Hugh Evans*, M. A. were joint tutors in the academy, and co-paſtors of the congregation in Broad Mead. By the Doctor's exertions and influence, a ſociety was formed, in that year, in aid of this ſeminary, under the title of *The Briſtol Education Society*; by whoſe liberal benefactions in the firſt inſtance, together with the generous teſtamentary bequeſts of a few of its members ſince, a capital has been realized of ſeveral thouſand pounds, excluſively of the very large and valuable library, philoſophical apparatus, &c. &c. which are the ſole property of this ſociety, held in truſt for the purpoſes of the academy. It was in conſequence of the enlargement it acquired by the formation of this ſociety, and entirely at the inſtance of the tutors themſelves, that Mr. Newton's aſſiſtance in the claſſical department was called in; and the uninterrupted harmony and affection which ſubſiſted between the three tutors could not be ſurpaſſed, and has ſeldom, if ever, been equalled. Hoping you will give this an early inſertion, I remain, Sir, your conſtant reader,

Aug. 19, 1799. PHILALETHES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be exceedingly obliged to any of the numerous and intelligent correſpondents of the Monthly Magazine who will give a complete liſt of the weights and meaſures lately introduced into France, accompanied by a conciſe method of reducing the weights to the troy pound, and the meaſures to the wine-pint. An anſwer to the above, through the medium of that uſeful Magazine, may perhaps be generally uſeful, and will be particularly ſo to

A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A Philoſophical Sketch of the Progreſs of Literature, from the Age of MARCUS AURELIUS *to the Commencement of the* FRENCH REPUBLIC.

By DE SALES, *Member of the National Inſtitute of France.*

AFTER four years of labor, conſecrated to the eſtabliſhment of philoſophy and hiſtory on their proper baſe, the ameliorating of the laws, the improvement of public manners, the endeavour to reconcile men to rational liberty, and citizens to the controul of the magiſtracy, I terminate my career by throwing myſelf into the arms of men of genius, whom I have ever loved and honored, but whoſe acquaintance, not much cultivated, except indeed that of Homer, Tacitus, Montaigne, and thoſe illuſtrious ancients whoſe works inſpire us with genius, and without which all modern reputation would be like the image of Daniel,—a coloſſus with feet of clay.

In the examination I make of thoſe illuſtrious characters who employ my pen, I ſhall particularly endeavour to diſcover their ſecret principle of action, which prudence often, and that not to be condemned, obliges them to hide. This ſecret principle of action is that alone which is not liable to contamination in the mind of man; it is that which ultimately forms the public opinion, and preſerves the traces of virtue amid the changes and ſtorms of revolution.

I ſhall be obliged, in performing this great

great undertaking, to speak of academies which no longer exist, but are revived in our literary institution; and I shall disguise neither the incalculable benefit they have been of to letters, nor the failings by which they have been attended. This discussion naturally induces me to assume the tone of a critic: but from a spirit of tolerance, I would wish my observations to be supposed to attach rather to facts, than to persons; and when I shall be obliged to disclose the veil which covers their foibles, and on which public opinion is always apt to put the worst construction, I would wish to draw my examples from some distant epoch, to silence contemporary vanity, under the venerable names of antiquity, and present truth to the mind of the refined scholar, through the medium of fable.

This work shall be free, it cannot be otherwise, since the object of its author is true and enlightened literature; it is impossible for him to breathe the spirit of slavery, who has pronounced with so much energy the name of freedom. Thirty years has the *Philosophy of Nature existed.* But this love of independence favors not the advocates of licentious manners: I admire not the apostle of liberty, unless in his original purity. The moment that devotees disgrace, or traitors mutilate it; or, above all, that factious men make it subservient to their own sinister designs, I think it right then to submit it to the ordeal of the moral crucible, to separate the virgin gold of nature from the vile dross with which man has contaminated it.

In giving a true philosophical description of men of letters, it is necessary to consider them either as isolated, or forming an intellectual constellation by their union in some institution, literary society, or academy.

The solitary labors of a literary man ought to yield in priority to those of him whose views and talents are enlarged by liberal converse with men of letters: just as in a gallery of pictures, an artist examines not a portrait, till he has feasted his eyes on the historic pictures which surround him.

After these preliminary observations, the reader may see what train of ideas has led me to the plan of this work. It seems proper, that I should first begin by a grand and rapid survey of all those philosophic and literary associations, which have extended the sphere of human knowledge, refined the arts, and enlightened the world by the concentration of its numerous rays. And, as the human mind, any where running a long career, must leave some traces behind; it would be proper perhaps to search for the origin of those associations among the Chaldee writers, the literary societies of China, the sacerdotal colleges of Egyptian Thebes, or of Memphis, the academy of Benares, and in all the Lyceums of the first ages.

The brilliant age of Pericles would also be useful to assist this inquiry, which was never equalled, at least till the time of Montaigne, and that I am bold enough to call, by way of distinction, the age of reason.

The connection of events leads me to speak of Rome, which, during the space of seven hundred years, was acquainted with no other science but that of military murder, and diplomatic intrigue; and which, having arrived at the completion of her ambitious wishes, consoled the world for all the miseries she had occasioned, by adopting the arts of the conquered nations, and establishing the age of Augustus, next in excellence to that of Pericles. She drew, however, from Athens almost all her brightest ornaments, except Horace and Tacitus.

We may see some traces of an enlightened combination of men among the Arabian califs, during the reign of Charlemagne and Aaron Raschild, which for a short time illuminated the horizon of science: history has represented the revival of letters in the middle age, under the tutelary guardianship of the house of Medici, as more permanent; but it was not till the commencement of the immortal age of Louis the 14th, that it received true stability,—an age ornamented by the genius of Corneille, Molliere, and Fenelon, and capable, by its lustre, of obscuring even the crimes of Richelieu.

A description of the various societies of literary men, from the first ages, to the institution of those original academies after which all those of modern Europe seem modelled, that is to say, the Royal Society of London, and the French Academy, cannot be given but in the aggregate.

Here the history of literature presents one regular process of the human mind, advancing towards perfection; and requires to be treated in that kind of comprehensive manner, which unites general inquiry with the minutest detail.

Our three academies enter essentially into this plan: and as it is not my wish to flatter, but to speak truth and to be useful, I shall, in the course of this work, investigate both the false and legitimate

fruit, which this scientific tree of good and evil has produced. That which retrieves the honor of letters most is, that our academies constantly execute with energy the important concerns government has committed to their care, and struggle, but with that slow circumspection which becomes their dignity, against those anti-republicans who would wish to degrade them: therefore the good which they have done belongs to them as a body; and the evil to which they may have given origin, is attributable only to that sceptre of iron which presided over their infancy.

After having examined the literary and philosophical societies of Europe with the double torch of criticism and liberality, I shall discuss the merits of the Institute itself; I shall bring into full display the great advantages resulting to government, from the union round one focus, of the scattered members of the three academies; and shall venture, with a philosophical boldness, to hint at those regulations, which are still wanting to that celebrated body, to raise it to its proper eminence, and to make its members less the representatives of a literary people, than of the general republic of letters.

This treatise on the literary societies of all ages and all nations, so extended in its original intention, yet necessarily confined in its execution, cannot be considered in any other light but as the colonnade of a grand edifice, which it is my intention to rear to the honor of literature.

The great work, of which this introduction may be considered only as an outline, is the history of literature since that epocha, when the clouds which seemed to hang over it began to disperse, that is, since the days of Marcus Aurelius to the beginning of the French Republic.

Such a work would be unworthy the Institute and all succeeding ages, unless it embraced these two distinct objects: the rational history of literature, and that of literary men.

The history of literature, like a table of contents, must be looked upon as an aggregate: It must present at one glance that part of the world which it illuminates, and that which it consigns to darkness and stupidity. It is the cloudy pillar of Moses,—half-enlightened; which conducted by its bright side the Israelitish army through the red sea, and scattered darkness round the host of Pharaoh.

The history of literary men is more simple; it only requires a judicious selection of facts, refined by criticism, and tied together by the invisible bond of method: facts are the soul of necrology; they prevent the history of art from being lost in the vortex of oratorical declamation, and, what is much more dangerous, saves it from the corruption and degeneracy of insipid panegyric.

The idea of setting off with the history of literature and of the literati, is perhaps new. Brucker, Gouget, Condorcet, &c. have treated of the first; Bayle, and a crowd of encyclopædian authors have only attempted at the second: in the mean time it is very evident, that every philosophical intention goes unanswered, unless the history of art is illuminated by that of the artist,—unless we give to the fabric of literature an architectural individuality, as well as totality.

It is possible that the difficulty of uniting these two objects, without injury from their interference with each other, prevented those celebrated men who have written before me, from proceeding in the way I propose; by doing which, they would have obviated the necessity of my endeavors. Robertson has preceded his indifferent Life of Charles the Fifth by a pompous introduction, in which he gives an out-line of our laws, and manners, but particularly of our literature. If one had proposed to him, from time to time to relieve our eyes from the contemplation of this brilliant mass of history, by placing before us those very literati who serve as the elements of his original ideas, it is most likely he would have refused to descend from his elevated walk to the petit details of minute necrology.

But I should have answered Robertson: It is not descending, to write in a philosophical manner the lives of men of letters, and to expose to public view those documents by which they decide on the merits of any particular enlightened age. I might have added, that the sublime historian who wrote the reigns of Tiberius and Nero, thought it no degradation to repose his pencil on the Life of Agricola, and would have thought perhaps the compromise with glory less, to have become the biographer of Tibullus, of Terence, or of Virgil.

I am persuaded, the prevailing motive which deters philosophers from undertaking that grand arrangement of history which I propose, is, that they think, the first part of the history of literature would be embarrassed in its execution, by the accessory part, which is a philosophical account of the innumerable phalanx of men of letters.

But this pretext, at the bottom is it not illusory? Is there not truly a principal and

and secondary part in the philosophic work, whose plan I trace? Each object, little or great, does it not contribute to the general harmony of the whole, if its situation is properly disposed of, and its proportions natural?

I grant there are some immense plans which seem to exclude the union I contend for. Bayle, for example, the philosopher, both from his genius and perseverance best calculated to undertake the history of literature and literary men, in extending his Lives to four enormous volumes *in folio*, has been prevented, by his plan, from combining with his separate details a wide and connected view of the whole. This general view, springing naturally from its constituent parts, ought to be distinguished by its precision; it is a focus of rays, which loses its activity in proportion as the sphere of its influence is extended. Besides, what unity can there be in the work of Bayle, if his lives of celebrated and obscure characters form four *folio* volumes, and the general philosophical survey, designed to form a key to the whole collection, should find itself reduced to the extent only of thirty pages?

But let us reduce to just proportion the colossus, more dazzling in appearance than valuable in reality, of this famous dictionary, and the problem will be easily solved. It may be made to appear, that Bayle himself had the temerity to suppress articles of geography and other circumstances which did not immediately answer his purpose; that he passed over a crowd of theologians, or at least jumbled their obscure names together with a careless hand; that he spoiled the simplicity of his text by the ostentatious erudition of his notes, and so far reduced the edifice, that its foundations seemed to want a superstructure.

The confirmation of the system I propose, results from these observations, that a philosophical display of literature cannot exist without a series of generating ideas, which may vivify the detached histories of literary men; and that it is not impossible to give to all parts of this grand work the proportions of nature, which never suffers the general effect of the whole to be injured by the too great prominency of the component parts.

Now the foundations are laid, you may see at what period of history the epocha should commence, which unites the general survey of literature with the individual portraits of literary men.

The philosophical observer may remark three ages, very distinct in the political existence of civilized nations: that of morality, which marks youth; that of laws, which announces maturity; and that of luxury, which is the forerunner of decay. The empire of knowledge, like the social empire, has also three distinct epochas: there is an age of erudition, which betokens youth; an age of taste, declaratory of mature perfection; and an age of philosophy, which, by degenerating into luxury, falls to decay.

It only seems given to a few individuals to appear with splendor, either in the political world, or that of letters; and to those principally, by whose genius these three eras have been effected.

European literature seems at this moment to have arrived at the third age. To see the dependency of this epocha on the two preceding ones, it is necessary to ascend as high as the most adventurous philosophy will permit; to endeavour to seize, in the *clair obscur* of the picture, that line half dissolved in shade, which separates the departing rays of the Augustan age from the long twilight which preceded the times of Michael Angelo and Raphaël.

After long meditation, for fear of error in the beginning of my researches, it appeared, that reason and fact pointed out the close of the Augustan age, about the end of the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

The reign of that man, who could place the sovereignty in the laws, and occupy himself, for twenty years, in throwing a veil over the despotism of the first Cæsars, and above all over the crimes of republican Rome, is worthy to form an epocha in the annals of politics, and must undoubtedly yield some faint rays to gild the horizon of literature. I shall not speak here of Aulus Gellius, who has given celebrity to the *Attic Nights*, a work filled with paltry historic facts, and garbled grammatical discussions; neither of Athenæus, who, in the course of his five books of *Deipnosophistes*, informs posterity only how the Romans contrived to make a bad repast at a great expence: but the tutelary reigns of the Antonini, written by more distinguished names, are those works which reflect the departing splendor of the Augustan age.

Of this number was Apuleius, the famous historian of the Golden Ass, from whom Raphaël and Fontaine have taken their *Loves of Psyché*; Celsus, one of the oracles of medicine; and Maximus of Tyre, whose philosophical dissertations constituted him preceptor to Marcus Aurelius.

But above these posterity has always extolled Lucian, who ridiculed with the best philosophic good-nature all the

superstitious rites of the Greek theology,—thus preparing in the recess of ages those weapons with which, one day or other, the dangerous colossus of superstition will be overthrown.

The hero, in my opinion, of this age, most to be admired, was Marcus Aurelius himself; whose thoughts, pure as those of an *Evangelist*, but far more sublime, were ever intent on refining morality by that culture which human reason can only applaud—the culture of human nature.

Marcus Aurelius died in the 180th year of the vulgar era: 150 years from that time began the epocha, when Constantine, in transferring to Byzantium the throne of the Cæsars, gave a new impulse to the political world, and accumulated the shades of ignorance more and more over the plains of literature.

In this long interval, only one man appears worth mentioning, whom nature, in a forgetful mood, seems to have cast on these times of barbarity and ignorance; it was the celebrated Longinus, who wrote on the sublime in a manner worthy of the subject; and him the fierce Aurelian, vanquisher of Zenobia, for that eloquence which could only revile his crimes, punished with death.

Constantine, in that city which he founded on the banks of the Propontis, substituted the cross of Christianity in place of the Roman Eagle; it was at this time that philosophy, shackled by proscription, began to flatter a court religion, in which it did not believe; till the time of the illustrious Julian, who suppressed it a second time, and imitated in every respect his predecessor Marcus Aurelius.

Unfortunately this reign of Julian being short, his endeavours to serve the cause of reason were of no avail; and the system which was adopted by the politics of Constantine continued to extend its iron sceptre over the improvements of knowledge.

At last Odoacre, a cacique of a savage horde of Lombards, came to Rome in the year 476, deposed Augustulus, and put an end to the domination of the Cæsars in the West. This completed the destruction of philosophy and letters: from that moment the age of Augustus was no more, not even in the memory of those persons who had been the witnesses of its long decay.

Four hundred years had elapsed from the destruction of the Western empire, to the time that Charlemagne, by overturning the reign of the Lombards in Italy, endeavoured, but in vain, to impart his heroism to the Romans, and his genius to the rest of Europe.

By a concurrence of singular events, it happened, that at the time when Charlemagne was endeavouring to move literary Europe by the lever of his own genius, a chief among the Arabian Califs, Aaron Raschild, was trying the same experiment in Asia, and, by a successful invasion of Saracens, transported into Spain the Arabian language, the Eastern arts, and the haughty spirit of ancient chivalry.

The seeds of science, scattered by Aaron Raschild in Asia, continued to flourish for many ages; but the benefits that Charlemagne conferred on knowledge were confined to his own age. At his death there were no literary men in Europe except monks, who may be said to have battened secretly in the night of theology: from that time to the overthrow of the Eastern empire, a space of time including six hundred years, the world, China excepted, some Arabian villages, and the country of the Troubadours, seemed enveloped in a chaos of barbarity, as if retrograding to those times anterior to the social compact.

We must now fly over, with the rapidity of thought that interval of six hundred years, to the true modern era of arts and sciences, that is, to the overthrow of the empire of Constantine by the second Mahomet. That was the epocha, when the literati of ancient Byzantium, obliged to return to Italy, brought back with them the germs of human science: they were afterwards collected by France, during the hostile invasions of Charles the eighth, Francis the First, and Louis the Twelfth, and thence diffused over the rest of Europe.

It is with regret that I cannot reduce to my scale the two brilliant but isolated reigns of Aaron and Charlemagne; those reigns seem equally disowned by every refined age; like the islands in the South Sea, thrown by nature to a frightful distance from the three worlds, and where Cook at the same time was idolized and assassinated.

My plan of uniting in this work the history of literature with that of literary men gives me an opportunity of connecting, in spite of the interregnum of six ages, the accession of the arts under the Medici, with those important triumphs effected by the genius of Aaron and Charlemagne.

It is my design to draw the grand outlines of those men, who, for these thousand years, have agitated the public opinion, and preserved it from apathy. Under this description, the Arabian hero and the hero of France have the same

natural

natural situation in my work: they will be represented there, not as the organizers of science, but as those who have prepared its way, and contributed to hand it down to our age.

From time to time, in this long career, I shall select my destined examples, from the history of art, rather than from that of individuals; but this shall be under the sanction of some man of genius, who seizes the authority of opinion, only to demand from his contemporaries the pure, and, above all, the free exercise of their understandings.

The only difference between the epocha of genius which prepares, and that of reason which executes, is, that the first gives birth to some partial idea, whose development in a future period, forms one grand whole. Aaron and Charlemagne die, and leave almost an absolute void of six ages in my literary annals; on the contrary, when the revival of literature arrives, under the Medici, I can trace the tree of scientific improvement to its minutest ramifications; that is, from the middle of the fifteenth century, to the expansion of those grand social ideas which have produced in France the organization and zenith excellence of her academies.

There are then in this work two parts, very distinct, but which at the same time mutually elucidate each other: one is the history of art intimately connected with the life of the inventor; the other is a succinct account of inferior artizans, who excite philosophic curiosity, either by their respectable merits, or notorious celebrity.

The first part of this work, which treats of literature, must be thrown into a chronological form. This is the only one which can serve to fix in the understanding the elements of history. Every man worthy to receive the great benefit of philosophy, has a right to demand from his instructor acquaintance with the growth of reason, and the progress she has made in combating prejudice. It must happen, that spreading on all sides from the centre where she was originally placed, her conquests must follow in train, till she arrives at the very extremity of the circumference.

As for the second compartment, that of literary men and philosophers who possessed no high degree of originality, the order that best suits them is the alphabetic.

Doubtless it is not without repugnance that I adopt this dictionary method; but it should be observed, it was that which Bayle followed, — the greatest genius which has ever written on men of letters, and above all it is justified by reason.

There are not above fifty names, since the days of Charlemagne till now, a space of a thousand years, who may be called pharoes in the sea of literature, through which I am navigating; whilst I could find thirty thousand, were I to collect every individual, who owe to their writings some sort of contemporary reputation. It would be absurd to disgrace the illustrious name which has been the admiration of ages, by connecting with it a crowd of undistinguished persons whose estimation, even among their contemporaries, scarce saved them from oblivion. The hero, on this plan, would be lost in the mass of subordinate characters; and at every period the encyclopedic clue, which leads to the gradual development of human knowledge, would find itself perplexed and entangled.

The living are unnoticed in this work. Every dictionary should be dead to the party of whom it becomes the interpreter. It is impossible, when men are living, to speak the truth, either of their persons or their works; to become their panegyrist, much less their satyrist.

The great art, in this kind of philosophic history of men of letters, whether we adopt a kind of chronological catenation, or retain the alphabetical order, is, to draw only from pure, and above all from original sources: but as I possess not the art of divination, like the Egyptian priests, I ought, on this account, to explain the series of ideas which enable me to simplify my researches.

The materials for the work I propose, are innumerable: particularly since the revival of letters, anterior to Montaigne. Had it not been for some learned writers, such as Scaliger, Bayle, and Fabricius, who had grubbed up these lands, it would have been impossible for any individual now to have traced his route. I believe it would take more time to read the works that have been composed on men of letters, for these last three hundred years, than even to write their history.

At first there have been biographers who have written a general history of men of letters, and analyzed every species of their compositions. Of this class is a writer very little known, in spite of the two great names accidentally received at his birth, Raphaël de Volterre: this Raphaël, who knew nothing of painting, and who could never have imparted the charm of verse to the Henriade, gave to the world, in 1515, three folio volumes of *Commentaries*; of which the second,

containing

containing much erudition badly digested, little accuracy, and no taste, is devoted to the history of the ancients, and authors of the middle age.

Baillet, two hundred years after, revised, on a new plan, the obscure work of Raphaël de Volterre, and gave it the title of *Jugemens des Savans*. But in spite of the display of science we meet with, in spite of the scepticism of the author, which, contrary to his religious principles, is sometimes displayed, there is so much incorrectness in his judgements, that the last volume is occupied entirely in answering the objections of Menage, and inclines one even to condemn a work that one might otherwise offer for a model.

The guides of Baillet, as well as of Raphaël, seem to have been those historians, who have confined their researches to writers of a particular class; and they have not neglected any walk, in which the human mind has recreated, or by which it has been aggrandized.

Shall we now speak of theology, which, to the shame of civilized Europe, for so many ages has been the science most studied? The History of Ecclesiastical Writers, of William Cave, attracts the attention of those who value that kind of research. The *Nouvelle Bibliotheque* of Ellés Dupin, doctor of the Sorbonne, is more complete. This last work, with the additions of Gouget, is comprised in no less than fifty volumes octavo, but might be reduced, in the crucible of the philosopher, to one.

Medicine, which sometimes, like theology, has been in the hands of quacks, has found historians in almost every nation of Europe: London and Geneva have furnished two of high celebrity; Freind, who has had the judgement to devote only one quarto volume to the history of Medicine, since the times of Galen to the sixteenth century; and Manget, who has had the patience to complete four volumes in folio, called *Bibliotheque des Medecins*: these two works have since been rendered useless by the infinitely more judicious one of Leclerc.

Philosophy cannot be forgotten in this long enumeration; for every where, when enlightened men appear, there are found others who take or usurp in their writings the name of philosophers. The disciples of Scotus, on the banks of the Sorbonne, believe themselves little inferior to Plato or Tacitus.

It is in Brucker and Stanley, disguised, travestied and mutilated in so many ways, through different encyclopedias, one must expect to find the elements of what I call a philosophical library.

It is not only necessary to consult authors who have collated many works; but it is of importance also to have recourse to those enlightened men who, in every country, have been celebrated by their fellow-citizens; or, what is still more difficult, to give them their proper immortality.

Here the sources of intelligence are most pure, because an author is never better known than in that age which he has illustrated by his genius; but they are at the same time most abundant, so that their index alone would fill a volume.

To speak of Spain.—About 1592, Isidore gave his countrymen a volume in folio, under the title of *De Claris Hispaniæ Scriptoribus*. About one hundred years after, Antonio published four, with the name of *Bibliotheca Hispana*: this last work took in the literary History of Spain, since the time of Augustus Hyginus, that dreamer over ancient mythology, to Peter Ximenes, bishop of Coria, which last circumstance is proper to be mentioned, that he might not be confounded with the celebrated Cardinal of the same name, to whom we are indebted for the superb Polyglott.

If we extend our view to Sicily, we shall find the *Bibliotheque Sicilienne*. Should we go to the Low Countries; we meet with the *Bibliotheque Belgique* of Foppens. If we stop at Germany, we see the *Bibliotheque Germanique* of Hertzius. All is *bibliotheque* in an age of erudition: in after-times, however, very few things are admitted into the little *bibliotheque* of taste.

Germany, beside her general histories of those whom she calls illustrious writers, has also a crowd of provincial histories, consecrated to villages, monasteries, and academies. Who would believe for example, that Æpinus and Boyer published, in 1728 and 1729, two volumes in quarto to celebrate the professors of the little university of Altorff.

England, also, and France have paid their tribute to the memory of men of letters: but as the learned philologists, who attempt works similar to these, exclude no species of human knowledge, nor any nation; and as these voluminous collections are better to consult than to read; the form of them most commodious for every class of readers, is that of a dictionary.

In the mean time it is proper to remark, that the first idea of an historical collection of men of letters, in an alphabetical form, is disputed between a Spaniard and a German. The Spaniard wrote

his history first, and kept it by him; the German finished his work after, published it, and carried away the glory of the discovery.

The Spaniard was a Jacobin, his name was Ciaconio, the most learned man of his age, and above all the most tolerant, if we may judge from his Treatise *On the Soul of Trajan, drawn from hell by the prayers of Saint Gregory*. He made a collection, in Latin, of all the most celebrated writers, from the beginning of the world to his own time: but at the moment of printing them, the censors refused their approbation; he quietly then withdrew his manuscript, and this act of obedience obtained for him the rank of a saint, together with the title of patriarch of Alexandria.

The work of Ciaconio, finished about the year 1533, was not published till two hundred years after; thanks to the learned Camusat at last, who took it from the dusty shelves of a monastery, and gave it to the world under the auspices of Cardinal de Fleury.

Twelve years after Ciaconio, the German of whom I spoke, Conrad Gessner, not fearing, as a protestant, to see his thoughts circumscribed by the Roman censor's compasses, published at Zurich his *Bibliotheque Universelle*, in alphabetical order; a work which seems to possess all that Ciaconio's promised, and which has since acquired fresh value from the judicious abridgements made at different times, by Lycosthène and Semler. Gessner was the Pliny of Germany, yet could not escape, though his labours were immense, the horrors of indigence, and died happily of the plague, at a time when he was perishing by famine.

The Academy at Etienne, in France, taught by the example of Gesner, composed in Latin, on his plan, but with erudition little digested, their *Géographique, Historique & Poetique Dictionnaire*, which appeared for the first time in the year 1726. England, the literary rival of France, as well in letters as in arms, naturalized this treasure, and reprinted it with the additions of Nicholas Lloyd, in 1760, at Oxford, in one volume folio.

The success of the work of Etienne, enlarged by Lloyd, electrified Moreri. This person endeavoured to obliterate his model for an Historical Dictionary printed at Lyons, by the production of another; —a piece of superfetation, the grand merit of which is, to have given birth to that chef-d'oeuvre of modern erudition and philosophy,—the dictionary of Bayle.

Bayle himself, in spite of eulogies so justly merited, was nothing more than a mere compiler; he has only inserted in his book, articles, with the materials of which other persons had furnished him. He wished to draw from oblivion an innumerable crowd of theologians, round whom philosophy would rather have thickened the impending shades. He has inadvertently made his text for his notes, and not, as it ought to be, his notes for his text. He has laboriously disseminated his knowledge through four folio volumes, because he wrote for the booksellers; but if he had listened to the voice of his own genius, which told him to labour for glory, he would have reduced to one half volume his passport to immortality.

The idea of rendering the dictionary of Bayle more extensive, struck many in Europe, as a thing proper to be attempted. In the year 1739, the booksellers of Holland addressed themselves to a scholar, till then unknown, and entreated him to make a continuation of Bayle; just as we have seen at Paris the booksellers contemporary with Montesquieu solicit the first literary man of his age, to make a second volume of *Lettres Persannes*. A learned man, of the name of Chauffepié, fell into the snare: he published, in the middle of this century, four enormous volumes in folio, as his model, and had the vanity to entitle himself the second Bayle, which met only with the approbation of his friends and his own intolerable self-love.

Another imitator of Bayle, a little more esteemed than Chauffepré, is Prosper Marchand; but he is very incorrect.

France has, of her own literary history, a great number of valuable works, wherein she may justly pride herself. I shall not speak here of the Literary History of the Benedictines, because it was not extended to those ages which can answer the purpose of any double survey of literature. But I shall notice, with gratitude, the excellent Glossary of Ducange, if I find it necessary to weigh in the balance of reason the diplomas, the charters and writings of the middle age; as well as the excellent work of De Lelong, and De Fontenelle, on our historians: the philosopher should not be frightened at the sight of five volumes in folio of those two last collections, if he flatters himself, by consulting them, he shall one day become the Titus Livius of men of letters.

In the long interval, between Lelong and Ducange, we must place those laborious collators Gouget and Niceron, one of whom, in his *Bibliotheque Française*, and the

the other in his *Mémoires sur la Vie des Hommes illustres*, have prepared the materials of a good history of Literature. These are the masons, without which the historical architect could not raise his edifice.

The best memoirs of this kind, in my opinion, is the history of our three academies, and, above all, the eulogies pronounced at the Louvre, by the Frerets, the D'Alemberts, the Condorcets, and the Fontenelles.

Such is the analysis of the constituent parts of my literary mine. All the ores are not equally rich; but one has brought erudition, and another taste, to their respective crucibles; and the best improvement of these materials is now the business of philosophy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANY of your readers would much oblige me by informing me where I can have the inspection of Mr. Hume's hand-writing; as I wish to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the authenticity of some unpublished MSS reputed to be written by him, and now in my possession.

I should also be obliged by any information concerning Sir Henry Cary, who was sent by James I. on an embassy to France.

Yours, &c.

Sept. 5, 1799. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for August last, I find a communication from Mr. Wakefield, in which that acute critic has been led into a mistake evidently from his ignorance of a common mechanic art. The passage quoted from the Argonautics of Valerius Flaccus,

——————Lenteque sequaces
Molliri videt igne trabes—

cannot, without unwarrantable latitude of conjecture, be considered as furnishing even a distant allusion to the application of *steam*; it, indeed, exactly coincides with a modern practice, which we have no reason to think has ever been *lost* since its discovery, well understood by every cooper, who always employs the action of *a gentle and slow heat* in softening and bending the staves till they assume the spheroidal form of the cask. In the infancy of ship-building, when vessels were of a small size, and perhaps even in the days of Valerius Flaccus, it is not improbable that this art may have been successfully employed to render the rude and stubborn timbers somewhat pliable; but as the magnitude and strength of the parts increased, it would become less easily applicable and efficacious, and consequently fall into disuse.

Mr. Wakefield will readily pardon this correction of a trifling inaccuracy, as it does not in the least affect the merit of the Latin quotation; for I cannot but remember how contemptuously he speaks of an acquaintance with "manual science," if employed in the criticism of poetry, when reviewing Dr. Johnson's strictures on a line of Gray's Bard, in his valuable edition of that unrivalled lyric poet. And he will also excuse the addition of another remark, which suggests itself on the present occasion, and is not altogether unconnected with the preceding subject. Mr. Wakefield's extensive erudition, and exquisite relish for the beauties of poetry, enable him to bring together, and compare in all their shades and discriminations, the vast variety of coincidences of thought and expression that occur in the great poets of ancient and modern times: an occupation in which he apparently finds considerable enjoyment himself, and certainly communicates a great deal to his readers. But he is too fond of exhibiting these passages as *imitations*, and with this view, is over curious in tracing the progress of an idea, an image, or a phrase. With him a single word, or a similar turn of expression, often affords sufficient ground for affirming that the author *had* such another *in his eye* when he composed the verse or passage in question. But surely this is lowering the nature, and contracting the extent, of our mental powers. Would it not be more animating and invigorating to consider these scattered poetic blossoms, thus collected into clusters, not as the produce of seeds wafted from a few parent-plants, but as all springing up independently in the rich soil of genius, and under the fostering influence of education? A selection from ancient and modern poets, formed on this principle, and consisting of passages where the resemblance is not too fanciful and evanescent, would afford a high literary gratification to youthful scholars; nor would it be unworthy of Mr. Wakefield's leisure hours, since only erudition the most varied, and memory the most retentive, such as he is acknowledged to possess, are adequate to the task.

I am, &c. N. K.

Sept. 10, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been a grower of lucerne for some years, and being so well satisfied with the produce as to be desirous of increasing the quantity of acres planted with it, were it not for the great expence required in keeping it clean; I should be glad, through your very useful miscellany, to be informed, by any of your agricultural correspondents, the best mode of management, particularly that of cleaning it.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader and admirer,

Woodbridge, Sept. 9, 1799. U.

PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(*Continued from No.* XLVIII.)

DEATH,

WHICH is seldom mentioned by poets and orators without a personification, has, however, been the subject of few express portraitures. The common skeleton figure of *Death*, with his dart and hour-glass, is a very vulgar and trivial conception. It must also appear to any one who reflects on the nature of the animal body, grossly absurd to represent the most powerful of beings under a form destitute of every part which contributes to motion and energy. But in this instance, as in many others, the ideas of agent and patient are incongruously blended.

Milton, whose genius soared infinitely above the pitch of common imaginations, has given a very sublime, but at the same time indistinct, image of this terrific power. It is in the well-known allegory of Sin and Death.

——— The other shape,
If shape it might be call'd that shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb,
Or substance might be call'd that shadow seem'd,
For each seem'd either; black it stood as Night,
Fierce as ten Furies, terrible as Hell,
And shook a dreadful dart; what seem'd his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.
Par. L. II. 666.

Here is a striking example of the power of poetry to excite grand and impressive images, which painting cannot follow, though they refer to the sense which it peculiarly addresses. The gloomy indistinctness of outline in this shadowy figure, and its questionable form and substance, which render it totally unfit for the determinate strokes of the pencil, do not prevent the imagination from embodying a mass of black cloud, through which appear the obscure lineaments of a horrid phantom, sufficiently resembling the poet's idea, to produce all the effect he intended. Though it is possible Milton might have taken a hint from the following passage of Spenser, yet I think it can scarcely be said that the former was *borrowed* from the latter, as Mr. Thyer represents.

But after all came Life; and lastly *Death*,
Death with most grim and grisly visage seen,
Yet he is nought but parting of the breath,
No ought to see, but like a shade to ween,
Unbodied, unsouled, unheard, unseen.
F. Q. VII. 7.

The whole of *picture* is in the second of these lines: it is the *metaphysical* account of Death alone, to which the rest refer. A critic, with more probability, has pointed out Homer's description of Hercules in the lower regions (Odyssey xi.) "black as night," and ever in act to shoot, as an object of Milton's imitation.

Milton afterwards represents the insatiable and all-devouring character of Death, by the image of ravenous hunger.

——— *Death*
Grinn'd horribly a ghastly smile, to hear
His famine should be fill'd, and bless his maw
Destin'd to that good hour.
Par. L. II.

This is a classical idea. Thus Silius Italicus,

Mors graditur, vasto pandens cava guttura rictu:
L. II. 548.

Death stalks, and wide his yawning throat expands.

Seneca the tragedian joins to this action that of his unfolding numerous wings.

Mors alta avidos oris hiatus
Pandit, et omnes explicat alas.
Œdip. Act. I.

Fell *Death* his greedy jaws expands,
And all his wings unfolds.

And Statius paints him as a devouring monster, hovering over the field of battle, and, like the *chusers of the slain* in the Gothic mythology, selecting his victims.

———Stygiisque emissa tenebris
Mors fruitur cœlo, bellatoremque volando
Campum operit, nigroque viros invitat hiatu,
Nil vulgare legens; sed quæ digniſſima vita
Funera, præcipuos annis, animisque, cruento
Angue notat. *Theb.* VIII. 376.

It is under the semblance of the god of war that Death appears, in a noble ode in Mason's *Caractacus*, beginning with

Hark! heard ye not yon footstep dread
That shook the earth with thund'ring tread?

Perhaps, however, in this very bold and martial figure, we want some of the pecu-

liar features of the power intended to be represented.

It would be a task of more labour than difficulty to go through the whole range of allegorical portraits, with which poets of the first eminence, ancient and modern, have enriched the world of fiction; for, indeed, originality of conception in this walk of invention is rare; and neither the variety of abstract ideas personified, nor the number of distinct personifications of each, is very considerable. But such a complete collection was not the object of this essay; which was rather designed to establish by examples a system of the different classes of these fancy-formed beings, founded on the several modes in which the imagination proceeded in their formation. In doing this, principles, I trust, have been developed, which will assist the student of poetry in judging how far any attempt of this kind has attained that perfection which should be the aim of every work of art, but which can never be reached by casual exertions. Many writers, it is true, without the direct application of rules, have produced pieces of the highest merit, and which may serve as models for others; but this has been in consequence of that sense of propriety, either innate, or derived from reflection and observation, which is an internal rule to the possessor. The poetical mine explored in this essay contains the richest ore, but the most liable to be buried in dross. It has been my chief purpose to fix such characteristic marks on both, as to prevent future mistakes of the one for the other; or the intermixture of glittering alloy to debase the splendour of the pure metal.

J. A.

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the 4th of* April, 1799, *as published by the Secretaries.*

NOTICE *of the Labours of the Class of Moral and Political Sciences, by Citizen* DAUNOU.

CITIZEN ANQUETIL has published two works; one is a volume in 8vo, entitled: *Motives of the Wars and Treaties of Peace of France, from* 1648 *to* 1783; the title of the other, which is in 9 volumes 12mo. is, *An Abridgement of Universal History, or Historical Synopsis of the World.*

Citizen BOURGOING has published the correspondence of Voltaire and of Bernis; citizen GOSSELIN researches relative to the geography of the ancients, in 2 vols. 4to; and citizen MENTELLE an elementary treatise on cosmography.

Citizen MENTELLE has communicated to the class the result of a labour on the geography of Greece. He has treated particularly of Laconia, and has made it his business to describe the city of Helos, so unfortunately celebrated by the slavery of its inhabitants.

The plague, a scourge in the train of slavery, which desolates the frontiers of Turkey, but which may find too many opportunities of eloping from its boundaries, from the general movements wherewith Europe is at present agitated, ought to excite more than ever the attention of philosophers and the vigilance of governments. What are the means of combating or of suppressing this scourge? Such is particularly the question on which citizen PAPON has been occupied in a work, a sketch of which he has offered to the class. In tracing the origin of the plague, the author observes that Egypt was unacquainted with it in those glorious and happy ages, when the borders of the Nile were rendered by the arts and sciences the most fertile and populous country on the globe. It was in Europe, and especially in Italy, that this scourge was then indigenous and endemial. It was seen to ravage the Roman territory five and twenty times during the five first ages of the republic; during the two following it became more rare in proportion as civilisation improved; it appeared again under the last emperors; recommenced with them the ages of barbarism, and devastated a long time the finest countries in Europe, till the epoch in which the arts reviving, extinguished a second time the germs of contagion, or banished them to the coasts of uncultivated Africa.

Citizen TOULONGEON read the preliminary discourse of a work, intitled, *The Epochs of the Revolution.* To write the history of one's own time, and especially of a time of revolution, is, the author himself observes, an hazardous undertaking and extremely difficult. But after having considered the instructive lessons which such an history, written with scrupulous impartiality, may offer even to contemporaries and the actors on the scenes which it exposes, citizen Toulongeon concludes

cludes that the advantages of such an undertaking being public, and the inconveniencies only personal, no room is left to hesitate.

In a memoir on the life and works of Plato, citizen DELISLE DESALES complains that the history of that philosopher is disfigured in Apuleius, Diogenes Laertius, and other antients, by fables of little ingenuity. He considers the author of the Voyages of young Anacharsis as the only one among the moderns, who has spoken worthily of Plato, and who has not injudiciously transcribed anecdotes often improbable, judgments often calumnious. Plato, at the court of Syracuse, was called by his enemies the philosopher of princes; citizen Desales restores to him the name of Prince of Philosophers.

Citizen Desales has read also a memoir on national sovereignty, and thinks that, to treat this subject properly, we should refer again to the epoch when Plato, in the groves of Academus, reasoned on the origin of civil society. This memoir contains a definition of sovereignty, and an examen of its characters, of its acts, and of its guarantees.

Citizen MERCIER has read three memoirs; the first intitled, *Considerations on Morals*; the second, *Views Political and Moral*; and the third, *An historical Fragment on Cato the Censor*.

One of the results of the first memoir, is that in order to decide, to constrain events, man can do more by his character, by the energy of his will, than by his intellect or his talents, and even than by his virtue.

In commencing the second memoir, citizen Mercier assumes, that politics, like all the sciences, must repose on the knowledge of facts. He thinks man should learn to read in anterior revolutions the succession of future events, and to recognise the moral phenomena, the immutability of which governs political chances. But, the history of nations manifests in them two inclinations which we must reckon in the number of those constant laws, the love of liberty and the love of repose. On one part, citizen Mercier sees man as always attracted towards the republican forms, inviting them where they are not, striving to retain them, sometimes to exaggerate them where they are, and preferring them by instinct to every other species of government. On the other, he considers mankind as a great peaceable animal, which has reposed for centuries under the law of *inertia*, and which, agitated from time to time by the active passions of some individuals, falls again of itself into the habitual calm which suits it. It would be consoling to believe with the author, that history offers more days of peace than days of war, and that the nature itself of men puts an inevitable term to their perturbatory projects. The love of repose, according to citizen Mercier's conclusion, makes and maintains governments.

The fragment on Cato the Censor is a portrait which does not appear flattered. We are in the habits of saying: *Wise as Cato*: citizen Mercier protests against this proverbial reputation. If he grants to Cato equity, firmness, and even genius, he rigorously condemns his rude familiar manners, and above all reproaches him for that harsh and vain pedantry, which in schools and academies is only ridiculous, but which in the magistracy is a vice capable of injuring the cause of virtue more than bad examples would. The virtue which citizen Mercier prefers, is not that ferocious and misanthropical virtue which is practised or displayed much less to acquire self-satisfaction, than the right of shewing ourselves dissatisfied with others. The author has thrown into this memoir some ideas on the censorship, considered as a political institution; he does not think it necessary to be established amongst us; but, adds he, allowing that this censorship should appear necessary, where should we find the censor?

In the course of the preceding quarters, citizen GREGOIRE had read to the class the first parts of a work in which he details the conduct of different modern nations in regard to slaves, from the origin of the trade to our days. Continuing this reading in the sittings of the last month, the author has traced the history of Negroes and of the Slave Trade in the United States of America. This history is that of the generous efforts of many societies, and particularly of that of the Quakers; of many philosophers, and especially Franklin, to restore liberty to the Negroes, and above all to teach them to make a proper use of it. After so many labours, and even after different laws enacted in favour of the Negroes, both by the congress and the separate legislatures, it is painful to learn that the number of slaves is yet about 50,000 in the Northern States, and 650,000 in the Southern. The author deplores bitterly this struggle of tyranny against knowledge, of cupidity against injustice.

The intellectual and moral qualities of the Negroes have been the object of another

memoir of the same author. This piece contains numerous and important details relative to the industry of the Blacks, their dexterity in mechanical arts, and the success of some among them in the career of letters. Among these last is distinguished a woman, named Phillis Wheatley, transported in 1761, from Africa to America, at the age of seven years; brought afterwards to England, where, having learned very rapidly the Latin and English, she published, in this last language, at the age of 19, a collection of poems in some repute. With regard to the moral qualities of the Negroes, citizen Gregoire accumulates a great number of examples and testimonies; from which it results, that in the very bosom of slavery, which degrades or corrupts the mind, the Blacks have cultivated and practised with eclat both the mild and the heroic virtues; filial piety, philanthropy, gratitude, as well as martial bravery and intrepidity in dangers. Such are the facts which citizen Gregoire opposes to certain theories, little favourable, as is well known, to that part of mankind. The vices of the Blacks, concludes the author, are the work of tyranny; their virtues are their own.

Citizen LEVEQUE read a first memoir on the constitution of the republic of Athens. The result of this memoir is, that the Athenians, with their Archons, their Areopagus, and their Council of Five Hundred, had, nevertheless, no idea of the division and of the equilibrium of powers. Among them the executive power, distributed every where, had no consistence any where. All the authorities were resolved into judiciary authorities, no one possessing in effect a moderating force, constantly capable of checking or suspending the precipitate resolutions of the others. The assembly of the people, exercising, abdicating, taking again at pleasure all the kinds of functions, those of judging, and of administrating, as well as those of making elections and laws, offered no other permanent character than its own inconsistency, its murderous agitations, and its fatal docility to the impulsion of every demagogue. It is to these profound vices of the constitution of Athens that citizen Levêque attributes the faults and the misfortunes of that republic; as it is also to the wisdom, to the power of its moral institutions, that she owed her great actions, her great men, her short prosperities, and her immortal glory.

Some of the nations subjugated by Rome had obtained the maintenance of their antient laws; the Romans, conquered in their turn, preserved in like manner their civil legislation. Alaric II, one of the conquerors who dismembered the empire in the west, caused to be compiled in 506, in favour of his new Roman subjects, a code of laws purely Roman.—This collection, which bears the name of the Alaric Code, is the subject of a memoir which citizen BOUCHAUD has read to the class, and which may be divided into two parts. The question discussed in the first is to know by what lawyers this code was compiled. The second treats of the different texts of which the Alaric Code is composed, and of the interpretations joined to it. In the National Library are two very defective manuscripts on the Alaric Code, some notices of which citizen Bouchaud has referred to the commission of manuscripts.

Citizen ANQUETIL has read the second part of a memoir on the French manners and laws, from the fifth century to the tenth. In the midst of the usages and legislation of those times, we remark a penal law against conspiracies, frequently renewed or applied, in the passage from the first race of kings to the second. That which concerns this law, in the work of citizen Anquetil, is terminated by considerations on political revolutions, and on the duration of the shocks which they occasion. If one part of the first generation resists, the second softens, the third yields, and the change is consolidated when the fourth commences.

A memoir read by citizen LEGRAND-D'AUSSI, offers the history of the establishment of the laws of customs in France, and contains an examen of the four first works in the French language, which, in the course of the thirteenth century, have treated of this law. These works are, 1st, *The Councils, (Les Conseils)*, by Pierre Desfontaines; 2d, *The Assizes of Jerusalem (Les Assises de Jerusalem)*, attributed to Godfrey de Bouillon, but compiled in effect at Cyprus, by Philippe Beaumanoir. If we are not to seek in such monuments the principles of a sound jurisprudence, we may at least study in them the important history of that feudal system which predominated in France, and many other states of Europe, as well as in the Asiatic provinces possessed by the crusading Latins. This memoir of citizen Legrand d'Aussi is the complement of that which he had read in the preceding quarter, on the ancient legislature, which comprises the Salic law, the law of the Visigoths, and the law of the Burgundians.

In another memoir, which treats of ancient ſepulture, citizen Legrand traces the primitive opinions of nations on death, and on its conſequences. In Europe, as well as in Aſia, death was conſidered as a paſſage into another world, where we ſhould find again the wants and the enjoyments of this. Agreeably to this idea, they depoſited under the tombs the objects moſt dear to thoſe whom they placed there, their arms, their habits, their ornaments; and even buried their horſes, their ſlaves, and ſometimes alſo their wives. The Gauls went ſo far as to throw into the funeral pile the bills of credit of the defunct, that he might at the firſt meeting of his debtors conſtrain them to payment. Citizen Legrand proves, that the fable of Charon was no leſs accredited in Gaul, than in Egypt, ſince, in many Gallic monuments, a piece of money, deſigned to pay the fatal paſſage, has been diſcovered under the tongue of the deceaſed. So great riches interred with the defunct, could not fail to excite the cupidity of many living. But hardly were they extracted from the ſepultures, before they were ſoon reclaimed as by an invincible power; for the raviſhers of thoſe ſubterranean treaſures cauſed the ſame to be depoſited in their own tombs at their death. Hence it is, that in Tartary eſpecially, and in the countries of the North, no ſepulchre is to be found, without finding in it a pretty rich booty. After theſe general obſervations, the author details the different kinds of tombs uſed in France, from the origin of the nation to our days. At firſt, vaults or cells of rough ſtone, ornamented on the outſide with a pillar of the ſame nature, planted upright; afterwards, tombs with incloſures formed by enormous pillars, and having for cieling a ſtone of an immenſe volume; then tumuli, compoſed of earth heaped together; then vaults of maſonry, coffins of ſtone, baked earth, or lead; laſtly, mauſolea of marble or bronze. This laſt kind of monuments, which dates from the thirteenth century, has experienced, in each of the following ages, modifications, which the author ſpecifies. From thence, paſſing to the examen of the different matters depoſited in the French ſepulchres, he only finds, in the moſt ancient, arms made with pointed bones, or ſharpened pebbles; in later times, we find ornaments and inſtruments of copper; and later ſtill, arms of iron, and ornaments of gold and ſilver. But the moſt valuable objects have been found in the tombs of the French kings: ſuch was that of Childeric, diſcovered near Tournay, in the laſt age. Afterwards, in 1704, ſome reſearches made in the church of St. Germain-des-Prés, brought to light a monument which was conſidered as very rich, but was not allowed to be opened. Citizen Legrand propoſes to government to make a freſh ſearch for it, and thus to add, almoſt without expence, to our national antiquities, whatever may be found in this monument. Our fellow-member propoſes, moreover, to demand of the different departmental adminiſtrations, documents relative to ancient tombs, and particularly the funereal tumuli, which are to be found in their reſpective territories.

The claſs had offered a prize, on this queſtion of hiſtory: "*What has been the Progreſs of the public Mind in France, from Francis I. to the Convocation of the States General in 1789?*"

The prize not having been obtained, citizens LEVEQUE and BAUDIN have read ſome memoirs on the manner of enouncing and inveſtigating the queſtion, at the cloſe of which the claſs came to a determination to propoſe the queſtion anew in the following terms: "*By what Cauſes has the Spirit of Liberty been developed in France, from Francis I. to the Convocation of the States General in 1789?*"

The memoirs are to be received till the 15th Meſſidor of year VIII. The prize, which will conſiſt of a gold medal of five hectograms, will be adjudged in the public ſitting of the 15th Vindemiaire, year IX.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE POPE, PIUS THE VIth.

(Communicated by an Italian Gentleman.)

PIUS VI. whoſe ſecular name was John Angélo Braſchi, was born of a noble but reduced family. Being deſtined for the church, he received the moſt liberal education, and was thus qualified to run, with reaſonable hope of ſucceſs, the career of eccleſiaſtical preferment. His proſpects at firſt were few, and his patronage ſo inſignificant, that no one could have ſuppoſed, under theſe diſadvantages, he could ever have arrived at the pontificate. He entered at firſt the ſervice of cardinal

cardinal Ruffo, in the capacity of *Uditore*, a charge, which, according to the eſtabliſhed rites of the Roman court, compriſes the three diſtinct offices of vicar, counſellor, and aſſiſtant. In this ſituation he conducted himſelf with ſo much ſenſe, probity, and zeal, as not only to gain the affection of the Cardinal, but to ſecure to himſelf the reputation alſo of being the beſt informed perſon in Rome. This generous prelate on his death bed left Braſchi, as a mark of his eſteem, the continuation of his appointment during life; and ſuch was Braſchi's veneration for his patron, that out of reſpect to his memory, he retained the ſituation of Uditore, even after he became pope. On cardinal Ruffo's death, Braſchi was appointed to a canonſhip of St. Peter's; and a few years after he was raiſed to the rank of a prelate for the economical department of the Roman ſtate. This was only a prelude to his further promotion: for ſoon after he obtained the purple. In this progreſſive advancement, he conſtantly diſplayed a love of juſtice, the ſtricteſt morality, cloſe application to buſineſs, and the moſt unaſſuming manners.

Braſchi was only 57 years of age when his immediate predeceſſor, Ganganelli, died; and would never perhaps have ſucceeded him, had not the ſacred college, about this time, been particularly deſtitute of piety and talents: for theſe qualifications, therefore, united with a high repute for theoretic acquaintance with government, he was finally approved by his brethren; and proclaimed pope, under the title of Pius, on the 15th of February, 1775.

Pius VI. on his acceſſion to the papal throne, diſplayed that ſenſe of dignity, that firmneſs of mind, and purity of character, which attended him throughout his whole pontificate. He likewiſe diſcovered great liberality of mind, in patroniziug every uſeful reform, and beneficial eſtabliſhment in the ſtate. The firſt inſtance of his firmneſs was evinced in his conduct towards the king of the two Sicilies. His majeſty had appointed Monſignor Filangieri, formerly viceroy of Sicily, to the archbiſhopric of Naples; and as the laws of that metropolis required that the archbiſhop ſhould be a cardinal, an application was made to his holineſs for beſtowing on him the purple. Pius returned for anſwer, that although the laws enacted that a cardinal ſhould be the archbiſhop, that did not imply that the archbiſhop ſhould become a cardinal; and that his majeſty, being ſenſible of ſuch a difference, might have promoted to the archbiſhopric ſome one or other of the Neapolitan cardinals reſiding in Rome, inſtead of his wiſhing thus, to aſſume an indirect authority, to confer one of the greateſt dignities of a foreign hierarchy on any of his ſubjects. He was ſo firm in this refuſal, that it was not long before Mr. Filangieri died, broken-hearted, by the conſideration, that he ſhould be the ſole Neapolitan archbiſhop deprived of a dignity inherent to his office.

He ſoon likewiſe diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his prudence in the internal adminiſtration of his government. Like ſome of his predeceſſors he conceived the idea of draining the marſhes, which extended upwards of forty miles, in every direction, round Vellerri, Terracina, and Piperno, ſo well known under the name of *Paludi Pontine*. This project which by its extent had diſcouraged even a Roman emperor, was happily carried into effect by Pius the Sixth. He employed the beſt engineers in Rome, and went himſelf regularly every year to inſpect the progreſs of the work. To complete his deſign, he dug immenſe canals to receive the water from the marſhes; rendering by this means a conſiderable part of the land fit for huſbandry. He conſtructed alſo on the ſide of theſe canals a large and beautiful road nearly forty miles long, in a ſtraight line, ornamented with four rows of poplars, interſperſed with houſes of accommodation, and at its termination built likewiſe a large and elegant palace, the fineſt perhaps in the Roman ſtate, out of the metropolis. Though murders are ſaid to have been frequent in his reign, yet he certainly was a great promoter of the police of Rome, the management of which was committed to a prelate, named Spinelli, the ableſt man in this department of his time, and who afterwards became a cardinal. Among his other improvements, it may alſo be mentioned, that he beautified and heightened the new obeliſks, and augmented the Clementine muſeum founded by his predeceſſor.

His conduct towards the celebrated Signora N. N, better known, from her Arcadia, by the name of Corilla, ſhews him to have been a patron of literature and the fine arts. Having, however, ordered her to be crowned in public, he laid himſelf open to the cenſure of the ſober part of his ſubjects. For though Corilla poſſeſſed the beſt talents of any female ever known in Italy, and aſſuredly was the greateſt

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improvvisatrice of her age, yet her character was not of the most immaculate kind.

Pius the Vth, about the year 1767, banished her from Rome. Her return, therefore, under Pius the VIth was rather singular, and gave origin to the following pasquinade:

Plaudite, lascivæ: pepulit vos Quintus ab urbe;
Sub Sexto recipit ferta Corilla Pio!

and to another, perhaps worse—

Sextus Alexander, Sextus Tarquinius, idem!
Nunquam sub Sextis, Roma beata fuit!

The first years of the pontificate of Pius VI. were as peaceful as those of any of his predecessors; and if we except some trifling juridical disputes with his Sicilian majesty, which were rendered important, more from the chicanery and ambition of the Neapolitan magistrates, than from the wishes of their sovereign, his holiness may be said to have spent the first six years of his reign in the most perfect tranquillity, both at home and abroad. In this interval he was chiefly engaged in regulating the internal government of his state, and completing his two favorite projects, that of draining the Pontine marshes, and the erection of the present majestic vestry of St. Peter's. From such a commencement it could little have been expected, that the latter part of his reign would have been one of the most troublesome periods ever recorded in the ecclesiastical history; and that he himself should have rivalled in suffering the most unfortunate of his predecessors.

The death of the empress Mary Theresa, in October 1780, was the first signal of the subsequent distresses of the holy see.

Whilst that prudent and religious sovereign reigned in Germany and Hungary; her own kingdoms, as well as all the catholic countries of Germany, were religiously devoted to the court of Rome. Her son and successor Joseph the IId, though in some respects a great man, yet in many others proved the perfect reverse of his mother. Having early in life imbibed the principles of that pernicious philosophy which has brought so many disasters upon Europe, he thought it prudent during his mother's life to hide them as much as possible; but no sooner had he come to the empire, than he behaved like a slave emancipated from his master's dominion. In less than half a year he destroyed almost the whole ecclesiastical discipline established in his hereditary states, and, what was more disgusting, conducted all his violent innovations in a military and despotic way, accompanied with the most unbounded rapacity, only equalled, perhaps, by that of Harry the VIIIth. Jews were admitted to the rights of citizenship, religious orders suppressed, the secular clergy subjected to lay magistrates, ecclesiastical appeals to the holy see forbidden, the vows of nuns submitted to the authority of diocesan bishops, matrimonial dispensations removed from the court of Rome, and an injunction laid on all Austrian, Hungarian, and Lombard prelates never to accept the dignity of cardinalship. His holiness, alarmed at such an unforeseen attack, was too sensible not to see that the bold and innovating example of this powerful monarch, the natural protector of the catholic church, would have a pernicious effect on the other crowned heads of Europe.

He flattered himself at first that some opposition would be made to these innovations by the Imperial subjects themselves; for beside the remonstrances of the Brabantese and Flemish clergy, the venerable archbishop of Milan was heard to declare, "That *his metropolitan church*, honoured already by the martyrdom of thirteen of its prelates, should yet have another to boast of, rather than he would carry into effect such scandalous innovations."

These remonstrances were, however, of no use. The emperor persisted in his schemes, supported by the assistance of the lay magistrates and the military power.

The archduke Ferdinand, his brother, had very nearly been deprived of the government of Lombardy, for siding with the Milanese clergy. His holiness now remonstrated himself against the reform. He ordered his nuncio at Vienna, Mr. Garampi, to present the most pressing solicitations to his Imperial majesty, to reflect seriously on what he was doing. This produced no effect. The prince of Kaunitz told the papal nuncio that his master was aware of what he had done, and persisted in his resolution. The reign of ecclesiastical censure was now no more; and his holiness, mortified at seeing such an humiliating dilapidation of the church under his pontificate, resolved to try whether he could not be able to obtain, by personal entreaties from the *philosophic* emperor, what he despaired to wrest from him by the no longer dreaded thunders of the Vatican. He accordingly determined

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to viſit the emperor at Vienna. Truth obliges us to ſtate, that ſuch a reſolution was blamed by all the Italians who were acquainted with the character of Joſeph and the prevailing opinions of the age: it was likewiſe highly diſapproved by the ſacred college itſelf; as it tended, they thought, to caſt upon the papal dignity the diſgrace of ſupplicating imbecility without affording any ultimate proſpect of ſucceſs.

His holineſs was firm; and, if we are rightly informed, obſerved to the venerable cardinal Zelada, a perſon of the higheſt diſtinction in the college, and a moſt ſteady advocate for the prerogative of the church, *that he had rather ſubmit to humiliation in his dignity, than to remorſe in his conſcience!*

The circumſtance of a travelling pope had not been known ſince the warlike pontificate of Julius the IId. In an enlightened age, therefore, it is no wonder that his holineſs ſhould receive more honours during his journey, than had been the lot of his predeceſſors, on ſimilar occaſions, in the middle ages. The pope ſet off for Vienna in February 1782. The writer of this article, who made it a point to read the Venice gazette at that time, can recollect with ſome degree of accuracy the honours with which he was received. Beſides the higheſt marks of veneration paid him by all the Italian ſtates lying in his way, the following is the deſcription of his entry into Vienna: At twenty miles diſtance from the gates he was received by prince Kaunitz, and the flower of the German nobility:—at 17 he was met by the primate of Hungary, the archbiſhop of Vienna, and all the eccleſiaſtical dignitaries of the Auſtrian dominions:—at 15 he received the homage of the chiefs of the religious orders, and moſt conſpicuous perſons of the regular clergy:—at 12 he met the whole ſtaff of the Imperial army:—from the gates of the city as far as 8 miles, 40,000 troops under arms paraded the road, in cloſe order, on both ſides; and at the extremity of the lines was the emperor himſelf, attended by the foreign ambaſſadors.

As ſoon as the pope had come within ſight, the emperor alighted from his carriage and kneeled down. His holineſs did not ſuffer him to remain long in ſuch poſition, but ſuddenly alighting from his carriage ran to raiſe him up.

After mutual compliments they both entered into a ſtate coach, and made their ſolemn entry into the city, amidſt the diſcharge of artillery and the ringing of bells. They proceeded then to the Imperial chapel, which was adorned and illuminated in the moſt ſplendid manner. The great almoner, attended by the whole of the Imperial clergy, was preſent to officiate. As ſoon as the pope was ſeated on the throne prepared for him, the emperor likewiſe took his ſeat, and a ſolemn *Te Deum* was chaunted by a numerous orcheſtra. At the cloſe of the ceremony, the emperor led his holineſs to the apartment called Maria Thereſia, the moſt magnificent in the palace; he appointed his firſt miniſter, prince Kaunitz, private ſecretary to his holineſs; the archduke Maximilian, elector of Cologne, to be chamberlain; and 600 young Hungarian noblemen for his life guard!

Theſe were the chief diſtinctions received by Pius the VIth. on his journey to Vienna; but its main object completely failed, for it was not in his power to perſuade the emperor to repeal any of his late acts.

Many curious particulars are related of his holineſs while at Vienna; among others his having received ſeveral proteſtant princes, noblemen and clergymen, with the greateſt affability; his viſiting the venerable Metaſtaſio, then on his deathbed, to whom he ſent, by his nuncio cardinal Garampi, the *benedictio in articulo mortis*; and of his having converted to the catholic perſuaſion many thouſand proteſtants who had come to Vienna for the purpoſe of ſeeing him pontifically officiate on Eaſter Sunday. It was likewiſe reported, that in ſeveral of his conferences with the emperor, on the ſubject of eccleſiaſtical affairs, he told him to diſtruſt modern philoſophy for the ſake of ſovereignty itſelf; for that the ſecret intent of this pernicious ſect was the overthrow of altars, for the purpoſe of attacking the throne: which, if true, proves that his holineſs is to be numbered among the unfortunate Caſſandras of the French revolution.

Be this as it will, Pius the VIth. upon his failure, drew on himſelf thoſe illiberal remarks which uſually attend unſucceſsful endeavours of every kind. Some ſaid that he was the Don Quixote of the Popes; others, that the laſt reſource of the court of Rome was exhauſted; many obſerved, that the emperor by beſtowing on P. Luigi, his holineſs's nephew, the title of prince of the Roman empire, had given him more pleaſure than the repealing of the late imperial edicts would have done; many ſaid his miſſion had proved truly apoſtolical, in converting ſo many heretics;

tics; and among others the obſervation of the king of Pruſſia ſhould not be forgotten, who, in a letter to D'Alembert, wrote, "*Courage, mon cher Araxagoras*, Joſeph *n'a pas permis que la couronne ſe courbât devant la tiare!*"

On his return to Rome, Pius the VIth ſpent the ſix following years of his pontificate in the greateſt tranquillity, wholly occupied in the improvement of his temporal dominions, and the aggrandiſement of his relations.

He was not, however, quite free from anxieties with reſpect to the affairs of the church. The government of Naples, or more ſtrictly ſpeaking the lawyers, whom Italians call *the monkeys of government*, took advantage of the late violent innovations of the emperor Joſeph, and the unſucceſsful expedition of his holineſs, to bring about in the kingdom of Naples ſome reform in favour of royal juriſdiction and the lay magiſtracy. There were, undoubtedly, great abuſes exiſting among the Neapolitan clergy, both ſecular and regular, and many unwarrantable prerogatives had been uſurped there by the court of Rome, and the papal nuncio reſiding at Naples. But this endeavour at reform anſwered in the end no uſeful purpoſe. It ought, in the opinion of the moſt intelligent Neapolitans, ſo to have been planned, that neither decorum nor dignity ſhould be wanting in its execution; there ought to have been ſubſtituted, in place of exiſting abuſes, ſome wiſe regulations calculated to prevent the anarchy of judicial proceedings, and the ill effects of eccleſiaſtical intrigue; and laſtly ſome good ought to have been the reſult of the whole. For want of this, the heads of reform delivered in by the Neapolitan lawyers were little better than ſcholaſtic and childiſh queſtions. The whole of them conſiſted in aſcertaining whether ſuch a biſhopric or abbey was of royal or eccleſiaſtical foundation, whether ſuch a benefice or living, ought to be conferred by the court of Rome or that of Naples, and, what is ſtill more ridiculous, whether biſhops of the ſeveral dioceſes in the kingdom ought to ſtyle themſelves, — *Dei et apoſtolicæ ſedis gratia Epiſcopus*,—or—*Dei et regis gratia Epiſcopus*. His holineſs was highly incenſed at ſeeing the eccleſiaſtical intereſts thus falling a prey to forenſic cabal; and made his Sicilian majeſty ſenſible, more than once, of the danger of ſuch proceedings. He promiſed alſo to grant a new *concordate*, in which he agreed willingly to reſign any right his majeſty ſhould think obnoxious to royal prerogative. He was, however, not more fortunate with the court of Naples, than he had been before with that of Vienna: for the lawyers and pedantic canonizers had engroſſed the whole adminiſtration.

In 1786, a change of miniſtry having taken place in the Neapolitan cabinet, his holineſs thought the time favourable to put an end to thoſe ſcandalous and uſeleſs diſputes, which had ſo long exiſted. The newly appointed firſt miniſter was Marquis Caraccioli, formerly ambaſſador at Paris, a profeſſed atheiſt, and perfect adept in the ſchool of D'Alembert, Diderot, Condorcet, and other modern French philoſophers; all of whom were his intimate friends. Pius the VIth was aware of this: but ſo great was his averſion to Neapolitan chicanery, that he choſe rather to commit the intereſts of the church to an atheiſt of good ſenſe and liberality of mind, than to ſuffer them to remain the topics of diſcuſſion among attornies, clerks, and practitioners of law.

In this he was not wrong; for the marquis Caraccioli, whatever may have been his religious opinions, was too ſenſible not to feel the neceſſity, in ſuch a ſituation, of a ſteady upright conduct; and accordingly on the firſt application he anſwered the cardinal ſecretary of ſtate, that if his holineſs ſhould ſend a prelate to Naples, in the capacity of nuncio extraordinary, he would then open the negociation for the intended *concordate*.

The nuncio diſpatched on this occaſion was Monſeigneur Galeppi, equally celebrated for his ſagacity and activity; and ſome have thought, for duplicity alſo. It will therefore appear incredible, that the efforts of ſuch an artful negociator, conducted for twelve months together, ſupported by the marquis Caraccioli and his Sicilian majeſty himſelf, who was heartily inclined to terminate the conteſt, ſhould have been baffled and counteracted by the mean intrigues of the lawyers and canoniſts! They went ſo far as to inſinuate into his majeſty's mind, that the firſt miniſter was evidently devoted to the court of Rome. Upon which the pleaſant atheiſt, Caraccioli was heard one night, in the council of ſtate, to exclaim with one of thoſe *pulcinelleſche* ſallies ſo natural to him: —*Oh holy Church! to what a diſtreſſed condition muſt thou be reduced when I am forced to be thy protector!*

The miſcarriage of the *concordate*, and the unſucceſsful return of the prelate Galeppi to Rome, made the Neapolitan pedants more bold than ever. Accordingly

ingly they ſubjected the holy ſee, in the years 1787 and 1788, to two great mortifications. The young Dutcheſs of Maddaloni, of the illuſtrious family of Caraſa, and one of the richeſt houſes among the Neapolitan nobility, had ſued, in the archiepiſcopal tribunal of Naples, a divorce from her huſband, *ob naturalem impotentiam*. Upon the ſentence declaring the marriage void, the Duke produced an appeal, which, according to the ancient cuſtom, ought to have been removed to the court of Rome. The pedants, headed by the miniſter of eccleſiaſtical affairs, prevailed on the court to forbid the removal of the law-ſuit to Rome, and inſtead of this to appoint ſome judge of the appeal within the kingdom. The election fell on Monſeigneur Ortizi, biſhop of Tropea, in Calabria, who confirmed the ſentence delivered by the archiepiſcopal court of Naples. At the ſame time his majeſty aboliſhed for ever the noted delivery of the white horſe to his holineſs, on St. Peter's day, as a token of feudal vaſſalage to the holy ſee. Upon the whole, the Neapolitan government was altogether right in both theſe reforms, as it was abſurd that any law-ſuit between his majeſty's ſubjects ſhould be carried beyond the limits of the kingdom; and full as abſurd and diſgraceful that the Neapolitan crown ſhould remain obnoxious to a feudal homage, introduced in dark ages, and continued through ſubſequent centuries by the weakneſs and ſuperſtition of the court of Spain. His holineſs, however, was ſtill juſtly offended at the way in which theſe reforms were conducted. Although it is true that the ſtate has the whole ſupremacy in eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, within the compaſs of its dominions; it is true alſo, that no exiſting law can be occaſionally diſpenſed with in favor of particular caſes. Had his Sicilian majeſty repealed the exiſting law in a way approved of by the univerſal juriſprudence and common ſenſe of civilized nations, and enacted a new general one for any caſe in future, he would perhaps have given no ground for complaint; but no mention being made of repeal, and the ancient law being of courſe ſtill preſumed to ſubſiſt, the appointment of Biſhop Ortizi, and all his judicial tranſactions, were little better than an act of magiſtracy ſet up in open violation of the law. Nearly the ſame overſight was committed with reſpect to the delivery of the white horſe. Had his Majeſty ſaid, that the dignity of his crown did not ſuffer him to ratify and continue the diſgraceful homage paid by his predeceſſors; that his auguſt father had, like many before him, conquered the kingdom by force of arms, and that it was unbecoming the condition of the apoſtolic church to pretend to any ſovereignty over an independent government;—he would certainly have met with the approbation of all Europe, and prevented the neceſſity of any remonſtrance from the court of Rome againſt his conduct. Nothing of this kind took place: the over-ruling cabal of lawyers, canoniſts and clerks, who maintained the neceſſity of reform, prevailed on the miniſter for eccleſiaſtical affairs to act and reaſon in their own favourite way. They maintained, that the court of Rome had never poſſeſſed ſuch a right as paramount ſovereignty over the kingdom of Naples.

Many ſpeeches were made, and books and pamphlets publiſhed, on this occaſion, by the chief individuals of the forenſic cabal, tending to prove, that the holy ſee had never enjoyed a juſt title or a lawful pretenſion to this prerogative. The conſequences of the queſtion thus agitated and erroneouſly diſcuſſed, became obvious; the court of Rome produced twenty three original grants conceded from time to time to the kings of Naples; and proofs of the annual delivery of a white horſe, in token of fealty, for full ſeven centuries. The Neapolitan lawyers aſſerted the contrary, and rendered themſelves ridiculous all over Italy; for, as well might they have attempted to diſpute a mathematical axiom. Cardinal Borgia, therefore, in his ſubſequent refutation, juſtly remarked, that nothing was better calculated to *demonſtrate the right of the Church than the Neapolitan publications on the ſubject*. His holineſs took, on ſuch occaſions, the ſtep he thought proper. He iſſued a ſolemn proteſtation againſt the innovations lately made on the ſovereignty of the holy ſee over the kingdom of Naples, and ordered a copy of it to be delivered to each of the diplomatic body reſiding in Rome; and with reſpect to the law-ſuit of the Dutcheſs of Maddaloni, he ſent his internuncio in Naples two apoſtolic bulls; one of which was delivered to the Dutcheſs herſelf, warning her of the inſufficiency of the late judicial proceedings to juſtify her ſecond marriage, and if ſuch an event took place, that it could be conſidered in no other light than as an act of adultery; the other containing a monitory for Biſhop Ortizi, who in ſome judicial cauſes had impiouſly uſurped the rights of the holy

ſee,

ſee. Maddaloni acted in conformity to the wiſhes of the pope; but the biſhop proved refractory. The buſineſs ended by the baniſhment of the internuncio from Naples, which took place in September, 1788.

Theſe juriſdictional diſputes were trifles compared with the convulſions of the French revolution, which ſoon after took place. This is the true era of the public character of Pius the VIth: it would never have manifeſted itſelf if this unheard of calamity had not taken place. His holineſs was too well aware of the ravages likely to be occaſioned by the prevailing philoſophy, and too ſenſible of the volatile and haſty ſpirit of the French people, not to apprehend that the greateſt national exceſſes would be the ultimate reſult of ſuch an unhappy event. He was, on the other ſide, fully convinced, that the interference of his ſpiritual authority would be of no uſe, as eccleſiaſtical cenſures had been already diſregarded by the catholic monarchs themſelves, and, what was worſe, by the very princes of the houſe of Bourbon!

He reſolved therefore to become a ſilent ſpectator in the buſineſs, and, although deeply affected by the evils which ſeemed to threaten the church, religion and morality, yet he acted in ſtrict conformity to the law of nations. A feeble remonſtrance only was made againſt the ſeizure of *Avignon* and the *comtat Venaiſſin*, as well as on the baniſhment of his internuncio from Paris. And when the French clergy, headed by the Abbé Maury, ſolicited him to interpoſe his authority, to ſuppreſs the irreligious reform in the conſtitution of the clergy; it was with difficulty they prevailed on him to conform to their opinion, as he was confident that this compromiſe of his dignity would be attended with no ſucceſs. After many ſolicitations he at laſt diſpatched the celebrated monitory of the 13th of April, 1791. The reſult was juſt as he had predicted. The monitory was ridiculed, the clergy were expoſed to new perſecutions, and his holineſs's name was rendered doubly odious. They conſidered the apoſtolic bull in no better light than a tocſin for a civil war. And the Pariſian youth, headed by St. Huruge, went ſo far as to burn his effigy, ornamented with its pontifical inſignia, in the gardens of the Palais Royal.

Pius the VIth followed the ſame line of prudent conduct throughout all the ſubſequent events of the revolution; and poſterity will acknowledge, that he could not have acted better with a view of averting the calamities brought upon himſelf and his dominions by the cruelty and rapacity of the French; and that both as a ſecular prince, and as chief of the church, he behaved at this criſis with the moſt conſummate prudence.

He never intended to join the coalition made againſt France, although ſuch a meaſure (if we are rightly informed) had been propoſed to him by the late king of Sardinia. He never ſhewed the leaſt ſymptom of animoſity againſt the French reſiding in his ſtates; and when the privateers of *Civita Vecchia* had captured ſome French merchantmen in the Mediterranean, he directly ordered them to be carried to Marſeilles, and reſtored to their original owners; moſt ſolemnly declaring, that he never was, and never intended to be, hoſtile to the French.

This generous conduct, which ought to have rendered him more reſpectable than ever to a government not entirely callous to every ſenſe of duty and gratitude, was conſidered as a tame ſubmiſſion to their inſolence, ariſing from the want of power to act otherwiſe; and it encouraged them therefore to renew their inſults. An agent of the name of Baſſeville was ſent to Rome by the Girondiſts in January 1793, as Ambaſſador of the Republic, with inſtructions to eraſe the royal arms from the French academy, and all public buildings belonging to the nation; and to ſubſtitute in their place the inſignia of the republic.

His holineſs did not expect this inſulting viſit; nor could it have been ſuppoſed that an accredited Frenchman ſhould have come to Rome, after the overthrow of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline in France, which naturally diſſolved every tie between the French nation and the holy ſee; and as a temporal *prince*, he was juſtly afraid of being the firſt crowned head who ſhould virtually acknowledge the republic. The note returned to Baſſeville on that occaſion, breathed that wiſdom, moderation and politeneſs, which in every thing marked the conduct of his holineſs. It ſtated, "that his holineſs had been much injured by the French people, both as univerſal head of the church, and as a ſecular prince: that his effigy had been ignominiouſly burnt at Paris, his nuncio baniſhed, the county of Avignon ſeized, and domiciliary viſits made in the houſe of his conſul at Marſeilles: and while his holineſs was heartily concerned at ſeeing the once well-deſerving French nation detached from the boſom of the church; yet, as a temporal prince, he

must act in conformity to the law of nations, which would not allow any minister from a foreign court to receive the marks of a good understanding, before amends had been made for past or existing injuries." This note, which no man of good sense would wish to be conceived in better terms, rendered Basseville furious and implacable. Having been disappointed in displaying in Rome the emblems of republicanism, he wore the national cockade in his hat, and openly paraded the streets. Violent murmurs arose from every quarter, and intimations were given him, that his person was in some danger. It was also credibly reported, that Cardinal Zelada, a venerable old man, then minister of foreign affairs, desired as a peculiar favor of him, not to expose himself by his conduct to any popular resentment, for the consequences of which nobody could be responsible. Basseville, deaf to every admonition, imprudently rode out in his carriage, on a Sunday, through the *Strada del Corso*, displaying, as usual, his cockade: the consequence was—his assassination by the irritated mob.

In the spring of 1796, Buonaparte penetrated into Italy. Although every thing was to be apprehended from a degenerated and democratized people, lost to every principle of honor and virtue; yet it was difficult to imagine, that their greatest enormities should be practised on a venerable pontiff, who had never taken any part in the war, nor could be supposed capable of counteracting their designs. The first appearance of danger arose from a proclamation of the victorious general, who, after having extolled the soldiers of the *great nation*, for their bravery in having conquered places willingly delivered up to them, by the betrayed and defenceless king of Sardinia, concluded:—*que tremblent ceux qui ont brulé nos ponts, ceux qui ont assassiné nos ministres!* This last part of the sentence evidently alluded to the pope, suspected to have connived at the murder of Basseville. His holiness followed his usual system of prudence. He gave previous orders to his two legates, at Bologna and Ferrara, to offer no resistance, in case they should be attacked by the French. Next to the seizure of these two provinces, the French had the impudence to give his holiness to understand, that he must sue for peace, otherwise the remainder of his states would be conquered. "What peace am I to ask," said the venerable old man, "since I never intended to be at war, and have lost already several provinces by the most unprovoked aggression?"

The proceedings subsequent to this event, are too notorious, too connected with the general history of the present war, and too complicated and numerous to be here mentioned. But were every thing else wanting, this preceding circumstance would be sufficient of itself to stamp the French character with indelible disgrace. Remotest posterity will read with indignation of the invasion of Romagna, the perfidious peace of Tolentino, and the enormous exactions and sacrilegious plunder of the once illustrious metropolis of the world. And as if the injuries to which she had been submitted, were not sufficient without insult, the brother of Buonaparte was sent to Rome as an incendiary, under the specious name of Ambassador; next to him, Dupot is purposely exposed to murder; another emissary, Berthier, comes then to Rome, assuring his Holiness *sur la loyauté Françoise*, that his sole object is to revenge the death of his comrade; but at that very moment the venerable pontiff, officiating in his chapel, is treacherously dethroned, and the next day transported like a malefactor to Sienna, from thence to the charter-house at Florence, to Parma, to Turno, to Briançon, and last of all to Valence! Unfortunate Prince! thou livedst three years too long; and there would have been more humanity in consigning thy venerable head to the axe of the executioner than thy feelings for that period to unceasing contumely and insult! The commiserations of posterity will go with thee, when they reflect, that, amidst all thine unparalleled suffering and degradation, thou constantly preservedst thy native generosity of mind, a conscious sense of dignity, and a meek forgiving disposition towards thine enemies.

Pius VI. always displayed, in his internal administration, a firmness of character and exalted piety, without any mixture of fanaticism. Of this two remarkable instances may be adduced. In the year 1780 the Danish ambassador at Rome, wishing to see, *incog.* the religious ceremony of the passion-week in the Vatican, presented himself before the first hall, where the sacred college were assembled, and having no ticket of admission, and being no way distinguished by his dress, demanded of the Swiss sentry the liberty of entering. On the answer of the soldier, that he did not know him, and could admit no private person without a ticket, the minister attempted to advance

advance in an arrogant manner. He expoſed himſelf therefore to an affront, and accordingly was repulſed by the ſentry. Next day he preſented a note to the prelate governor of the Vatican, demanding reparation for the inſult. He received for anſwer, that the prelate was heartily ſorry for the accident; but no reparation could be made, as the ſentry had only performed his duty, in not admitting an unknown perſon. On this the ambaſſador ſent him a challenge. Of this the prelate informed his holineſs; when an intimation was given the ambaſſador, that neither the eccleſiaſtical laws, nor the etiquette of honour, allowed clergymen to accept a challenge. The ambaſſador, enraged at this, ſpoke diſreſpectfully of the government, and ſaid, that ſuch things were to be expected when the reins of government were fallen into the hands of a *pretaccio* (a deſpicable prieſt). His holineſs, on this, ſent the prelate governor of Rome to announce his baniſhment from the Church's territory, and the neceſſity of his departure from the metropolis in 24 hours, with this additional remark, that the *pretaccio* had *priſons*, *gallies*, and *gallows's* for ſuch as were deſerving of them. In the year 1786, Prince Colonna, high conſtable of the kingdom of Naples, a young noble of a religious but weak mind, fell into the hands of a ſpiritual director who was an ignorant and fanatical prieſt. By this perſon ſcruples were raiſed in the mind of the young prince, concerning the propriety of retaining certain ſtatues and paintings of firſt rate excellence, as ornaments for his ſuperb gallery. The confeſſor obſerved, that they either repreſented Pagan deities, or, being otherwiſe ſcandalous and obſcene, were wholly inconſiſtent for Chriſtian purity to tolerate. The prince was influenced by him to ſuch a degree, that he came at laſt to the reſolution of throwing them, torn and mutilated, into the Tiber. Happily for the fine arts, the prelate governor of Rome was timely acquainted with the circumſtance, and directly called on his holineſs to inform him of the diſgraceful piece of fanaticiſm which was likely to be committed. The director of the muſeum was immediately diſpatched to the prince, to requeſt him, that if he had ever any works of art not ſuitable for his ſuperb gallery, his holineſs would be happy to purchaſe them, at any rate, for the Vat can muſeum. The prince did not deny that it was his intention to deſtroy thoſe of which his father confeſſor did not approve. The prieſt was ſoon after ſent for to the Vatican, and, diſconcerted by his holineſs's queſtions, imprudently denied the fact. Pius on this ordered him immediately to quit Rome and the Papal dominions.

The common topic of the diſaffected at Rome againſt their ſovereigns is commonly the charge of family aggrandiſement; to this they have given the name *nepotiſmo*. Pius VI. was not exempt from this obloquy. His nephew was certainly one of the richeſt noblemen of Rome; and the envious perhaps were enraged to ſee an obſcure inhabitant of Ceſena becoming, in leſs than twenty years, a prince of the Roman empire, duke of Nemi, and grandee of Spain, with thirty thouſand pounds a year revenue. But this will not injure his reputation in the eyes of men of ſenſe; convinced as they muſt be, that a powerful ſovereign (at leaſt ſo with reſpect to eccleſiaſtical influence) has it in his power to confer conſiderable wealth and patronage on his relations; and in ſuch caſes it is but natural that they ſhould have the preference.

This pope, beſide his mental accompliſhments, poſſeſſed every perſonal advantage. He was ſix feet in height, ſtout, handſome, and well formed. He had a prepoſſeſſing look, a benign countenance, a ſonorous voice, and an elegant and engaging manner. In his youth he had been eſteemed one of the handſomeſt men amongſt the Roman clergy, and, throughout his pontificate, maintained that dignity of behaviour which ought ever to be characteriſtic of ſovereignty.

Pius VI. died at Valence in Auguſt laſt, and, according to the Paris papers, was buried without any particular ceremony, and quick lime thrown into his grave to deſtroy his remains. The Spaniſh ambaſſador claimed his body, in order to its being tranſported to Italy; but it was refuſed him. A conclave is to be held for the election of a new pope at Venice or at Padua.

London, Sept. 1799. F. J.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE LATE DR. GOLDSMITH.

[We are favoured by a correſpondent at Liverpool with the following Original Letter, which was written by the late Dr. GOLDSMITH, when about 25 years old, to a young gentleman whom he had for a ſhort time inſtructed in different branches of learning. We are promiſed more by the ſame admirable writer; all of which have never been publiſhed.]

"I HAVE thought it adviſeable, my dear young pupil, to adopt this method of giving my thoughts to you on ſome ſubjects which I find myſelf not well diſpoſed to ſpeak of in your preſence. The reaſon of this you will yourſelf perceive in the courſe of reading this letter. It is diſagreeable to moſt men, and particularly ſo to me, to ſay any thing which has the appearance of a diſagreeable truth; and as what I have now to ſay to you is entirely reſpecting yourſelf, it is highly probable, that in ſome reſpect or other your views of things and mine may conſiderably differ.

"In the various ſubjects of knowledge which I have had the pleaſure of ſeeing you ſtudy under my care, as well as thoſe which you have acquired under the various teachers who have hitherto inſtructed you, the moſt material branch of information which it imports a human being to know, has been entirely overlooked, I mean the knowledge of yourſelf. There are indeed very few perſons who poſſeſs at once the capability and the diſpoſition to give you this inſtruction. Your parents, who alone are perhaps ſufficiently acquainted with you for the purpoſe, are uſually diſqualified for the taſk, by the very affection and partiality which would prompt them to undertake it. Your maſters, who probably labour under no ſuch prejudices, have ſeldom either ſufficient opportunities of knowing your character, or are ſo much intereſted in your welfare, as to undertake an employment ſo unpleaſant and laborious. You are as yet too young and inexperienced to perform this important office for yourſelf, or indeed to be ſenſible of its very great conſequence to your happineſs. The ardent hopes and the extreme vanity, natural to early youth, blind you at once to every thing within and every thing without, and make you ſee both yourſelf and the world in falſe colours. This illuſion, it is true, will gradually wear away as your reaſon matures and your experience increaſes; but the queſtion is, what is to be done in the mean time? Evidently there is no plan for you to adopt, but to make uſe of the reaſon and experience of thoſe who are qualified to direct you.

"Of this however I can aſſure you, both from my own experience and from the opinions of all thoſe whoſe opinions deſerve to be valued, that if you aim at any ſort of eminence or reſpectability in the eyes of the world, or in thoſe of your friends; if you have any ambition to be diſtinguiſhed in your future career, for your virtues, or talents, or accompliſhments, this ſelf-knowledge of which I am ſpeaking, is above all things requiſite. For how is your moral character to be improved, unleſs you know what are the virtues and vices which your natural diſpoſition is calculated to foſter, and what are the paſſions which are moſt apt to govern you? How are you to attain eminence in any talent or purſuit, unleſs you know in what particular way your powers of mind beſt capacitate you for excelling? It is therefore my intention, in this letter, to offer you a few hints on this moſt important ſubject.

"When you come to look abroad into the world, and to ſtudy the different characters of men, you will find that the happineſs of any individual depends not, as you would ſuppoſe, on the advantages of fortune or ſituation, but principally on the regulation of his own mind. If you are able to ſecure tranquillity within, you will not be much annoyed by any diſturbance without. The great art of doing this, conſiſts in the proper government of the paſſions. In taking care that no propenſity is ſuffered to acquire ſo much power over your mind as to be the cauſe of immoderate uneaſineſs either to yourſelf or others. I inſiſt particularly on this point, my dear young friend, becauſe, if I am not greatly deceived, you are yourſelf very much diſpoſed by nature to two paſſions, the moſt tormenting to the poſſeſſor, and the moſt offenſive to others, of any which afflict the human race; I mean pride and anger. Indeed, thoſe two diſpoſitions ſeem to be naturally connected with each other; for you have probably remarked, that moſt proud men are addicted to anger, and that moſt paſſionate men are alſo proud. Be this as it may, I can confidently aſſure you, that if an attempt is not made to ſubdue thoſe uneaſy propenſities now, when your temper is flexible, and your mind eaſy of impreſſion, they

will

will moſt infallibly prove the bane and torment of your whole life. They will not only deſtroy all poſſibility of your enjoying any happineſs yourſelf, but they will produce the ſame effect on thoſe about you; and by that means you will deprive yourſelf both of the reſpect of others, and the approbation of your own heart; the only two ſources from which can be derived any ſubſtantial comfort or real enjoyment.

"It is moreover a certain principle in morals, that all the bad paſſions, but eſpecially thoſe of which we are ſpeaking, defeat, in all caſes, their own purpoſes; a poſition which appears quite evident on the ſlighteſt examination. For what is the object which the proud man has conſtantly in view? Is it not to gain diſtinction, and reſpect and conſideration among mankind? Now it is unfortunately the nature of pride to aim at this diſtinction, not by ſtriving to acquire ſuch virtues and talents as would really intitle him to it, but by labouring to exalt himſelf above his equals by little and degrading methods; by endeavouring, for example, to outvie them in dreſs, or ſhew, or expence, or by affecting to look down with haughty ſupercilioufneſs on ſuch as are inferior to himſelf, only by ſome accidental advantages, for which he is no way indebted to his own merit. The conſequence of this is, that all mankind declare war againſt him; his inferiors, whom he affects to deſpiſe, will hate him, and conſequently will exert themſelves to injure and depreſs him; and his ſuperiors, whom he attempts to imitate, will ridicule his abſurd and unavailing efforts to invade what they conſider as their own peculiar province.

"If it may with truth be ſaid that a proud man defeats his own purpoſes; the ſame may, with equal certainty, be affirmed of a man who gives way to violence of temper. His angry invectives, his illiberal abuſe, and his inſulting language, produce very little effect on thoſe who hear him, and who perhaps only ſmile at his infirmities; but who can deſcribe the intolerable pangs of vexation, rage, and remorſe, by which the heart of a paſſionate man is ſucceſſively ravaged? Alas, it is himſelf alone, in whom the ſtorm is pent up, who is torn by its violence, and not thoſe againſt whom its fury is meant to be directed.

"You will, I dare ſay, readily agree to the truth of all this; but you will perhaps be at a loſs to conceive what can be my reaſons for applying it to you. My principal reaſons for thinking you ſubject to theſe unhappy failings, are very cogent; but they are of ſuch a nature, that it is peculiarly painful for me to ſtate them. In a word then, I have ſeen thoſe hateful propenſities govern you with ſuch irreſiſtible power, that they have overcome the ſtrongeſt and moſt natural principle which can be ſuppoſed to reign in the heart of a young perſon; I mean the duty and affection you owe your parents. Surely it could be no common failing, no light or trivial fault of temper, that could be ſufficient to counteract the warmeſt feelings and ſtrongeſt duties of a young mind? duties and feelings ſo natural and ſo indiſpenſable, that we juſtly conclude a young perſon who appears to be devoid of them, can ſcarcely poſſeſs any other valuable quality. From ſuch grounds, then, can you think me harſh or uncharitable, if I have formed ſuch concluſions?

"I have been urged to what I have ſaid by an earneſt wiſh for the improvement of your character, and particularly for the amelioration of your heart. In a future letter I ſhall purſue the ſubject, by endeavouring to give you ſome rules reſpecting the government and improvement of the underſtanding. I hope and believe that your conduct will be ſuch as to render any future admonitions on the ſubjects of this letter entirely unneceſſary. I am, my dear pupil,

Yours, affectionately, &c.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF KIEN-LONG.

[Letter of Kien-Long, Emperor of China, to the Stadtholder of Holland, Prince of Orange and Naſſau, and to the Burgomaſters.]

"I HAVE received from heaven authority over my kingdom; I have reigned ſixty years, ſo that the four quarters of land and ſea belonging to this empire have enjoyed every where the bleſſings of peace; and neighbouring nations, profiting by our example, have advanced in civilization. I look upon my kingdom, and the kingdoms of other ſovereigns, as forming one large family; I conſider rulers and people as forming one perſon; I think every man, whether of my own kingdom or of any other, as worthy of my notice; neither is there any place, let it be ever ſo remote, where I do not wiſh the effects of my beneficence to penetrate. Strangers from every country have come to congratulate me: ſome in chariots, and others in ſhips. I truly govern my kingdoms with

with equity, and am pleaſed with the homage of thoſe who come to admire my wiſdom. I deſire greatly to rejoice alſo with all foreign kingdoms in that proſperity, which is granted us from heaven; and think *that* among my firſt duties.

"I commend your nation, which, although ſeparated from mine by ſo great an interval of ſea, has nevertheleſs ſent letters of congratulation to me, and brought alſo conciliatory preſents. After having examined the letters, I perceive nothing either in the words, or in the ſpirit that dictated them, that militates againſt the higheſt veneration for my character; from which I infer, that the principles of my government are juſt, and meet with your approbation.

"And, truly, this is not without juſt cauſe; for during the time in which you have carried on trade at Canton (now many years) our government has behaved honourably to all foreign nations; of all theſe not one can be found that has not received tokens of my regard and protection. In proof of which I might mention the Portugueſe, the Italians, the Engliſh, and people of other nations, who are full of attachment to me, who are approved of by me, and who have brought me many valuable tokens of their eſteem. In a word, I treat all alike, without any partiality; and although that which is offered to me may be of little value, it is my cuſtom to make a liberal return; which diſpoſition of mine, no doubt, you are ſufficiently acquainted with.

"So far as concerns his Excellency, the ambaſſador, who has arrived in my dominions, I perceive he is not ſent nominally by your government; but that the company to which he belongs, poſſeſs the power to authorize him to preſent me with a ſimilar proof of good will and eſteem, as you yourſelves would wiſh to do; and, that having the command of the Stadtholder to obſerve the proſperity of my kingdom, and inform him thereof, they have felt themſelves inclined to felicitate me on the arrival of the ſixtieth year of my reign: and becauſe the company is far removed from the ſeat of government, and cannot eaſily learn the ſentiments of their rulers, they are juſtified therefore in preſuming on the diſpoſition of their ſovereign, and thus, in his name, congratulating me. For I do not doubt, but the ſame good will and affection which exiſt in them towards me, exiſt alſo in your breaſts; and, therefore, I treat their ambaſſador, as if he had been immediately ſent from the king.

"I wiſh alſo you ſhould know, that in the ambaſſador, charged with your letters patent and preſents, I have obſerved not leſs dignity than ſincerity in his actions.

"I have ordered my nobles to admit him into my audience; I have entertained him with various amuſements, and permitted him to ſee all places, not excepting my own ſplendid palaces in the gardens of Zeren-ming-yuen; I have made him experience the effects of my benevolence, ſince we both mutually rejoice in the peace of this empire; and I have beſide made valuable preſents, not only to your ambaſſador, but to his attendants, the interpreters, the ſoldiers and ſervants: to thoſe I have given many things, as will appear from the following catalogue, beyond my uſual cuſtom.

"On the return of the ambaſſador to his own country, I gave orders that he ſhould preſent ſilks and other precious things to the Stadtholder, to which I added ſeveral other pieces of ſilk, together with many antique vaſes and utenſils.

"May the king receive my preſents, as from one who wiſhes him proſperity and happineſs; may he govern his people with wiſdom, and preſerve an eternal remembrance of my favours. A king ſhould give himſelf entirely to the concerns of his kingdom; and to that conduct I earneſtly recommend him."

Given in the ſixtieth year of the reign of Kien-Long, and on the 24th day of the firſt moon.

[Second letter of Kien-Long, the Emperor of China, to the governors of his provinces, to preſcribe to them in what manner they ſhould receive the late Dutch Ambaſſadors, on their route.—In the 59th year of the reign of Kien-Long, the 1ſt day of the 12th moon.]

"THE Emperor orders; inaſmuch as he had given command, in the former year, on the arrival of the Engliſh ambaſſador, to every viceroy and governor, to behave to him with honour, and treat him with every attention, in his progreſs through the provinces:

"And, as the Mandarin Chang-voay informs him, that it was not poſſible to treat the Dutch ambaſſador and his ſuite, in the provinces, with the ſame diſtinction, as they did the Engliſh ambaſſador, becauſe their journey was made in a much more haſty manner:

"As alſo, that the ſhort ſtay of the Dutch ambaſſador at Pekin rendered it

impossible to accommodate him in the best manner:

"And as the two ambassadors were sent over by the Europeans upon a perfect equality in all things,

"To prevent the Dutch, on their return into their own country, from saying that they were treated with less respect than the English, and from accusing the Chinese of incivility, although similar orders had been given to treat each of the ambassadors, during their journey, with a perfect equality,

"His Majesty orders, that all the mandarins of the provinces, through which the Dutch ambassador shall pass on his return, each in his own particular district, do receive him with the same distinction and civility as they did the English ambassador, inasmuch as his Majesty has been highly gratified by his arrival at Pe-king, and enjoyed in his continuance there much satisfaction.

"Inasmuch as, from the desire of the Emperor to see the Dutch ambassador at court before the end of the year, he had not time sufficient to make proper arrangements for his amusement, his majesty orders, in consequence of this, all his servants to behave with all possible civility to the ambassador and his suite, during their return; to supply them with every luxury, to procure them amusement, and make them such presents as may render them entirely satisfied with their reception.

"The present order is addressed to all my ministers of the provinces through which the ambassador shall pass; and it shall be dispatched to them, to the end that they may shew all possible obedience to my wishes and commands."

ORIGINAL LETTER TO THE LATE MR. GILES HUSSEY.

The notions entertained by this very ingenious artist, and the principles which he practised in the exercise of his profession, were very peculiar. He contended that the principles of harmony prevailed generally throughout nature, and even in the proportions of the human form; these proportions being as delightful to the eye in works of art, as the principles of harmony are, in sounds, to the ear; and that the former sense was as capable of judging of these harmonious proportions as the latter. Mr. Hussey always drew the human head by the musical scale, alleging that every human face was in harmony with itself; that, however accurate the delineation of it from nature might be, in consequence of an artist having a very nice eye and hand, yet some little touches, necessary to complete the likeness, would be wanting after all possible care; and that the only true criterion by which it could be known that any two things in drawing were exactly alike, was to procure a third as a kind of mean proportional, by a comparison with which the exact similarity of the other two might be proved. Accordingly, after he has sketched the drawing of a face from nature, he applied thereto his musical scale, and observed in what correspondent points (taking the whole face or profile for the octave or fundamental) the great lines of the feature fell. Adhering to his principle that every face was in harmony with itself, after the key note was found, he of course discovered the correspondent ratios or proportions, so that if, on applying the scale thus rectified, as it were, to the drawing, he found any of the features, or principal points of the face, out of their proper places, by making them correspond to the scale, he always perceived that such corrections produced a better and more characteristic likeness.

Letter from Mr. Hussey to Mr. Wray, the famous Cutter of Seals.

"ALL I would have you comprehend is that the ancient and modern seals are all done on a principle which affords less pleasure and variety than the subject really admits of; and therefore there is room for much improvement in your art.

"A direct profile, though exquisitely drawn, is generally something without a meaning; it cannot express properly the passions of the mind, because they are soft or violent commotions arising from grief or joy, during which it is a pain for the body or head to be at rest.

"A direct profile rather expresses a suspension of the powers, which may be occasioned by fear, surprise, sleep, or deep meditation, in all which a spectator finds himself very little interested.

"But whoever attempts the more affecting passions, must use much reason in finding their just definitions; Le Brun has given us caricatures of the passions, drawn from ignoble originals of French extraction. Noble minds afford more dignified expressions, and virtuous minds an idea of divine perfection; if we have not a just idea of virtue, and of the bounds which it prescribes to all passions, we shall easily fall into theatrical affectation.

"The antients had a nobler idea of form than the moderns, so far as it regards a human character, which at best is

heroic in purſuit of its vices; but they had no idea of the divine form or character, in which is ſummed up an expreſſion of all virtues. In Jupiter there is a ſavage majeſty, with ſtrong indications of a laſcivious diſpoſition; the ſame is obſervable in their Apollo's, Bacchus's, &c. their Venus ſpeaks the harlot at firſt view; Minerva has a ſullen compoſure, an Amazonian fierceneſs; Juno is a termagant.

"There is nothing but what is forbidding in the phyſiognomy of the antient gods.—Antinous is an effeminate beauty of the carnal ſort; Hercules the moſt maſculine of the ſame. Innocence, meekneſs, cleanneſs of heart, juſtice of the interior, compaſſion, peace, &c. I have never been found amongſt the ancient works of art; and it ſeems to me they muſt either not have known, or deſpiſed theſe virtues, becauſe all their gods were vicious, and it was natural for them to eſteem and approve the ideas of vice which the examples of the gods encouraged them to indulge. Yours, &c.

"GILES HUSSEY."

Beaſton near Aſhburton, Devon, Dec. 1756.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EVENING.

THE deep'ning ſhades o'erſpread the golden weſt,
The mottled clouds ſweep on before the breeze,
Rude Labour leaves his weary ſons to reſt,
And ſea-like murmurs ſound among the trees.

The muffled owl ſails by on ſilent wing,
The downy moth purſues his duſky way,
Light, creſted, gnats their buſy carols ſing,
And cloſing flow'rets mourn departing day.

Soft dews deſcending bathe the thirſty ground,
A mingled fragrance cheers the penſive night,
Dim riſing vapours ſlowly roll around,
And wand'ring glow-worms ſhed their emerald light.

Now breathe the high romantic love-lorn tale,
And mix ideal ſcenes of fairy bliſs;
Let airy harps from ev'ry paſſing gale
Steal heav'nly notes with ſoft enchanting kiſs,

The mingled charm ſhall cheat my ardent ſoul;
And, gleaming through the dim fantaſtic light,
Bright ſhadowy forms around my head ſhall roll,
And golden viſions bleſs my raviſh'd ſight.

L. A.

SONNET.

On the Miſs S——YS *entertaining the Company at High Lake with muſic in the Chriſtmas of* 1795.

WHEN, dank and dripping, through the deſert waſte
In ſad deſpondence rov'd the ſhipwreck'd train,
And, inly muſing on their dangers paſt,
With ſpeechleſs terror ey'd the foaming main—
Then, lightly hovering in the troubled ſky,
Immortal Ariel tun'd the ſilver lyre,
And gently ſhed the balm of tranquil joy
On hearts reſponſive to the quivering wire.
So 'mid theſe lengthening wilds and barren moors,
While pours the rain and howls the ſtormy wind,
The penſive ſtranger marks the whitening ſhores,
And darkſome melancholy clouds his mind:
But when the tuneful Siſters touch the ſtrings,
Wak'd by the dulcet ſound, Joy waves his lightſome wings.

W. SHEPHERD.

THE PRAISE OF TEA.

FROM THE CHINESE OF KIEN-LONG.

MEI-HOA's fallow-tinted flower is fair;
Sweet the *ſhearute's* mild aromatic ſmell;
The *gin ſeng's* bitter-pleaſant taſte is dear;
But in the tea their mingled virtues dwell.

Happy for whom, his houſhold hearth beſide,
'Mid lambent flames upon a trivet ſtays
The ſwarthy kettle, long his chimney's pride,
Where melted ſnow in ſimmering eddies plays!

The boiling lymph can bleach the milky rice,
Or fluſh the lobſter's ſhell with crimſon glow;
When on the tea's uncurling leaves it lies,
With golden hues the porcelain vaſes flow.

I love to watch my cup with ſoul ſerene,
While the dim fumes in cloudy columns riſe;
Soon as the airy vapour climbs unſeen,
Slowly I ſip the ſoft tranſlucent dyes.

Fa-

Far ſcud the cares with five-fold talons fraught,
And all the ſoul a calm delight o'erflows;
The taſte is ſooth'd by many a luſcious draught,
So to be ſolac'd only tea beſtows.

Oft in my tent, if leiſure moments ſuit,
And toiling duty his beheſt withholds,
One hand moves to and fro the warm *ſharute*,
And one the fragrant-ſteaming goblet holds.

At times the bland luxurious draught I raiſe,
Then o'er the flowers my freſhen'd ſenſes bend,
While, with the fainted dead, my fancy ſtrays,
Who lov'd mankind, and ſtill his fortunes tend.

Ou-ſuens then before me ſeems to glide:
The ſpicy leaf he roll'd and kindled firſt,
Frugal he liv'd, in bleſt contentment dy'd,
And quaffs the incenſe yet with grateful thirſt.

Sometimes *Lin-ſou*, in garb ſuccinct attir'd,
Hovers the poignant noſegay to preſent,
As, when of lofty contemplation tir'd,
He ſnuffs freſh ardour from the welcome ſcent.

Now *Chas-cheſu* beſide me floats to ſpread
His azure-flowery cups with conſcious pride,
In each an other-flavour'd tea is ſhed,
With freſh delight his every goblet ply'd.

Now *Yu-chouan* the brimmed veſſel tall
Uplifts, his wide cheeks ſcarce the flood contain:
Not with the one ſhall endleſs changes pall,
Not with the other greedy thirſt profane.

But hark! the *gong-gong* tolls the knell of day,
Her odour'd pearls cool-handed Evening ſtrows;
Young moon-beams 'thwart my ſilken curtain's play,
And on my ſofa cling to woo repoſe.

Slow-breathing ſlumber, come: my ſtrength decays;
With wings of down my glowing temples wrap,
My faultering pen forgoes its taſk of praiſe;
Fearleſs I ſink on nature's hallow'd lap.

JUVENAL.—EIGHTH SATIRE IMITATED.

SAY, ye who perch on lofty pedigree,
What fruit is gather'd on this parchment tree?
Broad as it ſpreads, and tow'ring to the ſkies,
From root *plebeian* its firſt glories riſe.
What then avails, when rightly underſtood,
The boaſt of anceſtry, the pride of blood?
Through the long gall'ries pictur'd walk to tread,
And, pompous, ponder on the mighty dead;
Where greatneſs rattles in ſome rotten frame,
Where feaſts the moth on beauty's fading flame?
O'er the pale picture, and the noſeleſs buſt,
Oblivion ſtrews a ſoft ſepulchral duſt;
The line illuſtrious ſeems to ſtain the wall,
And the ſublime of ſoot envelopes all.
What could the trophied lie to H—— atone
For Britiſh honour mortgaged with his own?
His nightly cares and watchings to ſuſtain
A bank at Pharoah, and a cheſs campaign;
While Wolfe, on high, in pictur'd glory lies,
The cry of vict'ry hails, and, ſmiling, dies.
Dare C——— claim the honours of his kind?
The pompous lineage ſhames the pigmy mind.
His coat armorial chalk'd upon the floor
Coſts what would ſatiate a thouſand poor:
Well pleas'd the peer one moment to amuſe,
Then yields the pageant to the dancer's ſhoes.
Baſe-born ſuch men, tho' fill'd with regal blood,
The truly NOBLE are the truly GOOD:
And he whoſe manners through his morals ſhine,
May rank himſelf of the Mileſian line.
Let plain Humility precede his GRACE;
Let modeſt Virtue walk before the MACE!
Office and rank are *duties* of the mind,
The rights they claim are *debts* they owe their kind;
And not a voice among the nameleſs crowd
That may not cry—'Tis I who make them proud.
To rule ſtrong paſſions with a calm controul,
To ſpread around a ſanctity of ſoul
That meets, ſerene, the foam of public ſtrife,
And perfumes every act of leſſer life—
Virtue to feel, and virtue to impart,
That houſhold GOD who conſecrates the heart,
Flies from the fretted roof, the gilded dome,
To reſt within an humbler, happier home—
Behold the gentleman!—confeſs'd, and clear;
For *Nature's* Patent never made a Peer,
The mean ennobled; nor adorn'd the baſe:
Merit alone, with her, creates a race:
Conſpicuous ſtars, in chart of hiſt'ry plac'd
To cheer the dreary biographic waſte,
In their own right, they take their ſeat ſublime,
And break illuſtrious thro' the cloud of time.
From nick-nam'd curs theſe *titles* firſt began:
A Spaniel, *Cato*: then, my Lord—a man.
The ſelf-ſame irony was fram'd to ſuit
The fawning biped, and the fawning brute.
While Pompey ſnores upon my lady's lap,
The infant lordling feeds, or ſtarves on pap:
Puppies well-bred are *Cæſar'd* into fame,
And Tommy T——— takes great *Sydney's* name.
Still as the name grows ſoil'd, and gathers dirt,
They change their title as they ſhift the ſhirt:
Some newer honour makes them white and fair,
Sydney ſoaps Tom, and *Jack* is cleans'd by C——.

But how can wash of heraldry efface
The name of BURKE, and dignify disgrace.
Can peerage blazon o'er the pension'd page,
And give a gloss to ignominious age?
Himself, the prime corrupter of his laws:
Himself, the grievance that, incens'd, he draws:
Not to be blam'd, but in a tender tone;
But to be prais'd, but with a heart-felt groan;
He lives—a lesson for all future time,
Pathetically great, and painfully sublime.
O why is genius curs'd with length of days?
The head still flourishing, the heart decays.
Protracted life makes virtue less secure,
The death of wits is seldom premature.
Quench'd too by years gigantic JOHNSON's zeal,
Th' unwieldy elephant was taught to kneel;
Bore his strong tow'r, to please a servile Court,
And wreath'd his lithe proboscis for their sport.
Of BURKE and JOHNSON fly th' opprobrious fame,
And if you seek the glory, dread the shame.
The much-prais'd Press has made abortive men:
The hand Herculean lifts the puny pen;
For clang of armour, and for deeds sublime,
Much pointed period—much syllabic chime!
Return to him, from whom our satire springs,
Rich in the blood of concubines and kings:
With greatness rising from his grandsire's bone,
And bastard honour from a bastard throne;
His turgid veins the true succession shows,
Th' imperial purple flames upon his nose.
'Avaunt,' he cries, 'ye vulgar and ye base!
'Learn the prerogatives of royal race;
'From York and Lancaster conjoin'd, I come;
'Sink down, ye dregs; I float at top'—the scum!
Live long, great bye-blow of the royal line,
Long as the coals are tax'd, that make you shine!
Yet grant, that some, the lowest of the throng,
Have known the right, as well as felt the wrong:
That HE, who rul'd with iron rod the skies,
And at whose feet the broken sceptre lies:
HE too, whose daring democratic pen
Gives common-sense once more to common men;
Who smiles at genius in confusion hurl'd,
And with light lever elevates the world:—
Grant, that such men, are Adams of their line,
Spring from the earth, but own a fire divine;—
While you, with ancestry around you plac'd
In bronze, or marble, porcelain, or paste;
May rise, at death, to alabaster fame,
And gain the smoke of honour—not the flame.
Thus far for him, the proud, inflated Lord,
With father concubin'd, and mother whor'd.
In all so high in rank, or man, or woman,
No sense so rare, as what we call—the common:
Scorning that level, they ascend the skies,
Like the puff'd bag, whose lightness makes it rise;
Titles and arms the varnish'd silk may bear,
Within—'tis nought but pestilential air.
What's honour?—VIRTUE—to its height refin'd—
The felt aroma of the unseen mind—
That cheers the senses, tho' it cheats the sight,
And spreads abroad its elegant delight.
Turn from the past, and bring thy honours home—
THYSELF the ancestor—for times to come—
Not the low parasite, who prowls for bread,
So mean as he who lives upon the dead,
From some dried mummy draws his noble claim,
Snuffs up the fœtor, and believes it fame.
Be just—be gen'rous—self-dependent—brave
—Think nothing meaner than a titled slave:
Coolly resolve to act the patriot part;
Join Sydney's pulse to Russel's zealous heart:
With proud complacence stand, like Palmer pure,
Or with mild dignity of honest Muir,
Before the brazen bulls of law, and hear
Their savage sentence with a smile severe;
A smile that deems it mercy to be hurl'd
Where one may tread *against* the present world.
What is life, *here?* Its zest and spirit gone,
The flower faded, and the essence flown!
What precious balm, what aromatic art,
Can cleanse pollution from the public heart?
Better to make the farthest earth our home,
With nature's commoners at large to roam,
Than join this social war of clan to clan,
Where civil life has barbaris'd the man.
Behold yon ISLE, the glory of the West,
By Nature's hand in lively verdure drest;
How to the world it spreads its harbour'd side,
And proudly swells above th' Atlantic tide,
Where to the ocean Shannon yields his store,
And scorns the channel of a subject shore—
Green meadows spread—resplendent rivers run—
A healthy climate, and a temp'rate sun—
There Mis'ry sits, and eats her lazy root;
There man is proud to dog his brother brute:
In sloth the Genius of the isle decays,
Lost in his own, reverts to former days;
Yet still, like Lear, would in his hovel rule,
Mock'd by the madman, jested by the fool.
There meet th' extremes of rank, there social art
Has levell'd mankind by their selfish heart:
There no contented middle class we trace—
The sole ambition, to be rich and base.
Some, o'er their native element elate,
Like ice-form'd islands, tow'r in frozen state,
Repel all nature with their gelid breath,
And what seems harbour, is the jaw of death.

The

The wretched mass beat down the struggling mind,
Nor see, nor feel their country, or their kind;
But bow the back, and bend the eye to earth,
And strangle feeling in its infant birth.
Thro' all extremes one sterile swamp of soul,
And fogs of apathy invest the whole.
Thrice blest in fate, had Strongbow never bore
His band of robbers to green Erin's shore!
In savage times, the seat of learning known;
In times refin'd, itself the savage grown.
Left to herself, she of herself had join'd
Surrounding nations in the race of mind:
With them, work'd off the rough barbarian soul;
With them, progressive to a common gaol.
Her petty chieftains conquer'd by the throne
For common int'rest, tho' it meant its own;
By law, at length, the king to people chain'd,
His duties model'd, and their rights maintain'd;—
From strong collision of internal strife
Had sprung the energy of public life;
For pain and travail that precede the birth,
Endears sweet freedom to the mother earth.
Then man had rais'd his spacious forehead high,
Lord of himself, the sea, the soil, the sky,
Twin'd round his sword the wreath of civic art,
And prov'd the wisdom of a fearless heart.

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D.

VARIETIES,
LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will begin their course of anatomical and surgical lectures at the theatre St. Thomas's Hospital, on Tuesday the 1st of October, at one o'clock; and Mr. Astley Cooper will begin his course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, on the 1st of November, at eight o'clock in the evening.

DR. OSBORN'S and DR. CLARKE'S lectures will begin on Tuesday morning, October 3, at half past ten; these lectures are on the principles and practice of midwifery, and the diseases of women and children.

The following is the plan of Mr. CRUIKSHANK'S and MR. WILSON'S lectures, at the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill street, on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery:—Two courses of lectures are read during the winter and spring seasons; one course beginning on the 1st day of October, and terminating on the 18th day of January; the other course beginning on the 19th day of January, and terminating towards the middle of May. In the October course is explained the structure of every part of the human body, so as to exhibit a complete view of its anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto investigated; to which are added, its physiology and pathology. In the spring course, the structure of the human body is again explained, after which follow lectures on surgery; and the course concludes with the anatomy of the *gravid uterus*, and instructions in the art of delivery. A room is likewise open for dissections, from nine o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, from the 10th day of October till the 20th of April; where regular and full demonstrations of the parts dissected are given; where the different cases in surgery are explained, the methods of operating shewn on the dead body; and where also the various arts of injecting and making preparations are taught.

On Monday October the 7th, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. PEARSON'S autumnal course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, will commence in Golden square. Gentlemen who attend these lectures may have the advantage of exemplifying the general doctrines they shall hear delivered, by attending the chirurgical practice at the Dispensary, on moderate terms.

Mr. JAMES WILSON, Surgeon, at his house in Argyle street, Hanover square, will commence his course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, very early in October. The lectures are read every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from seven to eight o'clock in the evening. Another course will commence towards the end of January.

Messrs. A. and C. R. AIKIN will resume their evening course of Lectures on Chemistry, with its application to Arts and Manufactures, in the middle of November next. Their morning course will commence later in the year. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. C. R. Aikin, surgeon, No. 4, Broad-street-buildings.

Mr.

Mr. MACKINTOSH intends to commence a second course of lectures in November; of which particular notice will appear hereafter in the news-papers.

The Rev. Dr. WATKINS, whose biographical papers have frequented interested the readers of the Monthly Magazine, will speedily publish, in one large volume octavo, an universal Biographical Dictionary, which, in respect to design, will bear the same relation to biography that the ordinary Gazetteers bear to geography. Such a compendious biographical work has long been wanted, and can scarcely fail to be well received by the public.

The Rev. W. TOOKE, who has already distinguished himself by his valuable publications relative to the Russian empire, is at this time employed upon a History of Russia, from the establishment of the Monarchy by Rurick to the accession of Catharine the Second.

In a valuable letter from Mr. Herbert Marsh to A. Young, Esq. inserted in the *Annals of Agriculture*, No. 188, an account is given of the methods employed by the peasants about Leipsic to pass their severe winters without injury. Every farm is furnished with an out-house built of clay mixed with chopped straw, the walls of which are four feet thick. Its roof is clay, thatched over. It has no windows, but a few holes for the circulation of air. Its door is faced with iron, so that the whole is fire proof. Besides the ground-floor, it has two upper floors. In the ground-floor all sorts of roots used for food and fodder are kept during the winter. Of those some of the principal are the root of the long white beet, and of the beet called runcles *(beta maxima)*, from which sugar has been made. The upper stories are used as granaries. By means of these clay houses the severest frosts are resisted, and fodder is preserved good during the longest winters. In addition to dry fodder, oil-cake soups, made by dissolving the cakes in warm water, are given to both ewes and cows during winter; also gruels made with half-ground rye or barley. By this mode of management, it appears that much less is suffered in the hard winters in Saxony, than in those which occasionally occur among us. Mr. Marsh mentions, as the best account of the agriculture of that country, a book entitled *Sächsicher Landwirth*, written by a Saxon gentleman. This work, he thinks, might afford various instructive extracts for our farmers.

An agricultural practice called WARPING which consists in letting in the muddy water of the tides, and suffering it to deposit its sediment on the land, is now the object of great attention in Lincolnshire, and appears to be a most capital improvement. It is particularly described in the above-mentioned number of "Annals of Agriculture."

Mr. WILLIAM PLAYFAIR has in the press, "Strictures on the Asiatic Establishments of Great Britain; or, an Inquiry into the true Interests of the East India Company, as connected with those of the Nation at large:" comprehending the pretensions of individual traders, and uniting their contending interests with the chartered rights of the Company, to the total annihilation of what is termed illicit trade. In order to illustrate the progressive rise of our exports and imports to and from India, there will be added to this work a chart, elegantly engraved and coloured, representing clearly and comprehensively the regular gradation of this extensive and lucrative commerce during the whole of the present century.

The Translator of "Campe's Discovery of America," is encouraged to proceed with the second and third volumes. They are now in the press, and will soon be published.

An astronomical instrument, called *the Astrarium*, exhibiting at one view all the stars which are visible at any time of the year in Great Britain and Ireland, and which may be adjusted to any given time, will speedily be published.

FRIAR PAULINUS, one of the most distinguished Oriental scholars in Europe, and who very lately enjoyed a post under the Propaganda at Rome, is now gone to Padua in the double capacity of librarian to the university and secretary to the Propaganda, who are removed thither from Rome. That city, which for centuries has been a venerable seat of learning, cannot but rejoice at furnishing a sanctuary to so many worthy and deserving literati, that have repaired thither from the convulsed parts of the rest of Italy, and among whom the celebrated *Borgia** stands conspicuous. It is, indeed, lamentable, that Friar Paulinus, by being deprived of all typographical resources, has been compelled to give up, perhaps for ever, his prospects of disclosing to

* This worthy cardinal, who, it is said, had little reason to be pleased with the treatment he lately experienced from the French, receives, since his quitting Rome, a very liberal pension from the enlightened court of Denmark.

Euro-

Europeans the treaſures of Sanſcrit literature, to which, it is ſuppoſed, he was the firſt that furniſhed any uſeful key. The Hindoo alphabets, till of late in the poſſeſſion of the Propaganda (a ſociety reviled only by miſinformed travellers), were packed up at Rome under his eyes, and ſent off to Paris. Still, however, he could not be diſpoſſeſſed of his vaſt attainments; and he has even reſcued a few Hindoo manuſcripts written on palm-leaves, and containing, in a ſmall compaſs, matter of much literary moment. Among them are a *grammar*, of which he has already edited an extract; three volumes compriſing the large Sanſcrit dictionary, known under the name of *Amaraſinha*; and the *Sacontala*, a drama, no doubt familiar to many of our readers from the elegant Engliſh tranſlation, publiſhed ſome years ago, by Sir Wm. Jones. Deſirous to form an eſtimate of the time neceſſary for illuſtrating, and of the expences requiſite for printing, the above copious Dictionary, he was, during the latter period of his reſidence in Rome, engaged in finiſhing for the preſs the firſt ſection of the *Amaraſinha*, which he actually completed, when the French requiſitions at Rome had already begun. The preface to that ſection concludes with the following words: *Dabam ferventé Marte Gallico.*

Dr. Chladni, well known for his important diſcoveries relating to ſound, has lately announced ſome new facts reſpecting the animal electricity. He ſays he has aſcertained that animals, which have been ſuppoſed to have the electric fluid equally diffuſed throughout their bodies, are on the contrary liable to have it accumulated in certain parts, or that the poſitive and negative electricity, under certain circumſtances, exiſt in different parts of the ſame animal. This hitherto unaſcertained fact has alſo been recently aſſerted by Profeſſor Abildgaard, ſecretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, celebrated for his former diſcoveries in electricity. He ſays the poſitive electricity is frequent in parts affected with the *gout*, while the other parts of the body are negatively electriſied; and ſuggeſts that the application of *metallic tractors* would equilibriate the ſtock of electricity, and thus probably remove the diſeaſe.

Dr. Priestley in a letter to Dr. Mitchill on the ſubject of the Phlogiſtic Theory, dated January 17, 1799, ſays, that having laid before the public his laſt experiments on the ſubject, he does not intend to do any thing more till he hears from the great advocates of the oppoſite opinion in France. In the mean time he is not without advocates as well as opponents in America.

The Rev. Mr. *Senger*, of Reck in Weſtphalia, has diſcovered a new ſubſtance for making paper. It is taken from the aquatic plant, called by Linnæus *Conferva rivularis* (Eng. Crow-ſilk), a vegetable very plentifully growing in all European rivers. The inventor having ſpent many years in making experiments and perfecting his diſcovery, is now publiſhing a circumſtantial account of it, from which it appears that the above material furniſhes as excellent paper as that obtained from rags, and at leſs expence.

The ſtudy of ancient languages (at leaſt in the ſchools of Paris) has not been ſo much neglected, as we might ſuppoſe would have been the caſe, after the ſuppreſſion of colleges; places almoſt univerſally devoted to that kind of ſtudy. We have received a Latin Ode, compoſed by a pupil of the central ſchool of the Pantheon, which will juſtify the preceding obſervation. This young poet has choſen for his ſubject, *the horrid Aſſaſſination of the French Plenipotentiaries*. His ode is not a *chef d'œuvre*, yet it diſcovers ſome talents; we cite two ſtrophes.

Flete—quin imo generoſa, cives,
Corda vindictam ſitiant—ſacratos
Impius pacis populûm miniſtros
Mucro peremit.

O probrum noſtri ſcelus uſque ſæcli!
Quod nec errantes ſine lege turbæ,
Quod nec auſæ ſunt acies, nefandum!
Auſtria fecit. &c.

The Swediſh Academy eſtabliſhed by Guſtavus III. (a friend of the arts and ſciences) on the model of the French Academy, has produced the moſt advantageous effects to good taſte and genius. From its eſtabliſhment is dated the true origin of Swediſh eloquence. M. De Rosenstein, the celebrated orator, is perpetual Secretary. Under the Regency its ſittings were prohibited, its archives ſealed up, and its revenues ſequeſtered, only becauſe one of its members had ventured to ſpeak in his diſcourſe of reception, of a fact which was univerſally known, but which the government of that time wanted to be unknown. At the acceſſion of the preſent king the Academy reſumed its labours. The principal end of this eſtabliſhment is to watch over the Swediſh language, and to prevent its adulteration by the introduction of foreign words

words. The prizes of the current year are; for eloquence, the elogium of STEIN STURE, the elder, Regent of Sweden; and for poetry, a cantata to the Muses of the Lyric Theatre.

The population of Berlin, without including the military, amounted in 1796 to 134,647 inhabitants. The military and their families formed a total of about 26,000; so that this capital offers a mass of about 165,000 individuals.

A Society has been lately established at Abo, in Sweden, under the name of OECONOMICAL SOCIETY OF FINLAND; the object of which is to endeavour to ameliorate the country by the propagation of knowledge, advice, and instruction, and to excite emulation by premiums, &c. Two prizes have been already proposed: the first for the composition of an elementary Treatise on Agriculture for the use of the Finland Peasantry; and the second for the solution of this question: What are the most proper means to excite industry? This society is composed of a number of active intelligent men, whose zeal will not be limitted to mere attempts; their president is M. GADOLIN. If Sweden through its whole extent were to break up the soil, and transform its vast forests into pasture and arable lands, its power would equal that of most other countries. Lapland, especially, and Finland would support a population much more considerable, than what they contain at this time.

The last number of the ANNALES DE CHYMIE presents us with an interesting memoir on the combustion of the Diamond, by GUYTON (Morveau), which throws considerable light on its composition, and verifies the important experiments made by Lavoisier and Tennant.—The diamonds employed in these experiments were taken on board an English ship coming from Senegal, and being in the rough, and not fit for the jeweller, a part of them was given to the Polytechnic School by order of government, out of which were taken the two that were the subjects of these experiments. The combustion was performed in oxygen gas, by means of the solar light, and all proper attention was paid to the accuracy and purity of the gas employed. In the first experiment, the large lens belonging to the Polytechnic School was employed; and in the second, that of Tschirnhausen. The circumstances of combustion were the following:—The diamond at first became black, and of a coaly appearance; then, as the heat increased, the blackness was succeeded by luminous points, boiling up, as it were, through the blackened part, till it was beautifully transparent throughout, and with somewhat of a metallic lustre, till the diamond was totally consumed. If at any time the sun's rays were intercepted, it appeared of a glorious red, but which soon went off; and it grew cold without being able spontaneously to continue the combustion, and when cold, remained beautifully transparent. During the combustion (which was carried on at intervals for some days), the angles of the diamond were gradually rounded off, and melted down, as it were, till the octahedral form was no longer distinguishable; but it continued transparent to the last particle. The air remaining in the vessels after the combustion, assayed by barytic lime water, shewed a large production of carbonic acid, and (what is remarkable in this experiment) this acid, instead of being composed of 28 of carbon, and 72 of oxygen, as is the case with common charcoal, shewed a composition of 17.88 of diamond, and 82.12 of oxygen. From this important result it would appear, that the diamond is a carbonaceous substance, much richer in combustible matter than charcoal, as it requires a much greater quantity of oxygen for the production of an equal quantity of carbonic acid; for if the above numbers are reduced to unity, it will be found that one part of charcoal absorbs in combustion 2.527 of oxygen, and produces 3.575 of acid: whereas, 1 part of diamond absorbs 4. of oxygen, and gives 5. of acid. From the leaden colour which the diamond assumed in the course of combustion, the author supposes a partial conversion into plumbago, which is intermediate between the diamond and charcoal, as to the quantity of oxygen absorbed in combustion, and the heat required for this process. The carbonaceous mineral *anthracolite*, or *carburet of alumine*, resembles plumbago in this respect. Therefore the author concludes, that diamond is the pure carbonaceous principle; and this in a low degree of oxygenation produces plumbago, anthracolite, and the different species of difficultly combustible coals; in a higher degree, common charcoal; and in complete oxygenation, carbonic acid. Of these, the purest carbone is that which requires the highest heat for combustion; and therefore diamond and plumbago, even when fully ignited, cannot continue to burn when the igniting heat is removed. This difficulty of oxygenation resembles that of azote, which, when pure, requires the electric spark, or some very powerful agent, to produce oxygenation; but when partly

partly oxygenated in the form of nitrous gas, requires only the mere contact of oxygen to produce a full ſaturation.

CHAPTAL has given an intereſting Memoir on the method of cultivating the mountains of Cevennes. This chain of mountains, naturally dry and ſterile, with ſteep and rugged banks, has been converted, by the induſtry of the natives, into fertile gardens and plantations, furniſhing abundance of ſupport for two or three hundred thouſand inhabitants. Their ingenuity and induſtry is particularly ſhewn in the method which they employ to fill the deep gullies or ravines which are formed by the violence of the mountain torrents waſhing away all the looſe ſoil on the ſides of the hills, and laying bare the naked rock. To fill up a ravine the inhabitant of Cevennes begins by building a ſtone wall without mortar at the foot of the mountain acroſs the whole breadth of the ravine, from three to ſix feet in height, according to its depth. This wall forms a dyke, which breaks the force of the torrents, and ſuffers the water to eſcape, while it detains the earth and fragments of ſtone which are carried with it. The effect of this is gradually to fill up the lower part of the ravine by the depoſition from the ſtreams which deſcend from the mountains. Then another wall, ſimilar to the former, and parallel to it, is built higher up within the inner angle of the ravine, which has the ſame effect as the firſt. In this manner he proceeds with ſucceſſive parallel walls even to the top of the mountain; and the ravine is thus converted into beds of good ſoil, riſing in ſtages the one above the other, and capable of excellent culture. The mountain ſtreams being thus made to flow upon more level ground are broken in their force, and no longer ravage the plains by their impetuous fury, but ſerve the beneficial purpoſe of conſtantly watering the fields which have been won by this ingenious induſtry. The cultivator then plants his ſtages of mulberry-trees upon theſe platforms, ſows his maize, potatoes, legumes, and grain of every kind; and with prudent economy plants his vines on the upper ſide of the walls, and trains them over to the lower ſide that they may not occupy that room in his artificial fields which can be filled with other crops. His ſoil being virgin, well watered, and fertile by nature, yields abundant harveſts; and every year becomes more firm and ſtable by the trees and roots with which it is filled, ſo that it is very rare for tempeſts to deſtroy theſe well-earned fruits of induſtry.

The ſkill and induſtry of the inhabitant of Cevennes is equally conſpicuous in the cultivation of the ſides of the calcareous mountains. Theſe are almoſt all formed of ſucceſſive beds of lime-ſtone retiring from each other to the ſummit, and thus making regular ſtages above each bed, which ſlope with the dip of the different ſtrata. The farmer begins by breaking all the large looſe ſtones which lie on theſe ſtages, and with the fragments he forms a wall bounding the edge of the platform, and fills the vacant ſpace with ſoil collected at the bottom of the hills in the courſe of the torrents, and conveyed thither on his ſhoulders. Thus, by inceſſant labour the ſides of the mountains are covered with ſmall parallel walls, enclofing a long narrow ſlip of level ground highly cultivated. Not unfrequently, however, it happens, that the violence of the winds and rain ſweeps away both garden and wall, and carries them into the plain below; which affords a conſtant exerciſe to the patience and perſeverance of the cultivator, whoſe life is a continual wreſtling with the violence of the elements: but hence the barren mountain is fertiliſed, and the induſtrious labourer is abundantly provided with all the comforts of plenty.

Mr. WILLIAM HIGGINS, of Dublin, has brought into uſe an important improvement in the proceſs of Bleaching. In the ordinary proceſs, the cloth is repeatedly boiled in an alkaline lye previous to expoſure to the ſun and air, and the expence of the alkali is a very conſiderable object to the manufacturer. Mr. HIGGINS has ſubſtituted a ſolution of ſulphuret of lime, made by boiling together ſulphur and quick-lime, with a large quantity of water; and the great cleanſing powers of this liquor render it equal to the alkaline ſolution, with a great ſaving both in the expence of the materials and in fuel, as the ſulphuret will anſwer equally well in the cold. Mr. HIGGINS eſtimates the quantity of alkali uſed at preſent in bleaching to coſt 215,307, being both pearl-aſh and barilla, and an equal quantity of ſulphuret of lime in ſolution to be prepared at ſomewhat leſs than half this expence, with the additional advantage of ſaving great part of the fuel, and poſſeſſing both the lime and ſulphur at home, and therefore ſaving the importation of all the alkali.

ASTRONOMICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from a Letter of LALANDE *to* M. VON ZACH, *Editor of the General Geographical Ephemerides; dated Paris, the 9th April, 1799.*

WE obſerved the new planet at the time of its oppoſition; on the 12th of March about twelve o'clock, 2′ 18″ medium time, its direct aſcenſion was 171°

19′ 28″, 5, its declination 4° 38′ 0″ north; hence its geocentric longitude 20° 12′ 0″, 5, latitude 48′ 49″, error of the tables—9″ and + 18″, nearly the ſame as laſt year. The inclination of the orbit muſt therefore (as has often been remarked) be increaſed about from 10 to 12 ſeconds. Thus the tables for this planet, by our friend De Lambre, ſtill continue to be ſatisfactorily confirmed *.

Cesaris, in Milan, has ſent me correſponding lunar obſervations to thoſe made in Egypt, by Quenot; occultation of φ ♐ the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1798, ingreſs at 7h 33′ 28″, 5; and egreſs at 8h 28′ 57″ true time.

I have placed in the heavens a new conſtellation between the ſhip and the beaker; viz. a *cat*. Deſherbiers has already announced this new conſtellation in a very elegant poem *On Cats*, and I am very fond of theſe animals. It is a large empty ſpace on the maps where I have placed this conſtellation, and where there are a great number of ſtars: ſome of them are of the 4th and 5th magnitude. The new conſtellation is engraving for the maps.

I have received the Milan Ephemerides for 1799.—Ceſaris makes the diameter of Saturn in his medium elongation 21″,—Herſchel calls it 19″; Rochon 16″; you (i. e. M. von Zach) 13″; Bugge 11″.

It in nowiſe aſtoniſhes me that Fiſcher, of Dreſden, who travelled through Spain, as an attentive and intelligent obſerver, finds ſo many errors in the Spaniſh maps.—Buache had with him here the ſon of Lopez, who informed him that his father takes the maps which are publiſhed in France and elſewhere, and out of them fabricates his own, as well as may be, without any criticiſm or diſcrimination: and that he cites other maps, merely for the purpoſe of acquiring credit to his own. We have nothing accurate of Spain except the ſea-coaſts.

My aſtronomical lectures in the college are diligently attended: among my auditors is Caſſini V.; and Ciccolini, a ſtudent of great promiſe. Cauſſin, profeſſor of Arabic in the college, who has tranſlated the aſtronomical manuſcripts of *Ibn Junis*, likewiſe attends my prelections.—This muſt produce the happieſt effects; for ſeldom indeed is it the caſe that orientaliſts underſtand any thing of aſtronomy; but how can they, without an acquaintance with that ſcience, tranſlate manuſcripts on aſtronomical ſubjects? * Cauſſin is moreover an excellent Greek and Latin ſcholar.—You, (*M. Von Zach*, to whom it had been communicated by the chevalier *Euler*, director of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Peterſburg,) ſent me three years ago the dimenſions of the large bell at Moſcow, diameter 22 feet, 4½ inches; height 21 feet, 4½ inches. Müller ſays it weighs 400,000 pounds. The bell of Rouen, the moſt celebrated in France, weighed only 35,000 pounds; its diameter 8 feet, 6 inches. I have long been occupied with calculations of this kind.

* *Note by M. von Zach.* From *nine* obſervations of *Uranus*, at the obſervatory at Seeberg, from the 23d of February to the 13th of March, 1799, we found the medium error of De Lambre's tables of this planet in geocentric longitude—8″, 72, and in geocentric latitude—1″, 53 too great; the inclination of the orbit diminiſhed 10″. The oppoſition of this planet to the ſun happened on the 10th of March about 8h 54′ 7″, 76 medium time at Seeberg, in 20° 18′ 1″, 16 of geocentric and helioncentric longitude, reckoning from the middle equinoctial, and 48′ 39″, 4 of geocentric, and 46′ 2″, 1 of heliocentric latitude,

* *Note by M. von Zach.* It is a long time ſince Lalande expreſſed a wiſh, that orientaliſts would apply to the ſtudy of mathematics and aſtronomy; becauſe, at Oxford, in the Eſcurial, in Malta, are preſerved ſo many important Arabic manuſcripts, of which no uſe has yet been made. The Bodleian Library in Oxford alone poſſeſſes forty aſtronomical manuſcripts written by Arabians, from which an abundant harveſt of uſeful knowledge may be expected. What precious literary and ſcientific riches, perhaps, lie buried in Spain! The Arabs conquered this kingdom in the eighth century: they carried thither their aſtronomy; and there were many celebrated men of learning among them, who at that time exalted high the reputation of Spain. What treaſures then may we not hope to find in that country!

I had, therefore, a long time ago propoſed to his ſerene highneſs the duke of Gotha, who does ſo much for the ſciences, and eſpecially for aſtronomy, to patroniſe ſome young man of promiſing talents who ſhould ſtudy entirely with this view. His highneſs approved of the propoſal: a young man was inquired after; but none has yet been found who in a ſufficient degree joined a genius for acquiring languages to a capacity for mathematics and aſtronomy. The duke is ſtill inclined to encourage ſuch a young ſtudent, who ſhould prove to poſſeſs the neceſſary qualifications.

Even with *Ulugh Beigh's* works we are yet but very imperfectly acquainted: Hyde tranſlated only a ſmall portion of them; viz. the Tables. The greateſt, and perhaps the moſt important part ſtill lies neglected on the ſhelf at Oxford. Thirty years have elapſed ſince Lalande expreſſed his wiſh for a complete tranſlation of it. See his *Aſtronomy*, tom. i. art. 367, p. 127. The importance of Arabian literature, not only for aſtronomy, but likewiſe for geography, has been demonſtrated by *Laplace*, *Lalande*, *Bouvard*, *Burckhardt* and *Von Einſiedel*, in vol. iii. of the *Allgemeine Geographiſche Ephemeriden*.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

THOUGH we propoſe this Article to be generally Engliſh—*Engliſh, Sirs, from top to toe*;

Yet, as the concluſion of ſummer is generally rather the ſeaſon of preparing, than publiſhing capital prints,—and few characters of conſequence are in town to ſit for their portraits; we ſhall poſtpone the few we have noticed until next month, and embrace this opportunity of making a ſlight inquiry into the ſtate of the arts in ſome of the ſurrounding nations. This will enable our readers to form a comparative eſtimate of the relative merit of the Engliſh ſchool, and aſſiſt us in inquiring how far it has improved, or is improving, in the great and leading principles of the art.

Notwithſtanding the boaſted civilization of modern times, there are ſtill countries (and thoſe claſſed as highly civilized) where the Arts are barely tolerated; and their profeſſors looked upon as beings who have no other uſe than merely to fill up the catalogue of frivolous amuſements, and furniſh the idle and the diſſipated with topics of converſation. The munificence of the late Empreſs prevented this being preciſely the caſe in Ruſſia. How far her ſucceſſor will in this reſpect be her imitator, time only can determine.

One Lampe, a Tyroleſe portrait-painter, was recommended to her Ruſſian Majeſty by Potemkin. This was a ſufficient paſſport to the whole court; and Lampe, though a very *mediocre* artiſt, became all the faſhion, and was paid whatever prices he demanded, ſo that he in a very ſhort ſpace of time acquired 150,000 roubles.

His portraits are not wholly deſtitute of merit, but they have no portion of that nice diſcrimination which ought to pervade every imitation of Nature. The fleſh, drapery, accompaniments, and back ground, are in the ſame ſtyle, brought equally forward, and finiſhed without ſufficient attention to their real varieties.

Doyen, the celebrated hiſtorical painter, came to Peterſburgh while Lampe's reputation was in its meridian. His bold and verſatile talents formed a ſtriking contraſt to the feeble powers of his coadjutor; but whether it was owing to his extreme modeſty, or is to be attributed to that reſerve which uſually accompanies conſcious ſuperiority, he was very little noticed in Ruſſia. For four ceilings which he painted in the winter palace of the Emperor, it has been ſaid he was never paid, although, from their ſuperlative merit, theſe performances were worthy of the nobleſt recompence.

Le Brun, another eminent artiſt, formerly firſt ſtatuary to the king of Poland, now reſides at Peterſburgh. This artiſt was formerly in high eſtimation at Rome, where his buſts of the Pope and ſeveral of the Cardinals were conſidered as equal to the productions of Bernini and Le Moine;—but while thus admired in the metropolis of taſte, at Peterſburgh his works were ſcarcely noticed. The honour of modelling the Empreſs he never could obtain; and while Madame Le Brun was recently painting a portrait of that ſovereign, he was permitted as a ſpecial favour to ſtand behind the paintreſs, and enjoy the ſupreme ſatisfaction of ſeeing a cup of coffee handed to her, without any notice being taken of himſelf.

Madame Le Brun is not deſtitute of talents, but ſhe is totally ignorant of the grammar of her art. Her ſtudies have gone no farther than the ſurface,—with the principles ſhe is unacquainted. Her conception is mean, her colouring chalky. Theſe defects appear more glaring by her portraits of the young princeſſes being injudiciouſly placed in the *Hermitage*, on the ſame wall with the *Works of Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt, and other Maſters of the Flemiſh ſchool!*

Madame Le Brun has the reputation of cloathing her females with infinite taſte; but though we ſee at firſt ſight, that this painter attends peculiarly to the toilette of thoſe ſhe delineates, her portraits are almoſt invariably covered with a ſhawl, a ſpecies of drapery, which cannot be indiſcrimininately adopted without a ſacrifice of variety, or an injury to ſome of the perſons repreſented.

M. D'Elamber was once member of the Academy at Paris; he is now Profeſſor of that at Peterſburg. The Revolution having baniſhed him from France, he retired to Augſburg, his native country; the war extending over Germany, threatening this aſylum, he accepted the place he now holds in Ruſſia, for three years only; and it does not ſeem probable that he will be ambitious of retaining his ſituation much longer. The life of the late Empreſs might have prolonged his ſtay; for, as he is one of the firſt engravers in Europe, ſhe had propoſed to him many conſidera works; her demiſe was the death of al theſe proſpects; and he is at preſent en

ployed by private individuals. He has engraved a portrait of the present Emperor, from a very ordinary French painter; a portrait of the king of Poland; and also of the grand-duchess Elizabeth, from Madame Le Brun: the last of these portraits, though finished, is not yet published.

Louis XIV. founded an Academy for the French at Rome; but Poussin and Le Sueur, painters who have done the most credit to France, were prior to the establishment. Voltaire roundly asserts, that, after its establishment, no one work of genius appeared in the country: the whole band, adds the same lively and sensible writer, became *manneristes* and *imitators*.

How far this character belongs to this versatile people now, has appeared in their recent exhibitions at Paris, in which there are some new regulations that have the semblance of good sense. One is, that a committee of artists are to point out to the French government what pictures are the most deserving of public encouragement and reward. The names of the artists who have most distinguished themselves are also to be proclaimed annually in the *Champ de Mars*, and at the *Fête de la République*.

The Exhibition of this year contains a great number of *mediocre* performances, and some that are excellent. The celebrated painters GERARD and GERODET have exhibited nothing but portraits and studies.

Wisdom and Truth descending upon Earth.—This is a fine picture of PRUDHOM. The figure of Wisdom is eminently dignified.

SABLET, so celebrated for his Landscapes, has exhibited a charming view of a scene in Italy, with Neapolitans dancing—the colouring is beautiful in the extreme.

A Girl teaching a Dog to read, by a lady of the name of CHAUDEL, who has already distinguished herself in the Fine Arts. The Child is innocent, beautiful, and healthy. The Dog seems more intent upon a piece of cake which the child has in her lap, than upon his book.

A View of the Mountains of Piedmont, with snow, by CÆSAR VANLOO. There is something peculiarly grand in this view. The awful height of the mountains, the firs and pines which adorn the sides, the snow-crowned tops, contrasted with the dark and tempestuous sky, render this picture one of the best in the room.

VERNARD, FRAGONARD *the Younger*, and LEDORE, have exhibited some excellent designs.

Those who are charged with cleaning the public statues at Paris and Versailles, have found it difficult to select proper materials for this purpose. It is not possible to employ acids; they operate by solution, and neither marble, nor ordinary calcareous stone, is able to resist their effects. It remains then to employ alkali, pumice stone, or black soap. But these substances are all insufficient to clean the statues perfectly, supposing even that, by long use, they were attended with no pernicious effect. It was lately demonstrated, that this adhering substance which disfigured the marble, was not dust, but a kind of lichen or moss, which by attaching itself to the statues, thus disfigured them. This moss insinuates itself between the imperceptible interstices of the marble, and in its progressive growth ultimately corrodes and eats away the very substance of the stone. The same cause operates upon stones of the most durable nature, as is frequently seen in mountainous countries.

The thing wanted is, *to find a means of destroying this moss upon the statues, without injuring the marble.* The question has long since been before the Institute, but they do not appear to have finished their researches. In the mean time the minister of the interior has ordered them to make use of nothing but water in cleaning the statues at Versailles. In fact, it would be better to suffer them to remain a little disfigured by dirt, than run the risk of doing them any injury. The surest means, however, of preserving these precious remains of marble sculpture, is to place them where they will not be exposed to the weather. The interior of public edifices, museums, or palaces, is their proper situation.

But, leaving the arts and architecture of other nations, let us advert to our own, where every man of true taste must lament that some of the finest works of Inigo Jones, which have hitherto escaped the ravages of fire, or the tooth of time, are to be levelled with the ground.

The beautiful old arcade facing the river at Somerset-House is destroyed. The grand piazza at Covent Garden, which was originally intended to have occupied three sides of the square, is already bereaved of one great portion by fire, and the rest, it is said, will be pulled down, and shops erected on the scite. Bedford House is to be pulled down, to make room for the new streets.

The *greatest* building which we have in the room of all these depredations, is the new front of the *East India House*, the pediment of which, in length from East

East to West is 190 feet; height 60 feet. The emblematical figures are numerous.

Commerce, represented by *Mercury*, attended by *Navigation*, and followed by *Tritons* and *Sea-Horses*, is introducing *Asia* to *Britannia*, at whose feet she pours out her treasures.

The *King* is holding the shield of protection over the head of *Britannia* and of *Liberty*, who is embraced by her. By the side of his Majesty sits *Order*, attended by *Religion* and *Justice*.

In the back ground is the *City Barge*, &c. near to which stand *Industry* and *Integrity*. The *Thames* fills the angle towards the right hand, and the *Ganges* the angle towards the east.

On the apex, is *Britannia* sitting on a pedestal, to the East of which is *Asia* on a *Camel*, with *Europe* on the West, seated on a *Horse*, each with the proper emblems.

On the side of this edifice in Limestreet, is an entrance by a portico to the *Seaman's Lobby*.

Over the great window is a niche, fourteen feet long, in which it is intended to place the figures of *two Sailors*, with their hands united over a globe shaded by an oak tree.

Several models of ancient buildings have been lately found in Westminster Abbey; among them is the New Church, in the Strand; St. John's, Westminster; some temples which have not been erected, and a section of great part of Westminster Abbey. Many of these are believed to be the work of Sir Christopher Wren. They were drawn from their dusty receptacle, repaired, and exhibited to public view in Henry the VIIth. chapel on the last birthday.

The ceilings at Burleigh were painted by Lucio Verrio; it has been much regretted that the stair-case of that magnificent and ancient residence of the noble family of the Cecils should never have been painted. An artist of deserved celebrity and acknowledged taste is now employed in this work; and great expectations are formed of the work, which, we have been told, is to be an emblematical view of *Elysium*.

The noble collection of portraits, formed by Sir William Musgrave, are to be brought under the hammer the ensuing winter.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

No 6. of Guida Armonica, or an Introduction to the General Knowledge of Music, theoretical and practical; in two parts: The first Part consisting of Sonatas, Airs, and other Pieces for the Piano-forte, with the requisite Instructions for Fingering and Expression. The second Part containing Essays on the several Branches of the Science, with Illustrations, Rules, and Exercises of a familiar Nature, annexed to each, by J. Relfe. 4s. 6d. *Skillern.*

The present Number of this pleasing and scientific work commences with a sonata in D major, the first movement of which is in *common time allegro*, and the second in $\frac{6}{8}$ *allegro*. The general cast of the composition is masterly and interesting, and the digression into the *minor*, in the rondo or second movement, is particularly happy in its relief of the subject. The theoretical part of this number presents the reader with Mr. Relfe's ninth, tenth, and eleventh essays, in which he treats of the imperfect triad. The examples adduced in illustration of the text are judiciously selected, and the exercises "in *minor* scales in which the imperfect triad is introduced in its triple state," will be found highly useful and instructive to the young musical student: the exercises in *major* scales are also ably arranged, and the example of the harmony of the flat seventh and ninth with a sharp third, given in order to explain its basis to be the *dominant* of a *major* key, is clear and satisfactory. The tenth essay gives the application of the imperfect *fifth* to the *dominant* harmony, and examples of the discords arising from its inversions; and the eleventh furnishes the reader with the application of the *dominant* harmony on that of the *key*. With the illustrations of the exercises, which furnish the contents of the two latter pages of the number, we are particularly satisfied, and think it a valuable appendix to the work.

A second Collection of favorite Songs, sung by Master Gray, *Miss* Howells, *Mr.* Dignum, *Mr.* Denman, *Mrs.* Franklin, *and Mrs.* Mountain, *at Vauxhall Gardens; composed by Mr.* Hook. 3s.

Bland and Weller.

This second collection (which comprises eight songs) though slight in its general texture, presents to the ear a great variety of pretty and fanciful passages, and proves Mr. Hook's thread of melody, in this species of writing, far from being spun. The first song, "I'll do so no more,"

more," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is a pleasant, easy little melody; and "How blest the British sailor," sung by Mr. Denman, is a good sea-song. "Where Sandy told his tale of love," sung by Miss Howells, is hit off with much fancy; the concluding passages are particularly agreeable, and the introduction of the *carillons* is calculated to produce a striking effect. The fourth song, "When the trumpet's wild blast and the cannon's loud roar," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is conceived with spirit. "Lovers' vows," sung by Mr. Dignum, possesses sweetness and originality; and "Love's Volunteer," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is a singularly pretty song. "Oh, my Willy, my Willy," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is perfectly *Caledonian*; and "The happy Farmer," which concludes the collection, is vocal and attractive.

"*Jane of Dover*" *a Canzonet for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed by* William Abingdon, Jun. 1s. *Rolfe.*

"Jane of Dover" is a pleasing ballad in its kind; simplicity is very judiciously made the predominant feature of its style, and the symphony accords with the air. We are obliged to observe, that in the second bar of the lower line of the first page we find a direct violation of one of those harmonic rules with which the youngest composer is supposed to be acquainted. This we conceive to be the effect of haste, and do not doubt but Mr. Abingdon will in future be guarded against similar *slips*.

"*Hail the Breath of dewy Morning,*" *A Song composed by Mr.* Abingdon, Jun. 1s. *Rolfe.*

In this little air we find much taste and imagination. The melody is highly expressive of the sense of the words, and the violin accompaniment is ingeniously constructed.

An African Song, taken from Mr. Park's *Travels.* 1s. *Rolfe.*

This air (which, though slight, is pretty) is repeated as a duet or chorus. It is throughout easy and natural, and the bass is in general well chosen.

A Divertimento for three Performers on one Piano-forte; calculated also for the use of one Performer only. Composed by A. F. C. Kollmann, *Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.* 2s. 6d. *Longman and Clementi.*

The plan adopted by Mr. Kollmann, in this publication is novel and ingenious. The three parts are printed under each other, accompanied with directions respecting the performance. The party who takes the under notes employs his left hand only, while he who performs the upper part uses his right hand only, and the third player both his hands. The effect produced by this contrivance is sometimes uncommon, and some credit is certainly due to Mr. Kollman for the novelty of the idea.

"*Ye Loyal Volunteers,*" *inscribed to* Sir Robert Burnet, *by* William Gawler, *Author of the Words and Music.* 1s. *Rolfe.*

This ballad consists of three verses, to each of which the music is repeated in the print. The melody is tolerably bold and characteristic, and the symphony and bass are well managed.

Grand March, composed and dedicated to the Gentlemen Volunteers of the London and Westminster Loyal Associations, by W. Ling. 1s. *Rolfe.*

Mr. Ling, in the present piece, has evinced considerable talent for the composition of martial music. Much vigour of conception, and a thorough knowledge of the instruments for which he writes, are displayed in most of the passages. The bass is good, and the peals are put together with meaning and address.

The Soldier's Struggle between Love and Honor, sung by Mr. Incledon, *with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, composed by Mr.* Carter. 1s. *Thompson.*

"The Soldier's Struggle" is one of the best compositions of this ingenious master. The melody is uncommon, yet natural and unaffected; and the accent and accompaniments are particularly forcible and pointed. In a word, the complicated beauties of the strain enable us to recommend it to the attention of all lovers of good vocal music.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin ad libitum. *Composed and dedicated to Miss* Esther Mellish, *by* A. Betts. 6s. *Betts.*

We have perused these sonatas with much pleasure. Though they in some places evince a fancy not moving with that entire ease and freedom necessary to real excellence, yet we also find many proofs of genius, as well as respectable testimonies of science. The passages are not, generally speaking, remarkably novel or striking in themselves; but they are arranged with taste; and while the combinations and modulations are strictly subservient to the laws of harmony, the flow of the upper part is of a cast to engage and interest the ear. *Six*

Six Vocal Duetts, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire, *by* J. Hook. 4s. *Lavenu.*

We rank theſe duetts with the beſt productions of the preſent day. A melodious ſimplicity pervades every page of the work, and the parts are blended with a propriety and happineſs which only the *real* maſter can ever hope to attain. Any one of theſe compoſitions would be ſufficient to recommend the book; but we think, if preference can be fairly given to any of them, it muſt be adjudged to the firſt, "Happy Gale, if thou ſhould'ſt rove," the third "Since truth has left the ſhepherd's tongue," and the laſt, "How rich the tear by pity ſhed."

We are authoriſed to announce that a New Muſical Play, in five acts, written by Mr. Cumberland, (at the expreſs deſire of a *great perſonage*) and called, *Joanna of Montfaucon*, is about to be put in rehearſal at the Theatre-Royal Covent-Garden, and will be brought forward early in November. This piece, the ſubject of which is founded on one of Kotzebue's nobleſt dramas, is to be aided by all the ſplendor that new ſcenery, dreſſes, and every other ſtage decoration can produce. Our muſical readers will be enabled to judge how far the harmonic embelliſhments will correſpond with the other preparations, when they are informed that a new glee will be introduced from the manuſcript works of the ingenious Mr. Stevens, and that the overture, ſongs, and choruſſes come from the melodious and ſcientific pen of Mr. Buſby, compoſer of the new oratorio performed with ſo much applauſe laſt March at the Theatre-Royal in the Haymarket.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete Liſt of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publiſhers, who deſire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to tranſmit copies of the ſame.

AGRICULTURE.

AN Anſwer to Lord Somerville's Addreſs to the Board of Agriculture, 14th of May, 1799, on the Subject of Sheep and Wool, ſo far as relates to the Subſtitution of Engliſh for Spaniſh Wool in the Manufacture of ſuperfine Cloth. 1s. Cadell and Co.

DRAMA.

The Red Croſs Knight, as performing at the Theatre Royal, Hay-market; by *J. C. Holman*. 2s. Cawthorne.

Edmond, Orphan of the Caſtle, a Tragedy, founded on the Old Engliſh Baron, a Gothic Story. 2s. Hurſt.

The Eaſt Indian, a Comedy, from Kotzebue. 2s. Longman and Rees.

England and Germany! The two bright dramatic luminaries of theſe countries eclipſed by a North Briton; who, according to his own fancy, hath dramatiſed Pizarro. 2s. 6d. Hurſt.

EDUCATION.

Natural Hiſtory, for the uſe of Schools, founded on the Linnæan Arrangement of Animals, with popular Deſcriptions in the manner of Goldſmith and Buffon; illuſtrated with 46 accurate Engravings of upwards of one hundred and fifty of the moſt curious objects: by *William Mavor*, LL. D. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound. Phillips.

LAW.

Theſaurus Juridicus; containing Deciſions of the Courts of Equity upon Suits, and of Parliament upon Petitions and Appeals: with Reſolutions of the Barons of Exchequer on Matters of the Revenue: ſyſtematically digeſted by *Richard Whalley Bridgman*, Eſq. Vol. I. royal 8vo. 15s. boards. Brooke and Rider.

MATHEMATICS.

No. VIII. of the Mathematical and Philoſophical Repoſitory. Glendinning.

MEDICAL.

The Firſt Volume of the Medical and Phyſical Journal; containing the earlieſt information on ſubjects of Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy, Chemiſtry, and Natural Hiſtory, and a Critical Analyſis of all new Books in theſe Departments of Literature; conducted by *T. Bradley*, M. D. and *A. F. M. Willich*, M. D. 8vo. 10s. boards. Phillips.

Willich's Lectures on Diet and Regimen; *Second Edition*, with Additions and Improvements. 9s. boards. Longman and Rees.

A Treatiſe on Febrile Diſeaſes, including intermitting, remitting, and continued fevers, eruptive fevers, inflammations, hæmorrhages, and the profluvia: by *A. P. Wilſon*, M. D. 8vo. 9s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

An Eſſay on the Cauſes, early Signs, and Prevention of Pulmonary Conſumption, for the uſe of Parents and Guardians: ſecond Edition, greatly improved and enlarged; by *Thomas Beddoes*, M. D. Longman and Co.

A Synopſis of the Chemical Characters, adapted to the New Nomenclature; ſyſtematically arranged by *W. Jackſon*, Practical Chemiſt. Plain, 2s. coloured, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

MILITARY.

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Reference to Fig. 1 and 2.

Fig. 1, is a horizontal ſection, and Fig. 2, a vertical ſection of a covered boiler 60 feet in length and 6 feet in breadth;—*a*, ſhews the ſituation of the fire-grates;—*b*, the flues which convey the heat through the water, and go to the chimney *c*;—*d*, the capacity in the boiler for water and ſteam;—*e*, diviſions into which liquids are conveyed to ſupply the boiler, and to defend thoſe parts from the fire.

Reference to Fig. 3.

Fig. 3, is a horizontal ſection of an open boiler, 60 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth;—*a*, the fire-grates;—*b*, the flue under the boiler, that receives the heat from the grates, and goes to the chimney *c*.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from 20th of Aug. to 20th of September.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
Typhus gravior	2
Typhus mitior	4
Quotidian	1
Pneumonia	3
Catarrhus	2
Meaſles	2
Acute Rheumatiſm	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Aſthma	4
Cough	12
Dyſpnœa	9
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	5
Pleurodyne	4
Cephalæa	4
Epilepſia	1
Vertigo	4
Syncope	3
Palpitatio	2
Dyſpepſia	6
Vomitus	3
Gaſtrodynia	4
Diarrhœa	12
Dyſenteria	4
Colica	3
Colica Pictonum	2
Hæmorrhois	3
Dolor Nephriticus	2
Menorrhagia	3
Prolapſus Vaginæ	1
Dyſmenorrhœa	2
Amenorrhœa	4
Cancer in Utero	1
Chloroſis	5
Dyſuria	4
Enureſis	2
Hyſteria	3
Scrophula	4
Herpes	6
Lichen	1
Pſora	1

PUERPERAL DISEASES.				
Menorrhagia lochialis	-	-	-	3
Maſtodynia	-	-	-	6
Ephemera	-	-	-	3
INFANTILE DISEASES.				
Hooping-Cough	-	-	-	4
Meaſles	-	-	-	5
Aphthæ	-	-	-	6
Ophthalmia purulenta		-	-	3

We may repeat the obſervation made in the laſt report of the ſtate of diſeaſes; that, notwithſtanding the weather has been unuſually cold and wet, the number of diſeaſes has not increaſed. Colds and coughs indeed have been rather more general than they are at this ſeaſon of the year, owing probably to the ſudden ſhowers of rain which have fallen, and for which perſons going abroad have not been prepared. Slight diſorders of the bowels have ſtill prevailed. Diarrhœas have been frequent, but of a mild and favourable kind, rather producing a ſalutary evacuation, than any morbid effect upon the conſtitution.

Dyſenteries have alſo occaſionally occurred, accompanied with very ſlight degree of fever, and yielding pretty ſoon to the uſual methods of cure.

The Meaſles have prevailed amongſt children; but this, like the other diſeaſes of the preſent ſeaſon, has proved mild: the fever and cough, which are the ſymptoms of principal conſequence in this diſeaſe, have been very ſlight.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September 1799.

FRANCE.

THE following are the principal movements of the Republican and Auſtro-Ruſſian armies ſince our laſt.

General Joubert, ſoon after his appointment to the command, determined to make a vigorous effort to raiſe the blockade of Tortona, and lead the army into the plain. Accordingly, at the head of a part of the army forming the right wing, he paſſed Savona, towards Capriata and Novi; while General St. Cyr, who commanded the right wing, paſſed by the Bochetta, in order to join him at that point. The Generals Moreau and Deſſoles marched with this column. Previous to the general engagement, the column under the command of General Kray arrived at Aleſſandria from Mantua on the 12th of Auguſt, and on the day following was to have proceeded to the place of its deſtination, on the left of the Allied army. The French were in motion on that day in different points, and appeared to meditate an attack: General Kray was therefore ordered to remain at Aleſſandria till further orders. General Belliegarde with eight thouſand men was at Serzo; and the Field Marſhal with ſix thouſand Ruſſians was at Poſſolo Fomigoio, his advanced poſts in front of Seravalle. The remainder of the troops were at Rivalta.

On the 14th of Auguſt the French advanced in great numbers. The Marſhal had given orders that no partial action ſhould be engaged in with the French: in conſequence of which General Bellegarde, upon the approach of the enemy, marched to Ritorto upon the Orba. The advanced poſts before Seravalle were alſo driven in; and the French took poſſeſſion of Novi.

On the 14th General Kray advanced to Treffonara. It was hoped that General Kray might have been able to cut off a ſmall French column, which had followed General Bellegarde as far as Caſtelferto: but it had early in the morning turned to the right, and had marched to Novi, where the whole French force was concentrated. The great and extenſive plain of Piedmont is terminated at Novi by a very long ridge of hills, which riſe ſo ſuddenly, that the aſcent is extremely difficult, though the height is not very great; they extend towards Baſaluzzo on one ſide, and towards Seravalle on the other; and upon theſe heights the French were encamped on the 15th, their right towards Seravalle, their centre at Novi, and their left towards Baſaluzzo, overlooking the whole plain; their army conſiſted of about thirty thouſand men; their object was to raiſe the ſiege of Tortona, and to have attacked the Allied army. On the 16th, Marſhal Suwarrow, however, was determined to anticipate them, and orders were given to General Kray, to fall upon their left, and the Ruſſians were to attack the front of their poſition. General Melas remained at Rivalta with the remains of the army to ſupport the Marſhal if neceſſary, or to cover the ſiege of Tortona. The attack was made by General Kray at five o'clock, the morning of the 16th: it continued with great violence for ſeveral hours; but the difficulty of the ground, and the numbers of the French, obliged him to retire with loſs. The Ruſſians alſo engaged the front of the French; but they were repulſed in three ſeveral attacks with very great loſs. About 2 o'clock, General Kray made a ſecond attempt upon their left, while the Ruſſians again endeavoured to penetrate

the centre of the French line. Notwithstanding the utmoſt bravery of the Allied troops, the French maintained their poſition. Moſt fortunately at this moment, General Melas arrived with ſixteen freſh battalions of Auſtrian infantry, attacked the right of the French, which he beat back; and having turned their flank, he then purſued his advantage, and took poſſeſſion of Novi. The Ruſſians immediately marched through Novi, ſupported the attacks of General Melas with great vigour; and the whole French line was thrown into confuſion, and obliged to retreat. The whole line purſued. General Grouchi, commanding a diviſion, endeavoured to rally his men, but in vain; he was taken priſoner, and (according to the account publiſhed of this action by the Britiſh government) three other generals, two thouſand priſoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and fifty-ſeven tumbrils, fell into the hands of the Allies, whoſe loſs in Auſtrians was eſtimated at five thouſand men. The total loſs of the Allies is ſuppoſed to have exceeded twenty thouſand men. Early in the action the French General Joubert threw himſelf forward to animate by his preſence a charge of bayonets, accompanied by his Etat-Major, crying out, *Forward! forward!* when a bullet ſtruck him on the right ſide, and penetrated to his heart. He did not ſurvive above two hours; and General Moreau re-aſſumed the command immediately.

There have been ſeveral other ſubordinate movements of the army in Italy.

General Souchet from his head quarters at Cornigliano, on the 27th of Auguſt, ſtated that the force of the Allies, conſiſting of 5000 men, part of whom belonged to the army that beſieged Mantua, made a movement on the eaſtern ſide of the river, with a deſign to attack the front of the diviſion commanded by General Miolles at Ricco. Moreau, who had foreſeen their intention, repaired thither himſelf. The attack of the Allies was covered by an Engliſh frigate, which was ſtationed near Ricco; but the arrival of General Watrin defeated their projects. The next day the French attacked them, when ſixty of them were killed and 500 taken priſoners.

General Championnet, from his head-quarters at Embruſe, on the 30th of Auguſt, ſtated that the army of the Alps, in the vallies of Piedmont, had gained conſiderable advantage over the Allies. The French troops advanced on the 26th, in three columns, and attacked the poſition of Villaret, which was defended by two redoubts and 4000 men. After an obſtinate engagement of five hours the poſition was carried, and the Auſtrians purſued to the gates of Pignerol, and Suza, the commandant of which was killed.

General Lecourbe alſo informed General Maſſena, by a letter from Altorf, Auguſt 17th, that, after ſeveral engagements, he had made himſelf maſter of Grimſel, of Furca, of the ſources of the Rhone, of Gothard, and of the canton of Schwitz. After giving a long detail of the action, he concludes with, "You ſee that the effect of my three days fighting has been three thouſand five hundred priſoners, fifty officers, and ten pieces of cannon."

Since theſe events a material change has taken place in the operations of the Imperial army in Switzerland, which may lead to conſequences of the greateſt importance. The Archduke has been compelled to abandon his poſition near Zurich, and to proceed with the greateſt part of his army towards Swabia. This movement was rendered neceſſary, in conſequence of the Auſtrian general Szetarry having been compelled to retreat before the French army which lately croſſed the Rhine at Manheim.

The Republican troops have alſo gained ſeveral advantages over the Royaliſts who were in arms, and, in ſome places, totally defeated them.

According to the accounts publiſhed by the Directory, an army of Royaliſts was deſtroyed on the 20th of Auguſt, by the Republican columns at Montrejean. One thouſand rebels were killed, three hundred drowned in the Garonne, and one thouſand two hundred made priſoners. Count Paulo, their chief, was drowned.

The late proceedings of the Directory and the Legiſlative Aſſemblies have been intereſting. The former, on the 3d of September, iſſued a long addreſs to the French people, pointing out to them the dangers by which the republic is threatened.

On the 3d of September alſo they ſent a long and unprincipled meſſage to the Councils, enumerating the miſchiefs produced by certain journals; ſome Royaliſt, ſuch as the *Quotidienne*; and other Terroriſt, ſuch as the *Journal des Hommes libres*. Theſe journals the Directory had tyrannically ſuppreſſed, with thirty others, ſince they conſidered them as exciting inſurrection and favouring the cauſe of the Coalition. This abominable meſſage was accompanied by a report from the miniſter of police in the ſame illegal ſtyle. Briot expreſſed his indignation at the principles and intentions which could have dictated ſuch a meſſage. The Direc-

tory

tory, he thought, were desirous of reviving the most violent system of tyranny; and, if the legislature did not protest against it, the country would be oppressed: "If there be no longer any liberty among the legislative body, or the citizens (said he); the people ought to take arms and save themselves; (here was a cry of *Order* to the *Abbey*) the object of the Directors of our calamities is to force us into a situation which will produce the dissolution of the legislative body and the government."

The message was ordered to be printed, and the commissions ordered to make their report on it in three days.

HOLLAND.

The Directory of the Batavian Republic, finding their territory invaded by a powerful armament from England, have begun, though late, to employ all their energy to prepare for defence. On the 23d of August they sent to the House of Representatives copies of the summons from Lord Duncan to Admiral Story, intimating that twenty thousand British had landed at the Helder, and adding, "You have now an opportunity of shewing your zeal for your legitimate sovereign, the Prince of Orange, by declaring for him; and all who do so shall be acknowledged as friends and allies." They also sent the Dutch admiral's answer, in which he refused to submit. The Directory likewise sent a copy of their deliberation, that morning, purporting, "That the English admiral made an egregious supposition in his letter of the 20th of August, which he had sent to the Dutch admiral, in advancing that General Abercromby had landed with twenty thousand men at the Helder; that they had made such dispositions as would cause him to repent of the enterprise; and, that even though a landing should be effected, it would not induce the faithful and brave commanders of the Batavian vessels to surrender to an hostile power, they being on the contrary resolved to put in practice every means of defence for the protection of the Batavian flag, from which they expected the greatest success." However wise the deliberations of the Batavian Directory might be, they appear to have had a misplaced confidence in the patriotism of the commanders of their navy; for on the 30th the whole fleet surrendered to the English without firing a gun! *See Great Britain.*

PRUSSIA.

The attempts of the British court, as well as those of the cabinet of Petersburg, have failed to excite his Prussian majesty to take a decisive part against France, and join the coalition; and Mr. Thomas Grenville and the Russian Ambassador have left Berlin.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, by a public declaration, dated Peterhof, July 1799, has declared war against Spain. The sage Paul in this declaration states, that he and his allies have resolved to overthrow the lawless government now ruling in France, and that they have therefore risen against it with all their forces;—that the Almighty had blessed their arms with success!—that among the small number of European powers which appear to be attached to the French government, but in fact only afraid of the vengeance of that government, the outcast of God, struggling with the last agonies of dissolution, Spain has, more than all the rest, shewn her fear or attachment to France, not by giving actual succours, but by armaments;—that he had in vain made use of all his resources to open to that power the real path to honour and glory, by combining with him, but she refused;—that Russia was therefore under the necessity of sending back the Spanish Chargé d'affaires at her court, but had since received information that Spain had given orders for the Russian Chargé d'affaires to quit her dominions;—lastly, that this was deemed an insult upon the Imperial dignity, and that the Emperor of Russia therefore declared war against Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We noticed in our last the sailing of the British forces from the Downs, for the expedition against the Batavian Republic, for the purpose of reinstating the Stadtholder, and the old and lawful constitution of the Seven United Provinces. On account of the boisterous weather which immediately succeeded their departure, the public mind was held in great anxiety for their safety during about twenty days; but on the 2d of September this suspense was removed by the arrival of public dispatches. General Abercromby stated, that on the forenoon of the 21st of August, the weather proved so favourable that he stood in with the troops upon the Dutch coast, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when they were forced to sea by a heavy gale of wind. It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began to clear up, and the next day they came to anchor near the shore of the Helder; on the 27th in the morning, the troops began to disembark at daylight.

light. Although the enemy did not oppose their landing, yet the first division had scarcely begun to move forward before they came into action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had assembled a very considerable body of infantry, cavalry and artillery near Callantsoog, and made repeated attacks on the right of the British troops with fresh forces. The position of the English was upon a ridge of sand-hills, stretching along the coast from north to south; their right flank was unavoidably exposed to the whole force of the enemy. The English had no where on their right sufficient ground to form more than a battalion in line; yet on the whole the position, though singular, was not disadvantageous.

By the courage and perseverance of the troops the enemy was worn out and obliged to retire in the evening to a position two leagues in the rear. The contest was arduous, and the loss considerable. The English had to regret many valuable officers, who either fell or were disabled by their wounds. The corps principally engaged were the reserve under the command of Colonel Macdonald, consisting of the 23d and 55th regiments. The regiments of Major General Coote's brigade, which were much engaged, were the Queen's, the 27th, 29th and 85th regiments. Major General Oyley's brigade was brought into the action towards the close of the day, and sustained some loss. As the enemy still possessed the Helder, with a garrison of near two thousand men, it was determined to attack it before day-break, on the morning of the 28th; but about eight o'clock on the evening of the 27th, the Dutch fleet in the Mars-Diep got under weigh, and the garrison was withdrawn, having previously spiked the guns on the battery, and destroyed some of the carriages; about nine at night Major General Moore took possession of this important post. All that part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Diep, together with their naval magazine at Nieuve Werk, fell into the hands of the conquerors. In this action Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney was wounded, and nearly twenty other officers. Lieutenant Colonel Smollett, Lieutenant Colonel Hay, and Lieutenant Crow were killed: of the rank and file there were about sixty killed, and four hundred wounded. But the principal success, and that obtained without loss of blood, was the obtaining possession of the whole Dutch fleet. On the 28th of August, in the morning, all that part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Diep fell into the hands of the English, amounting to seven ships of war, and about thirteen Indiamen and transports. Upon this event Admiral Mitchell sent to the Helder-point for a sufficient number of pilots to conduct the British ships, to reduce the remaining force of the Dutch fleet, which he was determined to follow to the walls of Amsterdam. Accordingly on the 30th of August, he got the squadron under weigh at five o'clock in the morning, and immediately formed the line of battle, and prepared for action. He continued his course along the Texel, in the channel that leads to the Vleiter; the Dutch squadron lying at anchor in a line, at the Red Buoy, in the east-south-east course. About half past ten, he sent Captain Bennie of the Victor with a summons to the Dutch Admiral; and in her way she picked up a flag of truce with two Dutch Captains from the Dutch Admiral to him. Captain Bennie brought them on board the English Admiral, who, from a conversation of a few minutes, was induced to anchor in a line, a short distance from the Dutch squadron, at their earnest request. They returned with Admiral Mitchell's positive orders not to alter the position of the ships, nor do any thing whatsoever to them, and in one hour to submit, or take the consequences.

In less than the time appointed they returned with a verbal answer, that they submitted according to the summons, and should consider themselves (the officers) on parole, until he heard from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Prince of Orange, for his further proceedings.

The Dutch Admiral Story accompanied his submission with a letter to the English Admiral, wherein he states, that neither the superiority of the latter, nor the threat that the spilling of human blood should be laid to his account, could prevent his shewing what he could do for his sovereign, whom he acknowledged to be no other than the Batavian people and its representatives. "The traitors whom I commanded," said he, "refused to fight!" and therefore nothing remained to him and his brave officers but vain rage, and the dreadful reflection of their situation.—He declared himself and officers to be prisoners of war.

The force of the ships that surrendered were:—

1 of 74 guns,	2 of 44
5 — 68	1 — 32
2 — 54	1 — 16

The

The naval arſenal, containing 95 pieces of ordinance and ſtores, alſo fell into the hands of the Engliſh.

The General wrote from Skager-Brug, on the 11th of September, and ſtated, that being apprized of the enemy's intention to attack him, he daily improved the advantages of his ſituation, and determined to remain till the expected reinforcements ſhould arrive. On the 10th, at day-break, the Dutch commenced an attack on his centre and right, from St. Martin's to Petten, in three columns, and apparently with their whole force. They advanced, particularly on their left and centre, with great intrepidity, and penetrated with the heads of their columns to within a hundred yards of the poſt occupied by the Britiſh troops. They were however every where repulſed, owing to the ſtrength of the poſition and the courage of the troops. About ten o'clock they retired towards Alkmaar, leaving behind them many dead and ſome wounded men, with one piece of cannon and a number of waggons. The Britiſh troops purſued them for ſome time, and quickened their retreat. There was one column of French, whom the two brigades of Guards repulſed with great vigour. The loſs of the enemy was computed at eight hundred men; but on the ſide of the Britiſh it did not exceed, in killed, wounded and miſſing, two hundred.

Admiral Lord Nelſon, in a letter dated Auguſt 1, Naples-bay, congratulated the Lords of the Admiralty on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from the French *Robbers*; for, ſays his Lordſhip, "they can be called by no other name for their conduct in this kingdom." This event was brought about by part of the crews of his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of Captain Trowbridge.

The Britiſh power in the Eaſt Indies has been augmented lately by the important conqueſt of Seringapatam, the capital of the Myſore country, and by the death of Tippoo Sultan.

Lieutenant General Harris, in a letter to Lord Mornington, Governor General of India, dated Camp before Seringapatam, April 7, 1799, ſtates, that after croſſing the Cavery, on the 30th of March, at Sbfelly, the army halted the next day, and then advanced by eaſy marches before Seringapatam, without oppoſition. Wiſhing to occupy the poſt where General Abercromby's piquets were attacked in 1792, and the large tope and village of Sultan Pett, both were attacked the night of their arrival, but, owing to the darkneſs of the night, the attack at firſt was only partially ſucceſsful. The Engliſh ſuſtained ſome loſs from the fire of the enemy, which continued heavy till next morning, when the poſts were again attacked with perfect and rapid ſucceſs. Theſe poſts gave the Britiſh army a very ſtrong poſition, and greatly confined that of the enemy. Major Colin Campbell, of the firſt native regiment, Lieutenants George Nixon and Falla, of his Majeſty's 12th regiment, and Fitzgerald of the 33d were killed in thoſe attacks.

General Harris wrote alſo from the ſame camp on the 18th of April, when he informed Lord Mornington that Major General Floyd marched for Periapatam on the 6th of April, and on the 7th the cavalry of the enemy followed. The Engliſh continued in quiet poſſeſſion of the poſts which they had ſeized, and were buſily employed in preparing materials for the works, during the abſence of this detachment, which returned on the 14th, accompanied by the Bombay army. A very large body of the enemy's cavalry had haraſſed their march, but without attempting any determined attack. On the 16th General Stuart croſſed the Cavery, taking up a poſition extending from its northern bank towards the Eedgal; while General Floyd, with the left wing and cavalry, moved to the Delawoy Very, a rank beyond Myſore, to cover a party ſent out the preceding night to collect cattle and ſheep, and to examine the new fort of Myſore. The party returned with conſiderable ſucceſs on the evening of the 16th, and encamped near the line of General Harris. Meaſures were immediately taken by General Harris for erecting batteries and preparing for the attacking of Seringapatam. The batteries being finiſhed, they began to batter in breach on the 30th of April, and had, on the evening of the 3d of May, ſo much deſtroyed the walls againſt which they were directed, that the arrangement was made for aſſaulting the place the next day, when the breach was reported practicable. The troops intended to be employed were ſtationed in the trenches early on the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the aſſault, which General Harris had determined ſhould be made in the heat of the day, as the time beſt calculated to enſure ſucceſs, as their troops would then be leaſt prepared for making oppoſition.

At

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, croſſed the rocky bed of the Cavery, under an extremely heavy fire, paſſed the glacis and ditch and aſcended the breaches in the *fauſe braye* and rampart of the fort, ſurmounting in the moſt gallant manner every obſtacle in their way, and were completely ſucceſsful. Reſiſtance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo for ſome time after all firing had ceaſed from the works: two of his ſons were there, who however, on aſſurance of ſafety, ſurrendered to the troops ſurrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, moſt of whom were in the palace.

It was ſoon after reported that Tippoo Sultan had fallen; ſeveral other of the chiefs were alſo ſlain. Meaſures were immediately adopted to ſtop the confuſion at firſt unavoidable in ſuch a crowded city, taken by aſſault. The Princes were removed to camp. Immediate ſearch was made after the Sultan's body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening, in one of the gates, under a heap of ſlain, and ſoon after placed in the palace. The corpſe was the next day recognized by the family, and interred with the honours due to his rank, in the mauſoleum of his father.

The loſs of Europeans, in this aſſault, was about ſixty killed, and two hundred and fifty wounded.

Lord Mornington departed from Madraſs to arrange the new government: but it has not yet appeared how that government is to be conſtituted. It is thought that the former king of Myſore, who had been dethroned by Hyder Ally, and was detained in priſon by his ſon Tippo Saib, will be reſtored to the ſovereignty.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of Auguſt, and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

Allen, J. Southfhields, merchant. (Mr. W. Atkinſon, Chancery-lane).
Batty, R. Deptford, coal-merchant. (Theakſton and Welch, Blackfriars-bridge).
Burbridge, H. Sheerneſs, ſhopkeeper. (Nicholls and Nettleſhip, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide).
Brookes, J. Holborn, pawn-broker. (Egerton, Gray's-inn).
Barrett, S. Hungerford, grocer. (Finch and Eyre, Little St. Helens).
Clarton, W. Hodnett, ſhopkeeper.
Cole, J. Birmingham, button-maker. (Sanderſon, Palſgrave-place).
Groſs, W. Bury, Lancaſter, corn-dealer. (Hodgſon, Chancery-lane).
Dickſon, W. Stamford, linen-draper. (Meſſrs. Weſton, Fenchurch-ſtreet).
Dix, J. Falmouth, mariner. (Grey, King's Arms-yard).
Emmot, J. Buſh-lane, merchant. (Savage, Took's-court).
Edinborough, J. Nottingham, victualler. (Holmes, Maſh-lane).
Greene, J. Birmingham, merchant. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn).
Grigg, W. Wickham, merchant. (Harman, Wine-Office-court).
Gardner, G. Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper. (Shawes, Tudor-ſtreet).
Hereſield, C. J. Manchester, linen-draper. (Edge, Temple).
Henderſon, R. Sun-ſtreet, draper. (J. & R. Willis, Warnford-court).
Hunt, J. Fareham, plumber. (Williams & Brooks, Lincoln's-inn).
Jenkins, J. C. Clock-mills, miller. (Pewtriſs, Gray's-inn).
Ingham, I. Rochdale, flour-dealer. (Wilſon, Union-ſtreet, Borough).
King, W. Birmingham, Tailor. (Egerton Gray's-inn).
Minorn, I. Briſtol, bookſeller. (T. Lewis, Gray's-inn).
Neild, W. Marple, ſhop-keeper. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet).
Paſcoe, J. of the Luſhington Indiaman. (Loxley, Cheapſide).
Phelps, G. Bredou, fell-monger. (French, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn).
Rathbrook, S. Stratford, St. Mary, dealer. (Forbes, Elyplace).
Watts, W. Whitehaven, fadler. (Clennell, Staple's-inn).
Williams, H. Manchester, umbrella-maker. (Foulhes, Hart-ſtreet, Bloomsbury).
Yates, E. J. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, drug-broker. (Wright, Lincoln's-inn).

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alcock, J. Butcher-row, tobacconiſt. Sept. 21.
Addiſon, J. Thirſk, ſhop-keeper. Sept. 28.
Aſprey, M. Bury, iron-monger, Oct. 4.
Briggs, J. High-ſtreet, Borough, Sept. 25.
Benbow, F. Ravens, large-owner, Sept. 23.
Beardman, R. Haughton, fuſtian manufacturer, Sept. 25.
Back, W. Merchant Biſhop, ſerge-maker, Sept. 27.
Bayly, J. Aſhford, bookſeller, Sept. 30.
Bridgman, G. Dartmouth, ſcrivener, Nov. 26.
Bangham, W. Shrewsbury, linen-draper, Sept. 28.
Berry, G. Deanhouſe, clothier, Oct. 2.
Bent, W. Paternoſter-row, bookſeller, Nov. 28.—final.
Bleckley, C. Godmanchester, ſhop-keeper, Oct. 18.
Cheſſel, S. & T. Cheſſell, Holborn, hoſiers, Nov. 7.
Dorkin, J. Wakefield, dealer, Sept. 25.
Day, P. David-ſtreet, builder, Oct. 5.
Evans, J. Portſmouth, vintner, Aug. 13.
Edge J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 5.
Elliſon, J. Stoney-banks, ſtuff-maker, Oct. 3.
Grimſhaw, R. Gorton, & J. Grimſhaw, Manchester, merchants, Sept. 25.
Goodwin, S. Jun. Rainow, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 25.
Gill, J. Pinchbeck, butcher, Oct. 22.
Hawkins, R. Selſack, maſon, Sept. 14.
———, T. Bruſh, linen-draper, Sept. 14.
Hutchinſon, R. & G. Crefton, Galeſhead, grocers, Sept. 26.
Heaton, E. Hoghton, Leland, calico-printer, Sept. 13.
Jones, T. High Holborn, carver and gilder, Sept. 17.
J Anſon, W. Pontefract, brandy-merchant, Oct. 5.
Jones, T. Liverpool, upholſterer, Oct. 1.
Jackſon, J. Brompton, apothecary, Oct. 5.
Johnſon, S. J. New ſleaford, Oct. 9.
King, J. South Kilworth, dealer, Oct. 9.
Leabon, G. Stow-market, draper, Oct. 17.
Logging, J. Jun. Newark, linen-draper, Oct. 3.
Langdale, J. Manchester, merchant, Oct. 7.
Lloyd, D. Ely, ſhop-keeper, Oct. 11.—final.
Lilwall, J. R. & B. Kingſton, Hereford, ſkinners, Oct. 8.
Morris, E. Shrewsbury, linen-draper, Sept. 28.
Money, J. Swaffham, ſcrivener, Sept. 23.
Newland, P. New Alresford, leather-ſeller, Aug. 31.
Newman, F. Edmondton, victualler, Oct. 22.
Prior, T. Hilmarton, ſhop-keeper, Sept. 24.
Phillips, G. Fairford, inn-holder, Sept. 25.
Partridge, A. & W. Iliff. Friday-ſtreet, currier, Nov. 18.
Pepwell, J. Wapping, anchor-ſmith. Nov. 18.—final.
Palin, W. Chalcrave, inn-holder, Oct. 21.
Quincey, R. Holbeach, draper, Sept. 23.
Ramſden, R. Scarborough, grocer, Sept. 27.
Reynolds, R. & T. Cheſſon, Bedington-corner, calico-printers, Oct. 12.
Read T. Winſlow, dealer, Oct. 2.
Smith, T. Liverpool, dealer, Sept. 26.
Salmon, J. Sunderland, coal-ſiller, Oct. 11.
Stapley, C. Speedhurſt, butcher, Oct. 19.
Shepherd, J. Bath, butcher, Nov. 1.—final.
Sheldon, D. Hilleſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, dealer, Oct. 12.
Turner, W. Surry-road, broker, Sept. 21.
Thorne, T. & T. Scarisbrick, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 30.
Tyas, T. Broad-ſtreet, ſilk-broker, Oct. 5.
Variey. R. Darcey Lever, cotton-ſpinner, Oct. 14.
Warren, W. Jun. Kincking-hall, Superior. ſeedſman, Sept. 20.
Wethers, J. Jun. Briſtol, cordwainer. Sept. 25.
Wilkes, T. Nottingham, victualler, Sept. 27.
Wheeldon, Edmond, Haſling Houſe, dealer. Sept. 25.
Woodfield, R. & W. Orton, Coventry, grocer. Oct. 12.—final.
Wheldale, J. Holbeach, broker, Oct. 18.
Wilſon, A. Newcaſtle, auctioneer, Oct. 11.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] Mr. James Brandon of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miſs Lucy Malliſon.

The Rev. William Gray of Oakingham, Berks, to Miſs Giſborne, of Baker ſtreet, Portman ſquare.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Mr. T. Cunningham of Gracechurch ſtreet, to Miſs Lydia Pringle, daughter of Mr. James Pringle of Belgrave Place, Pimlico.

At St. Mary-le-bonne Church, Lieutenant Colonel Cheſter, of the Coldſtream regiment of guards, to Miſs Clinton, daughter of the late Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.

At St. Margaret's Church, Weſtminſter, Abraham Wood, Eſq. of Dartmouth ſtreet, to Miſs Fry of Fleet ſtreet.

Mr. Thomas Deighton of Cateaton ſtreet, to Miſs Mary Pocock, of the Terrace, Gray's Inn Lane.

At St. Mary le Strand, Mr. John Page, of the Strand, to Miſs Sarah Ruttley, of Taviſtock row.

William Urquhart, Eſq. of St. Mary Axe, to Miſs Sarah Tathwel, of Plaiſtowe in Eſſex.

Archibald Blair, Eſq. to Miſs Dixon of Barwell Court.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Sir Henry Wilſon of Chelſea Park, to the Right Hon. Lady F. E. B. Bruce, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ayleſbury.

At Paddington, Mr. John Roffey, of Edward ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, to Miſs Downward of Wincheſter.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. T. T. Wetherhead, to Miſs Rigby of that place.

At Haye's Place, in Kent, the Rev. J. W. Bourke, of Carſhalton in Surry, to Miſs Kerr, of Upper Berkeley ſtreet, Portman ſquare,

At Chelſea, T. Pennock, Eſq. to Miſs Cartwright, eldeſt daughter of the late Edward Cartwright, Eſq. of Hampſtead.

At Iſlington, the Rev. A. Collett, of Cratfield, Suffolk, to Miſs Ann Curtis, of the former place.

At Bromley, Middleſex, William Tennant, Eſq; of Little Aſton Hall, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Debonnaire, of Bromley.

At St. Gregory's, Old Fiſh ſtreet, Mr. T. S. Surr, of Billiter lane, Fenchurch ſtreet, to Miſs Mary Ann Griffiths, ſecond daughter of Captain Griffiths, of Tenby, Pembrokeſhire.

At St. Luke's, Henry Card, Eſq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Miſs Bulkely, of South Lambeth.

G. W. Groote, Eſq. of Dean ſtreet, to Mrs. Godfrey, widow of George Godfrey, eſq. late of Ringmore Park, Suſſex.

Died.] After a few days illneſs, James Sheridan, eſq. of Great Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury, barriſter at law.

Aged 66, Mr. John Baſkerville of Biſhopſgate ſtreet.

John Stephenſon, Eſq.

Mr. Pouncy, engraver, Lambeth.

Aged 61, Mr. Serjeant of Green ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare.

Miſs Sarah Moale, daughter of Mrs. Moale of the Rainbow coffee-houſe, King ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Mrs. Sarah Ridgeway, widow, of Carpentens' Hall, London Wall.

Mrs. J. Ideſon, wife of J. W. Ideſon, Eſq. of Poland ſtreet.

In Baker ſtreet, Portman ſquare, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Counteſs Ferrers, wife of the preſent Earl.

Aged 72, Mrs. Burnthwaite, of the Strand.

In Charlotte ſtreet, Portman place, aged 83, Dr. Johnſon.

At Hampton Court Palace, aged 15, Maſter Pechel, eldeſt ſon of Major Pechel.

At Clapham, aged 83, Mrs. Martha Honnor.

At Pentonville, W. T. Reichinburgh, Eſq.

At Hackney, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Till, relict of the late Mr. S. Till, of Walthamſtow.

At Knightſbridge, Mrs. Ann Burton.

At North End, Hampſtead, L. Kilham, Eſq. of Argyll ſtreet.

At Mortlake, aged 73, Henry Shaw, Eſq. many years an eminent Sollicitor in the Middle Temple, highly eſteemed for his honeſty and integrity.

At Aviary Hill, near Eltham, Mrs. Margaret Skinner, wife of Mr. Alderman Skinner. It may be ſaid, with ſtrict propriety of this excellent lady, that her life was ſpent in doing good. Neither the allurements of pomp, the force of faſhion, nor the deceitfulneſs of wealth, were able to corrupt the ſimplicity of her manners, or damp the zealous benevolence and unaffected piety of her heart. Her contempt of oſtentation has veiled from the world's eye her many good deeds: but in the breaſts of her worthy huſband and her amiable family, the virtues of the wife and the mother, will be ever felt: her encouraging affability will be remembered by the pooreſt of her acquaintance, and the memory of her benevolence will long and often draw the tear of gratitude; for her bounty to the poor was limited only by the very extent of her means, and was ſurpaſſed only by the truly Chriſtian humility with which it was beſtowed.

At his houſe at Peckham, Mr. William Swaine, hop factor, of the Borough: he was well known in his family as a father—in his pariſh, as the friend to the poor, and to the world at large as the friend of his country. Educated in the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, his conſtant wiſh was to preſerve that political balance which endears the king to his ſubjects, and the ſubjects to their king.

[Douglas Duke of Hamilton, whofe death was mentioned in page 658, was grandfon of James Duke of Hamilton, who died in 1743, aged 41 years, and fon of James Duke of Hamilton, who died in 1758, aged 33 years, and brother of George James Duke of Hamilton, who died in 1769, in the 15th year of his age. His mother was the celebrated Mifs Gunning, afterwards Ducheſs of Argyle. He ſucceeded to the title when only 13 years of age; and, after finiſhing his education, he entered into the army. But, as his noble fortune made the emoluments of that profeſſion unworthy his notice, he only roſe to the rank of captain. The Duke made the tour of Europe under the care of the ingenious Dr. Moore, and ſoon after his return he married (in 1778) Miſs Elizabeth Burrel, ſiſter to the Ducheſs of Northumberland and Lord Gwydir. While a minor, he was, by his guardians, one of the claimants of the Douglas eſtate, againſt the preſent Lord Douglas, then alſo a minor. This conteſt, well known by the appellation of the great Douglas cauſe, afforded ample ſcope for the exertion of the abilities of ſome of the firſt lawyers of England and Scotland; and gave room for the riſe of ſeveral others, who may be ſaid to owe their promotions to the opportunity afforded them for a diſplay of their talents in this cauſe. It is well known that the Duke of Hamilton loſt the ſuit. The Duke, however, eſtabliſhed, in his perſon, the right claimed by his anceſtors to a ſeat in the Houſe of Peers of Great Britain, which had been denied to them ſince the creation by Queen Anne in 1711. The Dukedom of Brandon being beſtowed on a Peer of Scotland, was held to be contrary to the articles of the Union. But this excluſion, though ſanctioned by the opinion of the firſt lawyers of this century, has, during the preſent adminiſtration, been conceived to be erroneous; and, on an application to the Houſe, the Duke was admitted to his ſeat. This deciſion was highly pleaſing to the Peers of Scotland, as it has opened to them an acceſs to a permanent and hereditary ſeat in the Britiſh Senate. As this young nobleman came into life with the advantage of an exalted rank, and an ample fortune, it might have been expected that he would have rendered eſſential ſervice to his country: but theſe advantages were neglected and ſacrificed to the degrading and wretched ambition of being one of the firſt *boxers* of the age. This vitiated taſte naturally led him into bad company: he contracted, of courſe, the habits of his aſſociates, which, in the end, brought him to his grave at the early age of forty-three. Yet to his credit it muſt be ſaid, that, in an age of diſſipation and extravagance, he had the reſolution to keep his fortune not only unincumbered, but even in a ſtate of improvement. An attachment which his Grace had formed with a celebrated actreſs, and the very incorrect life which he otherwiſe led, induced his Ducheſs to ſue for a divorce, which ſhe obtained in 1794; and, as he had no children by her, his title and the entailed eſtate deſcend to his uncle Lord Archibald Hamilton. His Grace was a Knight of the moſt ancient order of the Thiſtle, heritable keeper of the royal palaces of Holy-rood-houſe and Linlithgow, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanerk, and Colonel of a regiment of Fencibles lately raiſed.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. D.'s Letter in Defence of a late celebrated Female is received; but we cannot think it judicious to revive the ſubject; at leaſt, it does not ſuit our Miſcellany.

The Writer of Remarks on the principal Italian Poets is reſpectfully informed, that the Omiſſion of a Part of his Strictures on Arioſto, and particularly of his Tranſlation of a long Paſſage from that elegant, though certainly unequal and extravagant, Poet, was an exerciſe of judgment on our parts, and intended to ſerve both his reputation and ours. We ſhall wait his permiſſion to continue his paper.

A Serious Obſerver's *anſwer to* Simplicius *would certainly have been inſerted had it only related to him; but as it involves a controverſy which we have had reaſon to determine abſolutely to diſcontinue, we muſt decline it.*

ERRATA.

In Mr. Lytton's Verſes to Sir W. Jones, page 480, *Vol. vii. for* reeds, *line* 10, *read* meads; *for* ſea, *line* 24, *read* lea.

In Mr. Dyer's Letter, at page 624, *inſtead of* "Drama as Pizarro," *it ought to be* "Dramatiſt as Kotzebue."

At page 665, *column* 1, *Rutland, for* Mr. *read* Mrs. Loakes.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At Stockton, as ſome hay-makers were at work in a field, they were ſuddenly alarmed by a prodigious whirlwind, which carried many hundred weight of hay to an immenſe perpendicular height.

R. Burdon, eſq. M. P. has lately let a farm of about 70 acres, near Stockton, upon the following benevolent conditions:—That the tenant ſhall conſtantly keep at leaſt 10 cows, and ſhall retail the milk to the inhabitants of Stockton.—A deduction of 20l. a year from the rent will be allowed, if the whole of the new milk be retailed unadulterated at or under one half-penny a pint.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Wm. Elliott, tanner, to Miſs Mary Harriſon. Mr. Morland, linen-draper, to Miſs Yellowley.

At Gateſhead, Thomas Humble, eſq. of Newcaſtle, to Miſs E. Summers, of the former place.

At Durham, Mr. John Huſband, to Miſs S. Breeding.

At Biſhop's-Wearmouth, the Rev. Thomas Ramſhay, L. L. B. vicar of Brampton, in Cumberland, to Miſs Maling, daughter of J. Maling, eſq. of Grainge, near Sunderland.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. G. Bertram, of the George and Dragon-inn, to Mrs. Hutchiſon.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Miſs Jane Manners, daughter of the late Mr. E. Manners, town-marſhal. Aged 58, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, tin-plate worker. Aged 63, Mr. James Kenzell.

At Lilburn Tower, Mrs. Collingwood.

At Morpeth, aged 64, Wm. Fenwick, eſq. Aged 76, Mrs. M. Marr.

At Hexham, Mr. George Oxley, gardener and ſeedſman. Mr. Gilbert Young, bookbinder.

At South-Shields, aged 75, John Fairles, eſq.

At North-Shields, Mr. John Ware, ſhipowner.

At Cornhill, Mr. James Rainforth, innkeeper.

At Durham, Mr. Robert Punſhon, late of the Queen's Head-inn.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Maſterman, of the Cuſtoms.

At Stockton, Mr. Robert Lumley. Mr. Wm. Harriſon, ſail-maker. Mrs. Rowntree, wife of the Rev. Mr. Rowntree, rector of Elton.

At Streatlam Caſtle, John Collpits, eſq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In the neighbourhood of Whitehaven and Carliſle great damage has been done by the late heavy rains: at the former place the depth of the rain which fell in the courſe of twelve hours, was two inches.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. Bald, quarter-maſter in the Princeſs Royal's own light dragoons, to Miſs Lowes. Mr. Richard Sanderſon, of Wetheral, to Miſs M. Watts, of Branthwaite.

At Whitehaven, the Rev. George Addiſon, formerly of Workington, rector of Great Brickhill, Berks, to Miſs D. Bragg, daughter of Mr. W. Bragg, of Whitehaven.

At Penrith, Captain Gordon, of the Princeſs Royal's own light dragoons, to Miſs Hannah Moore, of Temple Sowerby.

At Workington, Joſeph Wheelwright, eſq. of London, to Miſs Hadwen, of the former place.

At Newton, near Penrith, Mr. Henry Heylin, ironmonger of Penrith, to Miſs L. Nicholſon, of the former place.

At St Bee's, Captain Boven, to Miſs Storey, daughter of the late Captain Storey, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Wigton, aged 58, John Matthews, eſq. It has wiſely been remarked, that the beſt of times furniſh little for the hiſtorian; and it is equally true, that the lives of the beſt men furniſh little for the pen of the biographer. Curioſity can only be gratified by a recital of unuſual and ſurpriſing occurrences, and the powerful feelings of man can only he engaged by the diſplay of great ſtrength of character, called into activity by the preſſure of great danger, or the ſolicitation of high gratification.—The hero, the ſtateſman, he who has aggrandized a country, or laid one waſte, is purſued by the eager eye of the ſpectator, and inquired after with ſolicitude by all. The ravages of a ſtorm or a thunderbolt are contemplated with equal eagerneſs and wonder; whilſt a fertile field, and a cheerful atmoſphere, are enjoyed without emotion, and thought of without ſenſibility. The father of wiſdom, as well as of poetry, well knew that the great and terrible alone intereſt mankind, and drew the character of his Achilles accordingly. Johnſon uſed to call hiſtory the annals of blood; it is, indeed, little but the annals of crimes, and biography is little more than the record of great talents miſchievouſly applied. To render *a good character* intereſting, what powers of repreſentation are not neceſſary? Gray and Burns, the poets of the heart, were only equal to this difficult taſk! To name Mr. Matthews, in the circle of his friends, is to apologize for the preceding remarks. Brought up in the navy, he retired on account of ill health at a very early period; he is not therefore intitled to any notice as a public or profeſſional character. Soon after his retirement, on the death of an elder brother, he ſucceeded to a handſome inheritance, and from that time until his death, he lived upon his paternal eſtate at Wigton. He married the ſiſter of the late Dr. Yeates, maſter of Cathrine Hall, in Cambridge, and by her had many children, of whom three ſurvive him.

In the private relations of life, he is intitled to praiſe—*to admiration.* For, in times like the preſent, when perſonal gratification, ſhow and ſplendour, occupy the time and diſſipate the fortunes of moſt men, ought he not to be *admired* whoſe life is conſumed in the offices of friendſhip, in ſelf-denying ſolicitude for the happineſs of his family, and in the habitual and cheerful diſcharge of all the moſt painful, as well as the moſt pleaſing, duties of private life? Minds of great enterprize and energy are fitted to rare occaſions, as the electric power for the removal of threatening diſeaſe; minds, like that of Mr. Matthews, conſtitute the firſt element, of happy, ſocial exiſtence; like the water and the air we imbibe, they are demanded every moment. The talents of Mr. Matthews, without being of the firſt order, were of reſpectable ſtrength; his judgment was ſolid, his prudence was rare, and every talent he had was devoted to utility. His manners were remarkably poliſhed and eaſy; and had contracted no taint from the habits of early youth, or his aſſociates in the navy. His temper was extremely mild; he never gave, and he ſeldom received offence. He was no deſpot in his family, his children were his *friends*, and their affection well repaid his ſolicitude and tenderneſs. They now mourn his loſs, and with them all who knew their father.

At Carliſle, Mr. Joſeph Patrickſon, ſon of Mr. Patrickſon, brewer. Aged 65, Mrs. Jackſon, formerly of Harker. Aged 64, Mrs. Ann Nelſon.

At Whitehaven, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Preſton. Aged 73, Mrs. Thompſon, widow of Mr. Wm. Thompſon, maſon. Aged 88, Mr. Wm. Smith, formerly of Demeſnes. Mrs. Briſcoe, widow. Mrs. Hennell, widow of Mr. A. Hennell.

At Penrith, aged 87, Mrs. Arſcott, ſiſter of the late Thomas Simpſon, eſq. of Carlton-Hall.

At Workington, aged 23, Mr. John Thompſon, ſon of Mr. Thompſon, maſter of the work-houſe.

At Cockermouth, aged 34, Miſs H. Smithſon.

At Keſwick, Mrs. Atkinſon, wife of Mr. Atkinſon, ſeedſman.

At Dalſton, near Carliſle, Mrs. Foſter, wife of Mr. Foſter.

At St. Bee's, Mr. John Moſſop.

At Stanwix, near Carliſle, Mrs. Marr.

At Dundar, near Carliſle, aged 76, Mrs. G. Graham; ſhe has bequeathed a conſiderable fortune for the eſtabliſhment of a ſchool in that neighbourhood, and ſeveral other charitable purpoſes.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 17th of September, a moſt violent ſtorm of wind and rain was experienced throughout this county: the canal in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield has received conſiderable damage; ſeveral mills and houſes near Holmfrith, and other places in the Weſt-Riding, have been ſwept away by the flood. Several graſs meadows have been laid entirely under water; and a very large quantity of new hay has been carried away by the rapidity of the current.

Married.] At York, John Ware, eſq. of Skirbenbeck, to Miſs C. Wilſon, daughter of the late Rev. T. Ware. Mr. Richardſon, to Miſs Dodſworth. Mr. J. Roche, ſurgeon of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Miſs M. Winſhip, of Ribey, Lincoln.

At Leeds, Mr. John Kemplay, writing-maſter, to Miſs M. Finney. Mr. James Robinſon, linen-draper, to Miſs M. Teale. Mr. Wm. Tipping, merchant, to Miſs Froſt, of Hedon in Holderneſs. Mr. S. Sawyer, of Chriſt-church, Surry, to Miſs Chadwick, of Leeds. Mr. Abraham Rhodes, merchant, to Miſs Glover, daughter of Mr. S. Glover, of Little Woodhouſe, near Leeds.

At Doncaſter, Mr. B. Boothby, linen-draper, to Miſs E. Lightowber.

At Scarborough, Mr. B Ninds, of London, to Miſs Wharton, of the former place.

At Houghton le Spring, Lieutenant Colonel Howorth, of the Artillery, to Miſs Thurlow, daughter of the late Biſhop of Durham.

At Norton, Mr. Fryer, of Scagglethorp, to Miſs Ingleby, of the former place.

At Guiſeley, near Otley, S. Baynes, M. D. of Hull, to Mrs. Jameſon, of Horſforth, near Leeds.

At Addle, near Leeds, G. Hathorn, eſq. of London, to Miſs Donaldſon, of Bagbie Lodge, daughter of the late J. Donaldſon, eſq. of Leeds.

At Stagwood Hill, Mr. Johnſon, of Barnſley, ſurgeon, to Miſs S. Newton, of the former place.

At Hull, Lieutenant Keenor, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Veſtal, to Miſs Cant, daughter of Mr. W. Cant.

At Sherburn, T. L. Fairfax, eſq. of Lotherton, to Miſs T. Chaloner, of Lincoln.

Died.] At York, aged 72, Mrs. Bird, relict of the late John Bird, eſq. of London, diſtiller. Aged 57, Mr. Samuel Fowler, hoſier, and one of the common-councilmen. In an advanced age, Mrs. Waudby, formerly of Hull. Mr. Henry Macey. Mrs. Hobſon, relict of the late James Hobſon, eſq. Aged 81, Mrs. Condon, relict of the late Colonel Condon. Aged 30, R. Dodſworth, eſq. ſon of the late alderman Dodſworth. Mr. C. Smith, flax-dreſſer.

At Malton, Mr. John Campey, ſchool-maſter. This remarkable man, for ſuch every one muſt deem him who could boaſt the advantage of his ſociety, was born in the vicinity of York, and commenced the profeſſion of a teacher, in New Malton, at the early age of 20; in which he ſucceſsfully continued (upwards of 20 years) until the time of his death. His mode of inſtruction was of that demonſtrative kind which prevents the pupil from being a mere mechanical receiver of information; for conſidering well the intelli-

pient,

pient capacity of children, he soon discovered that the game at *Taw* requires as much application of mind as would develope the first books of Euclid; and that a child, when primarily and gently initiated into Science, will acquire as great a fondness for geometrical diagrams, as for raising *dirt-pyes*, or drawing *Scotch-heps*. A correct English scholar, and amazingly exact in all the punctilios of pro sody, his language was generally such as became the dignity of the preceptor. He was indisputably one of the best mathematicians in Yorkshire; and his mathematical performances, in the different periodical publications, cannot be surpassed for elegance of scientific disposition. He was too, as it may be hence supposed, a good natural philosopher, and nicely acquainted with every mathematical property of physics. Latin, Greek and French were in the store of his knowledge-attainments, yet attaching to them their *sole* merit, he often wondered how people (having only acquired the mere vehicles of knowledge) could come to sit down with the consequence of literati. Even as a writing-master his abilities were allowed to be beyond competition, and his penmanship was universally esteemed of the first-rate excellence. In short, so various were his acquirements, and such was the versality of his genius, that every thing seemed within the reach of his capacity. His religious opinions were strictly Christian, and we believe that he possessed more primitive virtues, than many who are apt to reckon upon unerring sanctity.* His morals were far from all despicableness, and his general conduct was so amiable, so tranquilly peaceable and upright, that he obtained universal respect; and, but for one departure from rectitude (as in the most eminent men some inconsistencies appear), censure might have held her peace:—In the warmth of youth, early becoming a follower of that *Ignis-fatuus*, commonly known by the glittering name of *social intercourse*, he fell a lamentable sacrifice to its deceitful allurements. However, as we perceive several traits in the worthy character before us beckoning for our admiration, it perhaps is our duty to throw a veil over *one* imperfection of such frequent contingence, and to regard it merely that we may avoid the vortex of its influence. It is certainly a well-founded observation, that where our desires prompt us the most, there we are the least guarded; and so it unfortunately happens, that in the society of our gay and light-hearted companions we think not of reserve, but absorbed in the ardent pursuit of immediate pleasure, our foresight and reflection forsake us; and thus imperceptibly, time after time, are the admonitions of prudence shamefully vanquished by the sottish ἡ πίθι, ἡ ἄπιθι of the friends and associates of our care-killing hours—till at last completely unnerved, we are left, despoiled, and destitute of every sober resolution. "I only resort thither for the sake of company." Ah! cursed bait, which has charmed thousands of virtuous husbands and fathers into the oblivious pool which has ruined the happiness of so many joyful families, and wrested from innocent little ones their sufficiency of raiment and food! Ah baneful source! from whence proceeded a disease that sapped the vigour of a robust constitution, and which snatched ingloriously from the world and his friends this valuable man.

W. H. Hull Academy.

* In the most excruciating moments of his last illness, not a murmur escaped his lips, and so completely master was he of stoical firmness, that only a few days before his death he sustained the amputation of a toe, and a considerable part of one of his feet. On the same day, being tenderly interrogated how he felt himself—with a smile upon his countenance, he emphatically replied—"Certainly much better; inasmuch as I have lost a diseased part of this worthless body; and Government should send such as I am to fight the desperate French, men that could literally bear cutting into inch-pieces."

At Leeds, aged 76, Mr. Joseph Leach; he was more than 20 years head master of the Free Grammar School at Keighly, and lately a private teacher of the learned languages at Leeds.

Mr. Dunderdale, merchant, and one of the common-council of that place. Mr. Denton, liquor-merchant. Mr. Arnold, cloth-worker. Miss Kitchingman. Mrs. Brooke, wife of Mr. Brooke, merchant.

At Whitby, Mrs. Hunter, wife of Mr. C. Hunter, attorney.

At Wakefield, aged 64, Mr. John Earnshaw.

At Loscoe Grange, the Rev. Mr. Holdsworth, vicar of Norminton, near Pontefract.

At Scarborough, aged 79, Ed. Lodge, esq. of Willow Hall, near Halifax.

At Pontefract, Mr. Burton; he was killed by a fall from his horse. Mrs. Barocliffe. Mr. J. Simpson, brandy-merchant.

At Hull, Mr. Hallowell, ironmonger.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Heaton, wife of H. Heaton, esq. Mr. Ainley, formerly of Cantley.

At Swinton, near Rotherham, aged 93, Mr. M. Wilson.

At Richmond, aged 86, Mrs. Blackburne, relict of the late Rev. F. Blackburne, archdeacon of Cleveland.

At Coniston, near Hull, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, of Ganstead; she was accidentally shot in the leg by her husband, which occasioned her death in a few hours.

At Cawood, at an advanced age, Mr. James Weightman; he had been long eminent for his great skill and success in treating fractures and dislocations of the bones.

At Melsonby, near Richmond, the Rev. S. Squire, jun. M. A. and Fellow of University College, Oxford; he was son of the late R. Squire, esq. of Cononley, in Craven.

At

At Hepstonstall, near Halifax, Mr. Parkinson.

LANCASHIRE.

The damage in consequence of the late heavy rains has been very great in this county; there is scarcely a bridge remaining over the Mersey from its rise to its junction with the Tame. Many mills with the whole of their machinery have been destroyed.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Upton, of Shrewsberry, to Miss E. Goulborn. Mr. Robert Aspinall, watch-maker, to Mrs. M. Cooper. Mr. W. Maskews, grocer, to Miss Rediſh. Mr. J. Whitby, merchant, to Miss M. M. Patter, neice of P. Clayton, esq. of Leyland. Mr. Moffitt, to Miss Smith. Mr. John Mac Carty, to Miss B. Byrom. James Delany, esq. of the island of St. Kitt's, to Mrs. P. Weston. Mr. J. Humphries, to Mrs. Ann Hesketh. Mr. D. Connor, to Miss Neale. Mr. Robert Redhead, wine-merchant, of London, to Miss Thwaites, niece to John Bolton, esq. Mr. Caulton, late a Lieutenant in the 2d Royal Cheshire Militia, to Miss Spencer, daughter of Mr. Spencer, attorney. Mr. James Brough, merchant, to Miss A. J. Swift.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Geary, to Miss M. Thomson. Mr. S. Berey, to Miss J. Sharrocks. Mr. Whitenbury, cotton-merchant, to Miss Potter, daughter of the late J. Potter, esq. of Ardwick. Mr. J. Liveseys to Miss S. Rigby. Mr. T. Bibby, cheese-factor, to Miss Fildes. Mr. Ridgway, attorney, to Miss Foster, of Heaton Norris. Mr. William Hunt, to Mrs. Longworth. F. Longworth, jun. esq. of Grenville, King's County, brother-in-law to the Rt. Hon. Lord Kilmaine, to Miss A. Whitaker, daughter of J. Whitaker, esq. Mr. James Sedgwick, to Miss Walker, daughter of Mr. Richard Walker. Mr. Wood, merchant, to Miss Burgess.

At Lancaster, Mr. T. Green, of Manchester, to Miss Langshaw, of the former place. V. Vyvyan, esq. of Trelowarren, Cornwall, to Miss M. H. Rawlinson, daughter of the late T. H. Rawlinson, esq. The Rev. Mr. Townley, son of the late Colonel Townley, of Belfield, to Miss Johnson, daughter of R. Johnson, esq.

At Wigan, Mr. S. Wilson, hosier, of Kendal, to Miss Lomax, of the former place.

At Ardwick, Mr. J. Holt, to Miss Beswick.

At Warrington, Mr. R. Heath, woollen-draper, to Miss Birchall.

At Eccleston, J. A. Nelson, esq. of Fairhurst Hall, in this county, to Miss Rippax, of Burscough.

At Howarden, Mr. H. Dagnall, ivory-merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Thomas, daughter of Mr. J. Thomas, of Aston Hall, Flintshire.

At Leigh, Mr. G. Edwardson, of Newton, to Miss M. Parr, of Ormskirk.

At Middleton, Mr. Walker, of Hulme, to Mrs. Kirkby, of the former place.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. E. Bibby, wife of Mr. Robert Bibby. Mrs. Guy, wife of Mr. Guy. Aged 46, Mrs. S. Price, wife of Mr. M. Price, shipwright. Aged 39, Mr. W. Naylor. Miss M. Chamley, milliner. Mrs. Mullion, widow of the late Mr. J. Mullion. James Penny, esq. Aged 95, Mrs. A. Quiolt. Aged 81, Wm. Rowe, esq. Mr. Robert Andell, broker. Mrs. Ball, widow of Mr. A. Ball. In the work-house, aged 105, Mary Jones.

At Manchester, Mr. Tyrrell, of the theatre. Mrs. Thomas Heywood, publican. Mr. John Mather, of Long Millgate, corn-dealer. Mrs. Aldcroft. Aged 34, Mr. Wm. Steven.

At Lancaster, Robert Worswick, esq. son of T. Worswick, esq. banker. Mr. John Bennison, stone-mason. Mr. M. Moore, brother, of J. Moore, esq. the present Mayor.

At Blackburn, Mr. John Watson, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Blundell.

At Edge Hill, near Liverpool, Mrs. Lowndes, wife of Mr. Lowndes.

At Preston, Mr. W. Carr, attorney. Mr. W. Mac Clandish, merchant, and Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Preston Volunteers. John Cross, esq. Deputy-Prothonotary in this county.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Captain J. Dawson, of Liverpool.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Fazakerley, relict of the late J. H. Fazakerley, esq.

At Chetham Hill, near Manchester, Mr. John Percival, bricklayer; he dropped down in a fit and expired immediately.

At Openshaw, Mr. James Taylor, of the Pack-Horse.

CHESHIRE.

The damage sustained in consequence of the late floods has been very great in this county. Messrs. Bancrofts will lose more than 300 ton of salt:—the old Rock-Pit has a considerable quantity of water in it; and was with difficulty prevented from filling. Many people saved their lives by getting out at their windows into flat-bottom boats.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. George Morley, to Miss E. Williams. Mr. Stocker, to Miss A. Pemberton, daughter of the late Captain H. Pemberton, of the Royal Navy.

At Sandback, Mr. John Shaw, of Elton, aged 70, to Mrs. A. Ryder, of the former place, aged 22.

At Astbury, Mr. John Beck, of Sandback, surgeon, to Miss Twemlow, daughter of Mr. R. Twemlow, of Rhodes, late of Sandback, surgeon.

Died.] At Chester, in the prime of life, Mr. Edwards, grocer. C. Coote, esq. of Castle Coote, in Ireland.

At Handbridge, Mr. Dickens, carpenter.

At Poynton, Mr. M. Pickford, carrier.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. J. Sweetenham, attorney,

attorney, of Wirkſworth, to Miſs Oldham, of the former place.

At Glaſſop, Mr. John Platt, of Heathfield, Saddleworth, to Miſs M. Shaw, of Charleſworth.

At Mickleover, the Rev. John Ward, to Mrs. Waring.

At Melbourn, M. D. Tomlinſon, to Miſs Webſter.

At Barlborough, the Rev. R. Ward, of Coomford, to Miſs Marſhall, of Nittika Hill.

At Ticknall, Mr. J. Bembridge, of Melbourne, to Miſs Parke, of the former place.

Died.] At Ilkeſton, aged 70, Mr. John Shipman; he was found drowned in the Erewaſh Canal.

At Findern, aged 95, Mr. Samuel Woollatt.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. James Richardſon, butcher, to Mrs. E. Smith. The Rev. Edward Otter, of Bolſover Caſtle, Derbyſhire, to Miſs A. Stanton. Mr. John Hodgkinſon, of Felley Priory, to Miſs Lockwood.

At Normanton-upon-Soar, Mr. Wm. Lee, of Arnold, to Miſs A. Tebutt, of the former place.

At Wyſall, Mr. John Barber, grocer, of Nottingham, to Miſs L. Griffin, of the former place.

At Bingham, Mr. Robert Brewſter, farmer, to Miſs Skinner.

At Weſt-Bridgford, Mr. Freeth, of Edwalton, to Miſs Hoggart, of the former place.

At Newark, Mr. Hirſt, woolſtapler, to Miſs Holmes.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Beeſton, one of the bailiffs of the county. Aged 70, Mr. Thomas Wyer. Mr. Burgeſs, tallow-chandler. Aged 95, Mr. W. Merrey. Aged 71, Tillettam, eſq. Aged 29, Mr. Wm. Handly. Aged 68, Mrs. Place.

At Newark, Mr. Thomas Smith, of the Lion and Adder public-houſe. Mrs. Brown, of the Golden Fleece.

At North Muſkham, near Newark, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Mr. J. Clarke, formerly of Newark.

At Scarrington, near Bingham, aged 70, Mr. Ludlow, farmer.

At Granby, near Bingham, ſuddenly, Mrs. Bonſer, wife of Mr. Bonſer, pariſh-clerk.

At Holme-pierrepont, near Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Sandy, ſenior.

At Basford, near Nottingham, Mr. Damms, ſenior.

At Gonalſton, Mr. Thomas Hind, ſen.

At Lanford, near Newark, Mr. Rhodes, farmer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Douthwaite, of Barnack, to Mrs. Stevenſon.

At Alford, the Rev. F. Rockliffe, of Aſhby, near Horncaſtle, to Miſs Gilby, of the former place.

At Spalding, F. Johnſon, eſq. to Miſs A. Johnſon, daughter of the late Colonel Johnſon.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Wm. Tidd, ſadler, of Sleaford, to Miſs Tinker, of the former place.

At Dunholm, near Lincoln, Mr. Swallow, of Skirbeck, to Miſs Morris, of the former place.

At Louth, Mr. G. Preſton, to Miſs E. Barr.

At Wainfleet, Mr. N. Kitchen, grocer, of Hull, to Miſs S. Rickitt, of the former place.

At Billingborough, Mr. Clifton, apothecary, of Boſton, to Miſs Burton, of the former place.

At Surfleet, Mr. Brown, ſchool-maſter, to Mrs. A. Smorley.

At Raithby, near Spilſby, Mr. Fountain, of Leake, to Miſs Kirkbride, of the former place.

At Langton, near Spilſby, Mr. Morley, of Alford, to Miſs Moore, of the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Dickinſon, muſician. Mr. John Key, cabinet-maker.

At Falkingham, Mrs. Headley.

At Bourn, Mr. Tilley, of the White Hart public-houſe.

At Stroxton, near Grantham, aged 102, Mrs. S. Kelham; ſhe was many years ſervant in the family of Sir Wm. Manners, bart.

At Louth, aged 87, Mr. V. Simpſon. Aged 59, Mr. Buckles. Aged 50, Mrs. Bollow, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bollow, of Kelſterne.

At Wainfleet, Mr. John Marſhall, ſenior, grazier.

At Kirton, aged 61, Mr. Parr.

At Goſberton, Mrs. Olderſhaw, wife of Mr. Olderſhaw. Mrs. Noble.

At Sleaford, aged 75, Mr. Richard Sharpe, wheelwright.

At Donnington, aged 72, Mr. T. Pike, grazier.

At Pinchbeck, Mr. Goſlin, grazier. Aged 93, Robert Seymour.

At Edmonthorpe, aged 20, Miſs Makenden, daughter of Mr. Makenden, farmer.

At Horncaſtle, aged 65, Mr. Wm. Woodhouſe, fellmonger; he put a period to his exiſtence by hanging himſelf.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Thiſtleton, Mr. Wood, attorney at law, of Kippax, to Miſs Poſkitt, of the former place.

At Barrowden, Mr. Everard, of Stamford, painter, to Miſs Cox, of the former place.

Died.] At Uppingham, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Rayworth, late of Leiceſter. The Rev. R. Blythe.

At Kelton, Mr. Cunnington.

At Morcot, ſuddenly, T. Falkner, late high-ſheriff of the county.

At Exton, aged 83, Mr. Wm. Sewell.

At Stoke, Mrs. Peach, wife of Mr. C. Peach.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Johnson, hosier, to Miss Payne, daughter of Mr. Payne, attorney.

At Melton, Mr. John Hickson, breeches-maker, to Miss E. Staveley.

At Great Glen, Mr. Burton, currier, to Miss Hinckenbotham, of Newtown, Harcourt.

At Burton Lazarus, Mr. Hall, of Little Dalby, to Miss North.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 23, Miss M. Eames, daughter of Mr. T. Eames. Mr. Eames, hair-dresser.

At Bottesford, Mr. Bartram, sen. farmer.

At Quorndon, Miss Webster.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Ella; he was many years distributor of the Leicester Journal in that place and neighbourhood.

Mr. M. Ella, aged 68, formerly of the Bull's Head-inn. Aged 81, Mr. J. Cockayne.

At Luttleworth, aged 31, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Only, wife of Mr. Only. Mrs. Lea, wife of Mr. Lea, barber; she went to bed in good health, and died in the course of a few hours.

At Hinckley, Mr. Estlin, many years one of the principal hosiers of that place. Mr. Estlin was a truly honest and respected man, and has left behind him a worthy family, consisting of a widow, two sons, and two amiable daughters, who, with a large circle of friends, will long revere his memory.

At Ashby de la Zouch, James Richards, esq. he served the office of high-sheriff of the county in 1796.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. G. Baker, to Miss Knight, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Milwich.

At Kinfare, John Hodgetts, esq. of Gothersley House, to Miss E. Honeyborne, of Stourton Hall.

At Stone, Mr. Blurton, to Miss Plant, of Darlastone. Mr. R. Wright, to Miss Tharme, daughter of Mr. S. Tharme.

At Hanbury, J. B. Scott, esq. banker, of Litchfield, to Miss Wright, of Yoxall.

At Whitmore, near Newcastle under Lyme, Mr. W. Miller, son of Mr. Miller, of the Roebuck-inn, to Miss J. Wilkinson, both of Newcastle.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Miss Fewster. Mr. Crutchley, upholsterer.

At Rugeley, aged 74, Mr. T. Littlewood; he was in perfect health till within five minutes of his death.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 16th instant, the Green Dragon public-house, in the centre of Wednesbury, near Birmingham, gradually sunk into the earth. It is supposed, that this accident was occasioned by the digging of coal underneath the foundation of the house. As it sunk by degrees, the family had time to escape free from accident; and the greatest part of the furniture was saved: another house, and some adjoining shops have since sunk in a similar manner.

Account of the Poor Rates for the town of Birmingham, since the year 1791; from Easter in each year, to Easter following.

from Easter 1791 to 1792	£.	12,976	2 3
1792 — 1793	——	14,067	7 2
1793 — 1794	——	20,640	17 3
1794 — 1795	——	19,658	16 4
1795 — 1796	——	23,133	4 9
1796 — 1799			
£. 74,862 12s. average		24,954	4

The number of houses in Birmingham, which in 1770 was 6000, is now calculated at 15000, but of this number only 3000 pay the Poor Rates. The price of house rent has of late diminished, and the number of empty houses in Birmingham is about 10 to 1 what it was in 1792.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Higgins, to Miss H. Turner. Mr. C. Cudd, to Miss Marshall, of Tamworth.

At Handsworth, Mr. C. Sharp, to Miss Bannister, both of Birmingham. Mr. J. Hatfield, to Miss M. Blakemore.

At Harborne, Mr. C. Lowe, jun. to Miss A. Smith, both of Birmingham.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. S. W. Suffield, mercer, of Evesham, to Miss Walker, of the former place.

Died.] At Coventry, after a lingering illness, Mr. Clarke, eldest son of Mr. J. Clarke, of London. Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. R. Clarke, baker. Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. Hopkins, of the Bull and Anchor.

At Birmingham, Mrs Walsingham, wife of Mr. Walsingham. Mr. Hiorne, of Warwick. James Hollis, an ostler at the Crown Inn: he was found dead in the stable, having put an end to his own existence. Mr. Daniel Hill, baker.

At Coleshill, Mrs. Barten, relict of the late Mr. J. Barten.

At Arley, near Coleshill, aged 80, Mr. William Eaves.

At Burdworth, aged 57, Mr. William Thomas, farmer.

At Grendon, Mr. F. Smith, son of the Rev. Mr. Smith.

SHROPSHIRE.

The following statement has lately appeared in a Shrewsbury paper, which may serve as a stimulus to exertion on behalf of the poor. During the inclement weather of last winter, the sum of 255l. 11s. 9d. was collected for the relief of the poor, who were in consequence supplied with 4000 quarts of soup *gratis*; 323 tons of coals; and bread to the amount of 175l. 13s. 9d. which was sold at half price. The number of poor relieved comprised 1142 families and 245 single persons, amounting in the whole to 4612 individuals. There still remains a balance in hand amounting to 16l. 6s. 1½d.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. E. Jefferys, attorney, to Miss Corfield.

At Wenlock, Mr. Woof, to Miss A. Davies.

At Ludlow, Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Bishops

Bishops Castle, to Mrs. Norton of the former place.

At Madeley, Mr. James Glazebrook, to Miss Golden.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Baker, of the Bush Inn. Mr. Poole, maltster, aged 65. Mr. John Winstanley, brazier.

At Bridgenorth, aged 77, Mr. William Acton, formerly of Ludlow, glover.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Cartwright, timber merchant.

At Wirswall, near Whitchurch, suddenly, Mrs. Sadler.

At Cruck-Merle, aged 85, Mrs. Walters.

At Walford, near Baschurch, Mr. Middleton.

At Tiltstock Park, aged 80, Mr. Webb.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The late heavy rains have done considerable damage in this county. The rivers Severn and Team, and all the brooks, have been much more swelled than is remembered. Several grass meadows have been inundated; and quantities of hay swept away. The head of a mill-pond gave way on the Ludlow road, in consequence of which several horses were drowned, and travelling entirely stopped for a time.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. J. M. Guest, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Barrett, daughter of Mr Barret, of Boughton-house.

Mr. Abraham Edmunds, ironmonger, to Miss Lee, daughter of Mr. Lee, glover.

At Duolley, T. Brettell, esq. to Miss Cartwright, daughter of the Rev Mr. Cartwright, of the former place.

At Ombersley, Mr. Hope, butcher of Droitwich, to Miss Hartland, of the former place.

At Kinswingford, the Rev. T. Hill, of Oldswinford, near Stourbridge, to Miss Hill, of the same place.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. M. Corbyn. Aged 88, Mrs. Wells, relict of the late Mr. Wells, formerly of the Palace, near Upton-upon-Severn. John Corbetta, brickmaker; he was drowned.

At Wyre Priddle, Mr. Trenfield, maltster.

At Throckmorton, Mr. Curtis, farmer.

At Bransford, suddenly, Mr. Joseph Hurdman.

At Walcot, near Pershore, aged 73, Mr. Bell.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. John Watkins, druggist, to Miss Johnson.

At Ross, F. Fisher, esq. merchant, of Bristol. to Miss S. Pritchard, daughter of T. Pritchard, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 54, John Beavan, esq. late Major of the Radnorshire militia. Aged 74, J. Skyrme, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

At Warham, near Hereford, Mrs. Vorse, wife of Mr. William Vorse.

At Congresbury, Mr. James Collins, late of Red Hill, near Monmouth.

At Burton, near Ross, aged 74, William Matthews, esq. he was many years an active magistrate.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Rodmarton, J. M. Collard, esq. to Miss Lyson.

At Barnwood, Mr. Wheatstone, of Gloucester, boot-maker, to Miss B. Bubb, of the former place.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. B. Blackford, baker.

At Newent, Mrs. C. Jones, relict of the late J. Jones, esq. of Newnham.

At New Mills, Dursley, John Tippetts, esq, after a short illness.

At King's Stanley, the Rev. T. Scott, rector of that place, and formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1746, and M. A. 1750.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 21, Miss Tawney, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Tawney. Mr. John Haycroft, a smith; he dropped down, and expired immediately. Aged 32, Mr. Thomas Verey, baker.

At Burford, Miss S. Charasse, daughter of the late M. Charasse, Surgeon.

At Forest Hill, Mr. William White, formerly a considerable farmer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Castor, Mr. John Figg, of West Deeping, near Stamford, to Miss Wright, of the former place.

At Pattisham, Mr. Folwell, farmer, to Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. T. Smith, butcher, late of Northampton.

At Collyweston, Mr. Wm. Sisson, farmer, of Inthorpe, to Miss Woods, of the former place.

At Badby, Mr. West, draper, of West Haddon, aged 63, to Mrs. Goodman, a maiden lady, of the former place, aged 70, (being his fourth wife.)

At Woodford, near Daventry, Mr. J. Dalton, of Eydon, to Miss M. Sharp, of Farndon.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. J. Daunt, watchmaker. Aged 64, Mrs. Brownsgrave, wife of Mr. Brownsgrave, auctioneer. At her brother's house, Miss Edge, of Cockspur street, London. Mr. T. Ashby, of the Woolpack inn.

At Peterborough, Mrs. M. Jacob, relict of Mr. J. R. Jacob, bookseller. Within the short space of 18 months, she had buried a son and her husband.

At Wellingborough, aged 65, G. Bishop, esq. Collector of Excise. Aged 80, Mr. Page, hair-dresser.

At Long Buckby, Miss J. Ring, daughter of J. Ring, esq. of Leicester.

At Easton Mauditt, Mr. Pettifer, steward to the earl of Sussex.

At Bozeat, Mr. Henson, farmer and grazier.

At Rislingbury, aged 80, Mr. Richard Harris.

At Peakirk, aged 57, John Foot; he put a period to his exiſtence by hanging himſelf.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport Pagnell, William Powell, eſq. of Vauxhall, to Miſs A. Hawkins, of the former place.

Died.] At Hartwell, near Ayleſbury, Sir William Lee.

At Ayleſbury, Mr. Read, of the Angel Inn.

At Wingrave, R. Kempſter; he was accidentally killed by a fall from a loaded carriage.

At Weſtcott, in the pariſh of Waddeſden, Mr. Samuel Ford; he was accidentally killed by a fall from his horſe.

At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. L. Colliſon, wife of Mr. R. Collinſon, ſurgeon. John Meadows, bricklayer, fell from a ſcaffold, 32 feet high, and died immediately.

At Swanbourne, Mr. T. Yates, he died ſuddenly, when reaping in a field.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Potton, the Rev. G. Waſſe, of Haſelbury Bryan, Dorſetſhire, to Miſs E. Franklyn, of the former place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Lamb, hairdreſſer. Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Wood, nurſeryman.

At Brampton, near Huntingdon, Mrs. Bantun.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Maſter John Skinner, a child only two years old; he drank ſome boiling water from the ſpout of a teakettle, and died the following day. Mr. C. Mann, a clerk in Mr. Gurney's bank. Mr. William Price, apothecary.

At Newmarket, Mr. William Day, many years maſter of the Half-Moon Public-houſe.

At Ely, Mrs. Cullen, wife of Mr. Wm. Cullen, white-ſmith.

At Gamlingay, Mr. Joſeph Wilſon, farmer and wool-dealer.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Geldart, jun. ſon of Mr. J. Geldart, wine merchant, to Miſs E. Aggs, daughter of Mr. Aggs, merchant.

Mr. Weſt, miller, of Heveringland, to Mrs. North.

At Lakenham, Mr. T. Sudbury, dyer, of Norwich, to Mrs. Woods, of the former place.

At Fincham, Mr. S. P. Baller, of Swaffham, to Miſs Kirby, of the former place.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 71, Mrs. F. Clover, aged 52, Mrs. L. Playford of the Lock and Key. Mrs. Alrick, relict of J. Alrick, eſq. aged 43. Mr. C. Hill, ironmonger. Aged 78, Mrs. Baker, wife of William, Baker, eſq. Aged 85, Mr. S. Alexander. Mrs. Larter, wife of Mr. Larter, pawnbroker. Mrs. Knights.

At Yarmouth, aged 65, Mrs. E. Warmington, wife of R. Warmington, eſq.

At Downham, Mr. E. Sewell, clerk to Mr. Holman, attorney; he was found drowned in the river Ouze.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Elizabeth Oxborough, more than forty years cook at the Crown Inn.

At Lynn, Mrs. Bayfield, wife of Mr. T. Bayfield.

At Moultan, aged 77, Mr. Rayſox.

At Ormeſby, aged 10, Miſs A. Symonds, daughter of J. Symonds, eſq.

At Cattow, Mr. G. Filt, nurſeryman.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Bury, aged 78, Mr. J. Maſon, ſen. auctioneer. Aged 53, John Cook, eſq. Aged 74. Mrs. Hunt, widow.

At Ipſwich, aged 68, Mrs. A. J. Hingeſton, daughter of the Rev. R. Hingeſton, A. M. formerly maſter of the grammar ſchool. Mrs. Howdell, wife of Mr. Howdell, ſtaymaker. Aged 55, William Andrews, miller, of Stoke Mills; he had lived 30 years in the ſervice of Mr. Savage's family.

At Redgrave Hall, T. Holt, eſq.

At Onehouſe, Mr. Samuel Offord, jun.

At Waritesden Hall, aged 11, M. Morris, only ſon of William Morris, eſq.

At Harteſt, Mary Haſted; ſhe was found drowned in a pond.

At Weybread, Mr. T. Safford. Mrs. E. Smith, wife of Mr. R. C. Smith.

At Coolinge, Mr. Sampſon, farmer.

At Saxmundham, aged 75, Mr. Richard Freeman.

At Hadleigh, aged 91, Mrs. A Downing, formerly of Tottenham, and ſiſter to the Right Hon. Rev. Dr. Johnſon, late Lord Biſhop of Worceſter.

At Wangford, aged 18, Mrs. M. Sarr, ſiſter of Mr. John Sarr.

At Brandon, aged 70, after returning from church in apparent good health, Mr. Thomas Shinn.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſhunt, G. B. Preſcott, eſq. of Theobald's Park, to Miſs Mill, daughter of the late Sir T. Mill.

At Biſhop Stortford, Mr. F. J. Naſh, late veterenary ſurgeon of Cambridge, to Miſs Woodham, daughter of William Woodham, eſq. of the ſame place.

At Hertford, P. Stowey, of Renbury, Devon, eſq. to Miſs Hickman, of the former place.

Died.] At Watford, after a long illneſs, Miſs Sarah Neave, daughter of the late Edward Neave, eſq. and ſiſter to the lady of Cornelius Denne, eſq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Prittlewell, George Paterſon, eſq. deputy accountant to the Eaſt India Company, to Miſs Barlow, of Biſhopſgate ſtreet, London.

At Braintree, Mr. Henry Percival, to Miſs S. Bodkins.

At Much-Eiſton, Capt. Forſter, of the

Navy, to Miſs Gooch, daughter of Mr. R. Gooch.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Mrs. Round, wife of J. Round, eſq. Lady Williams, relict of Sir B. Williams.

At Great Baddow, Miſs F. Harrington, daughter of the late Mr. Harrington.

At Little Baddow, Mr. Iſaac Taylor, brother to Mr. George Taylor.

At Dedham, aged 76, Mrs. Gould, relict of the late Mr. Gould, of Hixney, Suſſex.

At Great-Bromley, Mr. Henry Gardiner.

At Ilford, Mr. Iſaac Mead, butcher.

At Kelvedon, aged 81, Mr. Samuel Harvey.

At Blackwater, near Coggeſhall, Mr. William Lamperell.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Greatorex, farmer.

At Poole farm, Yeldham, Mrs. Hardy, wife of Mr. Hardy.

At Terling, Mrs. Cox.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Spawforth, of the 28th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Barnes, of the Fleece Inn. The Rev. John Robinſon, of Chipſtead, to Miſs Richardſon. Mr. John Harey, jun. to Miſs S. Callow, of St. Stephens, near this place.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Samuel Day, of Frittenden, to Miſs M. Danes.

At Whitſtaple, Mr. D. Badgin, to Mrs. M. Mercer, widow.

At Chatham, Mr. William Proctor, brazier, to Miſs S. Clout, daughter of Mr. Clout, rope-maker.

At Tenderden, Mr. James Sawyer, to Mrs. Blakemore.

At Frinſbury, Mr. Edward Wilkins, ſhipwright, formerly of Chatham Dock Yard, aged 74, to Mrs. R. Friland, aged 80, of the former place.

Died.] At Canterbury, Edward Edwards, clerk of Stores to the Royal Artillery in that department; he ſhot himſelf through the head. It appears, that acts of inſanity had been obſerved previous to the deſperate act.

Miſs Gregory, daughter of the Rev. F. Gregory, Minor Canon of the Cathedral. Lieut. William T. Bowen, of the 5th regiment of foot. Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. Thomas Payne. Mrs. Claringbold, relict of Mr. Claringbold, late of Rolling court.

At Penhurſt, P. S. Sidney, eſq.; he was amuſing himſelf in a canoe which he brought with him from Nova Scotia, it ſuddenly overſet in the large pond before the Caſtle; although three perſons were on the ſpot, one of whom was his brother, Mr. Sidney was ſo entangled with the weeds, that he ſunk, and the body was not found till nine hours after the accident had happened. Mr. Sidney was only 22 years of age.

At Maidſtone, Miſs Winter, a maiden lady, and ſiſter to Mr. Joſeph Winter. Aged 34, Mrs. Selling, wife of Mr. T. Selling, of the Cherry Orchard.

At Wilmington, the Rev. Mr. Denne.

At Rainham, Mrs. Fowle, wife of Mr. John Fowle, farmer.

At Margate, Mr. Charles Ridett, late of Dridge.

At Cheriton court, aged 82, Mrs. Taylor.

At Sittingborne, aged 61, after a ſevere illneſs of ſeven months, the Rev. S. Evans, vicar of that place.

At Boreſiſle, in Tenderden, of a decline, aged 21, Mr. James Munn, ſon of the late Mr. Munn of that place.

At Sandgate, John Thompſon, eſq. of Canterbury.

At Brompton, Mrs. Phillips, widow of N. Phillips, eſq. late maſter ſhipwright, of Chatham Dock Yard.

At Folkeſtone, aged 43, Mr. Joſeph Milton.

At Kingſdown, Mrs. Homerſham, late of St. Dunſtan's, near Canterbury.

At Northdown, near Margate, Mr. Samuel Bloxham.

At Well Hall, near Eltham, Mr. John Arnold. As a mechanic, his abilities and induſtry were eminent. He was the inventor of the expanſion balance, of the preſent detached eſcapement, and was the firſt artiſt whoever applied the gold cylindrical ſpring to the balance of a time piece.

At Faverſham, Mrs. Furmſtone, wife of Mr. S. C. Furmſtone.

At Deal, Capt. B. Hulke, of the Royal Navy.

At Elham, aged 22, Mrs. Ayers, wife of Mr. James Ayers.

At Longport, near Canterbury, Mr. James Gorley, of the Royal Oak public houſe.

At Roche ſter, aged 63, the Rev. H. Jones, Rector of Shorn.

At Biddenden, aged 76, Mr. Richard Pullen, grocer.

At Sandwich, Mr. John Williams, of the New Inn.

SURREY.

Married.] At Farnham, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Child-Okeford, to Miſs Edgar, of Hook's Wood, Dorſetſhire.

Died.] At Epſom, J. Vernon, eſq. formerly an eminent ſolicitor.

At Mortlake, aged 73, Henry Shaw, eſq.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Haſtings, J. H. Haſtings, eſq. of the North Glouceſter Militia, to Miſs E. C. Litchfield, daughter of V. Litchfield, eſq. of the council-office, Whitehall.

At Horſham, Mr. W. Cripps, limner and coach painter, of Brighton, to Miſs J. Steen, ſiſter of Mr. Steen, attorney of Horſham.

At Stonington, Major Clay, to Miſs C. Biſhop, daughter of Colonel Biſhop.

Died.] At Brighton, ſuddenly, Mr. William Meaſon.

At Haſtings, Mrs. Briſco, wife of William Briſco, eſq. of Devonſhire place, London.

At Horſham, Miſs GATFORD, a lady of conſiderable property, aged *fifty-ſeven*. She was a moſt eccentric old maiden—having

left *fifteen* pounds per annum, to ſupport certain animals, *cats*, *dogs*, *parrots*, *Guinea pigs*, *monkeys*, &c. whom ſhe kept with her in her own apartment; ſhe left orders that her corpſe was not to be buried for a month—that ſpirits of wine ſhould be uſed for its preſervation, and accordingly between *thirty* and *forty pounds* were expended in this manner. She was incloſed, agreeable to her requeſt, in *four* coffins—a ſhell, a lead, oaken, and ſtone coffin, which was ſtrictly obſerved. The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Worſhip ſtreet, London, was ſent for down to inter her, and preach her funeral ſermon at midnight; for it was her injunction, that her corpſe ſhould not be taken from her houſe till ten o'clock at night! She was buried in a vault in the General Baptiſt Meeting at Horſham.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Speen, D. M. O'Donoghere, eſq. of the 22d light dragoons, to Miſs Edkins, of Speenhamland.

At Buſcot, G. Daubeny, jun. eſq. of Redland, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs M. Matthews, of the former place.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, ſail-cloth manufacturer. After a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Whiting, wife of Mr. Whiting, grocer.

At Bradfield Hall, Samuel Wilſon, eſq. brother to Stephen Wilſon, of that place.

At Abingdon, Mrs. Eldridge.

At Windſor, Mr. Thomas Jervais, an eminent artiſt.

At Wallingford, aged 62, J. Greenwood, eſq.

At Anvill's Farm, near Hungerford, Mrs. M. Stevens, wife of Mr. W. Stevens.

HAMPSHIRE.

At Wincheſter, Mr. William Knapp, to Mrs. Parker.

At Southampton, Mr. John Barnaby, merchant of London, to Miſs S. Greaves, daughter of Mr. Greaves, cornfactor, of the former place. William Willock, eſq. to Miſs P. P. Wyke.

At Cariſbrooke, in the Iſle of Wight, Mr. Legg, of Idlecombe, to Miſs Cave of the former place.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Finch, relict of the late Mr. James Finch, ſupervifor in the Exciſe. Mrs. Rentiſh, wife of Mr. Rentiſh, ſurgeon. Mrs. Windſor, of the Marquis of Granby public houſe.

At Hook, at an advanced aged, General Archer.

At Portſmouth, Maſter George Arnaud, ſon of E. B. Arnaud, eſq. collector of the Cuſtoms at that place.

At Lymington, aged 100, Ann Vine, widow, who retained her ſenſes to the laſt. Mr. David Edwards.

At Sheephouſe Farm, pariſh of Mitcheldever, Mr. T. Dowden.

At South Stoneham, S. Fuller, eſq.

At Southampton, Miſs Sueter, daughter of Mr. Sueter, painter and glazier. Mrs. Davis.

At Goſport, Mrs. Jellicoe, the wife of Samuel Jellicoe, eſq; ſhe was one of the daughthers of the late Richard Lee, eſq. of Highbury-terrace.—Amiable in her temper, benevolent in her diſpoſition and conduct, and exemplary and affectionate in her family.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. H. Smith, apothecary, to Miſs Eve, of Milford.

At Bratton, the Rev. John Saffery, diſſenting miniſter of Saliſbury, to Miſs Andrews, daughter of Mr. J. Andrews, of Iſleworth, Middleſex.

At Weſtbury, the Rev. John Ball, to Miſs S. Napier.

At Warminſter, Mr. Davies, of the Caſtle-inn, to Miſs Glaſs, daughter of Mr. Glaſs, of Orcheſton, St. Mary.

At Marlborough, Mr. Wells, organiſt, to Miſs Alder.

At Ogbourn St. George, Mr. Blackman, ſurgeon, of Ramſbury, to Miſs Wooldridge, of the former place.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Coſter, widow of Mr. H. Coſter, cabinet-maker. Mr. Griffiths, who expired immediately on his alighting from the Exeter ſtage-coach. The Hon. Mrs. Arundell, relict of the late Hon. Thomas Arundell, uncle to the preſent Lord Arundell, of Wardom. Mr. James Larcum, carpenter.

At Fiſherton-Anger, Mr. Edward Holdaway, formerly an attorney, and who once ſerved the office of under-ſheriff for this county.

At Liddington, Mr. Brind.

At Bradford, aged 83, the Rev. G. Tamlyn; he had been rector of that pariſh, and had reſided conſtantly there, upwards of 58 years.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, Mr. Munn, ſurgeon in the 2d regiment of Worceſter Militia, to Miſs Wadham, of the former place.

At Buckland, near Weymouth, Mr. Bartlett, malſter, of Langton, to Miſs Kellaway, of the former place.

At Moreton, J. Frampton, eſq. to Lady Harriet Strangways, third daughter of the Earl of Ilcheſter.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Mr. T. Roberts, of the Wood and Stone-inn.

At Shafteſbury, Mr. Gatehouſe, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Weymouth, B. Hotham, eſq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldſtream Regiment of Guards, and ſon of Sir B. Hotham, of the Exchequer.

At Poole, aged 65, Mr. H. Endry.

At Bridport, Mr. Thomas Day; he dropped down whilſt at work, and inſtantly expired.

At Durdham Down, Mrs. Noyes, wife of Mr. R. Noyes, merchant, of Briſtol.

At

At Fordington, near Dorcheſter, Mr. Hunt, fellmonger.

At Holneſs Lodge, Miſs Davis, ſiſter of M. Davis, eſq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Joſeph Large, eſq. to Mrs. Bathe, widow of J. Bathe, eſq. of Purton-houſe, Wilts. Mr. Thorn, of Frampton, Dorſet, to Mrs. Lewis, after 23 years courtſhip. The Rev. J. Ball, of Weſtbury, to Miſs S. Napier. Major Barrington, of the 56th regiment, to Mrs. Winckley. Mr. Culverhouſe, baker, to Miſs M. Holbrook.

At Frome, S. Skurray, eſq. clother, of Beckington, to Miſs Clements, of the former place.

At Ilminſter, Mr. S. H. Gardiner, to Mrs. S. Spurway, widow of the late S. Spurway, eſq.

At Langford Budville, the Rev. G. Nibbs, to Miſs Clatworthy, eldeſt daughter of Mr. T. Clatworthy.

At Wellington, Mr. James Totterdale, to Miſs H. Clatworthy, ſecond daughter of Mr. T. Clatworthy, of Langford Budville.

At Walcot, Wm. O. Bryan, eſq. to Miſs E. Trotter, of Bath.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards, ſurgeon, and daughter of Mr. E. V. Goodhall, attorney. Aged 82, G. Brackley, eſq. The Rev. Wm. Thomas, M. A. rector of Tortworth, Glamorganſhire, and of Britten Ferry, and one of his grace the Duke of Beaufort's domeſtic Chaplains. Mr. Brumby, the very ingenious mechaniſt and carpenter of the theatre. Mr. Tuttle, livery-ſtable-keeper. John Moylan, eſq. merchant, of Cork. Mrs. Welch, wife of C. Welch, eſq. of Eveſham, Worceſterſhire.

At Taunton, E. Webſter, eſq. ſon of the late C. Webſter, eſq. of Hockworthy, Devon.

At Wincanton, Mr. Ellis, linen-draper.

At Eaſt-Harptree, Mrs. Trevilyan.

At the Rock-coal-works, James Praaten; he was killed by a ſtone falling on him.

At Milborne Wyke, Hannah Hayes; ſhe poiſoned herſelf, by taking a large quantity of arſenic.

At Wells, Mr. T. Harford, late of Briſtol.

At Ilminſter, Mr. Wm. Bryant, attorney.

At Berkeley Houſe, near Frome, aged 62, Mrs. F. Sharp, ſiſter to W. Sharp, eſq. of Fulham, Middleſex.

At Tintinhull, Mr. Winter.

At Cheddar, Mrs. Stagg, of Briſtol.

At South-Petherton, aged 83, Mrs. Mabe.

DEVONSHIRE.

An affecting circumſtance lately occurred at Honiton: a young lady, about 16 years old, apprentice to a milliner, having been reprimanded for ſome miſconduct in her buſineſs, was ſo much affected, that ſhe ſoon after left the houſe, threw herſelf into the river, and was drowned.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Pearce, mercer, to Miſs Dingle. George White, jun. eſq. of Portſmouth, to Miſs Mackintoſh. Mr. Warren, attorney, to Miſs Hobſon. Mr. B. S. Morgan, to Miſs L. Davis, daughter of Mr. Davis, mercer.

At Heavitree, T. Hutchinſon, junior, eſq. to Miſs E. Hagan, late of Charles Town, South Carolina.

At Chumleigh, Mr. J. Partridge, farmer, of Lapford, to Miſs B. Toſſel.,

At Plymouth, T. Bewes, eſq. to Miſs F. Culme, of Tothill.

At Barnſtaple, Mr. Scott, merchant, of Scotland, to Miſs Mullins, daughter of Mr. J. Mullins, of the former place.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Dale, china and earthen-ware-man. Mr. Adams, apothecary. Mrs. Collins, mother of R. Collins, eſq. merchant.

At Clyſt St. Mary, aged 80, T. Wright, eſq.

At the Royal Hoſpital, Stonehouſe, near Plymouth, Mr. M. Jerrard, late Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip, Tonnant.

At Crediton, Mrs. B. Hart, relict of the late Rev. S. Hart, M. A. vicar of that place.

At Plymouth, N. Hunt, eſq. alderman, and one of the commiſſioners for prizes at that place.

At the Dock, the Lady of Lieutenant Price, of the Wiltſhire Artillery Company.

At North Tawton, Richard Hole, eſq.

At Axminſter, ſuddenly, Mr. Whitty, ſenior, carpet-manufacturer.

WALES.

Married.] At Wrexham, Denbeigh, Mr. Barclay, linen-merchant, of Manchester, to Mrs. Durden, of the former place.

At Holt, near Wrexham, Denbighſhire, Mr. Thomas Tallent, of Manchester, to Miſs S. Dutton, of Cheſterfield.

At Berrin, Montgomeryſhire, Mr. John Wood, methodiſt preacher, to Miſs Ann Higgins, of that place.

At Holywell, Flintſhire, after a courtſhip of 21 *days*, Mr. Chambers, artificial-flower-maker, aged 35, to Miſs L. Davies, aged 76.

At Pentrevvylas, Denbeigh, John Danniels, aged 82, to Mrs. A. Williams, aged 81; the bridegroom has had *three* wives before the preſent, and the bride has been 39 years a widow.

At Llandriniſt, the Rev. R. Wingfield, vicar of Llanllwchairn, in Montgomeryſhire, to Miſs Prhys, daughter of C. Prhys, eſq. of Llandrinio Hall.

At Brecon, Mr. John Taylor, of Ludlow, to Miſs Griffiths, of the former place.

At Swanſea, Mr. J. V. Perrott, ironmonger, of Briſtol, to Miſs Pollard, of the former place.

At Lanvare, Monmouthſhire, Mr. John Lewis, late of Briſtol, tobacconiſt, to Miſs Powell, daughter of Mr. T. Powell, of Abergavenny.

Died.] On the 2d of Auguſt laſt, at Pantglas, in the county of Carmarthen, in the 44th year of his age, Richard Jones Llwyd, eſq.

esq. barrister at law, of Gray's-inn, and clerk of the peace for the county of Carmarthen. This gentleman possessed high qualifications to render him useful and amiable in the world. Endowed with an ardent, inquisitive, and powerful mind, his legal knowledge and opinions were solid, clear, and indisputable. Even those who envied his genius and talents, allowed him the justice due to them. In his public capacity, the county of Carmarthen has suffered a severe loss; ever zealous, and awake to its interests, all his attention and efforts appeared directed to its prosperity. He first planned the improvement in the county gaol, which is now an excellent one. The act for paving and lighting the town was also the offspring of his intelligent and industrious mind. The Agricultural Society of the county owe him much: he forwarded its designs, and ever supported it with activity and warmth. No trouble, no fatigue, were obstacles to his incessant endeavours for the public good. His agricultural improvements on his own estate were many and valuable. He attempted by his example to establish a rational and profitable mode of farming among his neighbours; by this means he employed a number of poor, who, with their families, were comfortably maintained and supported by his bounty. In private life, no man appeared more amiable. Steady and sincere in his friendship; kind and soothing to the distressed in their moments of difficulty and doubt; ever happy to serve those friends he valued and esteemed; eager to oblige, he anticipated the wishes of all: as a husband, tender, indulgent, and attentive. This is written by a friend who knew him well; whose remembrance and friendship will be ever revered and respected. When the contests and bustle of life will be at an end, he enjoys the pleasing hope of a renewal of friendship beyond the grave.

At the Palace of St. Asaph, Mrs. Bagot, wife to the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, and daughter to the Hon. Edward Hay, Governor of Barbadoes.

At Bangor, Carnarvonshire, Mr. John Gibbs, stock-broker, of London.

At Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, Mr. John Nicholas, son of the late John Nicholas, esq.

At Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Dr. Macdonald.

At Swansea, the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

SCOTLAND.

A Stamp-Office is about to be established in Scotland; in consequence of the great expence and delay in purchasing stamps from London. The arrangements are nearly completed; and several of the workmen, and others employed at Somerset-house, have been sent to Edinburgh to forward the establishment.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Clerk. Mrs. Alexander. Miss Catherine Campbell, fifth daughter of John Campbell, esq.

At Dundee, Mr. Wm. Nielson.

At Stirling, Lieutenant Marcus Marr, aged 27; he was a young man of very promising talents in his profession, and universally respected as a man.

At Dumfries, Mr. Robert Hannah. Miss Aynes Grive, sister of Mr. Grive, merchant.

*** *Biographical Memoirs of Reinhold Forster, Charles Borda, and Francis Calletti, are deferred till next month.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE trade of this country with the principal part of Europe having of late been confined almost wholly to one channel, the unusual flow of business it produced to those places through which it was carried on led many persons to extend their concerns in a degree to which their capital was inadequate, and encouraged a spirit of adventure and speculation, particularly in the chief articles of sugars and other West India produce, which at length has been carried too far. The consequence has been the failure of some considerable houses at Hamburgh and other places, which has affected their connections in this country so far as to cause the stoppage of several houses which had hitherto maintained no small degree of commercial reputation.

The shock given to the commerce of *Ireland* by the late unhappy situation of that country, produced very obvious and general effects on its manufactures, from which they have not yet recovered; but it was the LINEN manufacture, the great staple of that country, which most severely felt the evil influence of the commotions. Of that manufacture it is known that the principal seat is Ulster, and although in that province there was less blood spilt and fewer enormities committed than in the southern parts of the island, yet the operations of industry were very generally suspended, partly in consequence of the minds of the labouring people being diverted from their usual habits and occupied by the hopes of change and of a new order of things, and partly because the very hazardous circumstances of the times deterred the purchasers of linen in that province, for many months, from investing their property in goods of any kind, or embarking in any commercial speculation. The manufacturing poor were thus forced into idleness, as well as inclined to it from the causes just mentioned, and the demand for linen from this country and other markets continuing equal to what it had usually been, the quantity on hand was of course soon greatly exhausted,

exhauſted, as it was no longer ſupported by the requiſite ſupply. The conſequence was, that when the rebellion ſubſided there was a great ſcarcity of linens; indeed it may almoſt be ſaid there were none to anſwer the accuſtomed orders; the price roſe of courſe, and though ſince that period the province of Ulſter has returned apparently with ſincerity to the purſuits of induſtry, there has not yet been produced ſuch a quantity of goods as fully to anſwer the demand, ſo that at preſent there is ſcarcely one unbought piece of goods in the north of Ireland; the webs are frequently bought while in the loom; and the price of linens, particularly of thoſe which uſually ſell for two ſhillings and under, remains at nearly double what it was eighteen or twenty months ſince. The linens of a finer kind have alſo greatly riſen in price, but in conſequence of the demand for them not being ſo great as for the cheaper kinds, have not riſen in an equal proportion; linens of all deſcriptions are however uncommonly high, and it will probably be ſome months before this great article of Iriſh commerce falls to its proper level.

We ſtated in our laſt report, that the BIRMINGHAM trade began to aſſume rather a more favourable appearance, and if it does not continue ſo, it certainly will not be from the want of a ſufficiently enterprizing ſpirit in that place, for no ſooner had the expedition which lately failed made good its landing in Holland, than we underſtand ſome Dutch orders were immediatly given out, and the merchants are diligently preparing to invade that country, both for the purpoſe of collecting old debts, and with the view of contracting new ones. But few orders have been received from the laſt Brunſwick fair, and we underſtand from Germany, that the dearneſs of proviſions is ſo great as to affect materially the ſtate of commerce, ſo that the expectations from the Francfort and Leipſic fairs, now about to be held, are not very great, particularly as the ſecurity of the former place is neceſſarily held upon an uncertain tenure ſo long as the French remain it its vicinity. The next convoy for the Mediterranean, which is expected to ſail ſhortly, will take ſome conſiderable quantities of Birmingham articles for the Italian markets. The demand for Ireland has lately been very conſiderable, as but few goods had been ſent there during the late troubles, ſo that the ſhop-keepers and merchants have now to lay in almoſt entire new ſtocks, which they ſeem to be doing with conſiderable ſpirit, but the preſent high courſe of exchange occaſions ſome difficulty in obtaining remittances from Ireland, and there ſeems little probability of its being much lower for ſome time to come.

It was apprehended a ſhort time ago, that the trade of Birmingham would ſuffer conſiderably from the introduction of a practice almoſt as nefarious as that of making counterfeit money; this was, marking of buttons *gilt*, which in fact had no gilt whatever upon them. Theſe buttons, in the firſt inſtance, were made principally for the German trade; but ſo rapidly did the practice encreaſe, and ſo much were the conſequences to be apprehended from it on the general trade of the town to be dreaded, that an act of parliament was thought neceſſary to ſtop its progreſs, which was of courſe obtained. This act expreſſes the quantity of gold to be put upon a button of a certain dimenſion, when marked gilt, double gilt, or treble gilt, and impoſes a fine of 20s. per groſs, upon the perſon manufacturing or vending them with a leſs quantity of gold thereon than is ſpecified; one half of the money to go to the informer, upon conviction. A number of reſpectable gentlemen have formed themſelves into a committee to attend to the execution of the act, and by means of their aſſiduity, ſeveral perſons have been convicted of the offence and obliged to pay the fine, ſo that we hope ſoon to ſee this ſtain upon our manufacturers entirely done away. It is to be regretted that the act itſelf is worded ſo looſely as to be difficult to be underſtood by the manufacturer, and on the other hand is not ſufficiently clear, to regulate thoſe who wiſh to check a practice as ruinous as it is diſgraceful to the trade. The neceſſity of legiſlative interference in this and ſimilar caſes is greatly to be lamented, for however well it may accomplish the end propoſed, it is much to be regretted that the poorer claſs of people ſhould be tempted to become informers againſt their employers.

The SILK manufactory upon the whole continues in a very favourable ſituation, few perſons engaged therein having any reaſon to complain of want of employ, and the demand being ſuch as enables the manufacturer to meet the advancing price of Thrown ſilk, which otherwiſe would prove a ſerious diſadvantage. The revival of the article of *Velvets*, or at leaſt a great increaſe in the conſumption thereof, particularly for collars and other parts of military uniforms, has been of late very favourable to the workmen in this manufactory, as this branch, though one of the moſt profitable to them, being of ſlower progreſs than moſt others, occaſions employ for a greater number of hands, and the whole number of workmen being leſs than it was a few years ago, from many having gone into the army and navy at the commencement of the war, good workmen have of late been ſure of conſtant employ. Italian raw ſilks are cheap in compariſon with Thrown, which at preſent are exorbitantly dear. The India company's ſilk ſale which commences the 29th October, conſiſts of 300 lots of China, 1100 Bengal, 10 Privilege ditto, Madras ſilk, and 100 Bengal organzine.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SUCH has been the prevalence of wet weather during the laſt and preſent months, that we believe but little good hay has been made in any part of the kingdom, but eſpecially in the more Northern Counties. In theſe indeed the rivers have been ſo much ſwelled by the late heavy rains, that much hay has been carried away and completely loſt. And in regard to the corn crops, it has been probably ſtill more prejudicial; in moſt low ſituations, the grain being either completely beaten down by the continued wetneſs of the ſeaſon, or covered by the riſing of waters. Much of the wheat and other grains that have been already cut in the midland and more ſouthern diſtricts, has been got in with great difficulty, and by no means in the beſt ſtate. It is indeed apprehended that a conſiderable part muſt have been greatly injured, and ſome in all probability totally ſpoiled.

In the Northern Counties very little grain is yet in a ſtate fit for the ſickle, much being quite green for want of ſun. In the diſtricts to the North of Northumberland we are told, "that ſuch a ſeaſon, ſo far, has not appeared perhaps in the memory of man; at any rate not ſince the year 1782. Very little grain is yet cut in thoſe parts; and what is cut, conſiſts almoſt wholly of Dutch and Poland oats. The wheats are totally beaten down; and, being ripe, are beginning to ſpring in the ear: the lodged grain being kept conſtantly wet from the almoſt inceſſant rains, muſt be completely deſtroyed, and rendered unfit for the uſe of man, unleſs a very ſpeedy alteration of the weather ſhould take place. In the higher parts of Scotland, a very ſmall portion of the grain is in a ſtate ſo forward as to warrant a hope that it can ripen let the future ſeaſon be what it may."

All the corn crops are, however, in general full on the ground; but the great want of ſun and fine clear weather has prevented the grain in many inſtances from being ſo plump and full in the ear as it ought to be. This was the caſe with ſeveral ſamples of wheat and other ſorts of grain which we have examined in very different parts of the Iſland. In a few favourable ſituations we have however met with very good and full ſamples of both wheat, barley, and oats, and we have little doubt, from what we have actually obſerved in the courſe of a journey of nearly three hundred miles, but that had the weather been ſuitably fine, there would have been more than a middling crop in moſt parts of the kingdom. The ſtate of the grain is at preſent ſuch, that without immediate fine weather, great quantities muſt be inevitably loſt.

Turnips. Theſe are for the moſt part but an indifferent and unpromiſing crop. They are not only late but appear extremely thin on the ground and puny. This has probably been cauſed by the ſoil being rendered too dry by the warm weather in June and the beginning of July, and the coldneſs cauſed by the deluges of rain which have ſince fallen. In particular ſituations both in Lincolnſhire and Yorkſhire, we have notwithſtanding obſerved full and good crops: but the exceſſive wetneſs of the ſeaſon does not ſeem in any ſituation to have admitted of their being properly hoed and kept clean from weeds.

Potatoes. This important crop is not by any means ſo favourable as we had reaſon ſometime ago to ſuppoſe. The heavy rains have in general rendered them clayey, and not well taſted, and in low ſituations made it neceſſary for them to be immediately taken up. In ſome parts of Lancaſhire this has been particularly the caſe; and they have been ſold in the markets for any price the owners could get for them. This root, after being covered with water, goes bad, and cannot be kept for any length of time.

Hops. The great degree of wetneſs has likewiſe operated very unfavourably for this crop. On the *North Clays*, we find there is not even half a common crop; and from other hop diſtricts our reports are not much more favourable. Yearling bags fetch from 10 to 11l. and Pockets from 11 to 12l. New bags fetch from 9l. 9s. to 10l. 10s. and pockets from 10l. 10s. to 12l.

Some of the neceſſary operations of huſbandry have alſo been conſiderably retarded by the uncommon wetneſs of the ſeaſon. In many ſituations, ſummer fallows have remained in the ſtate they were left in July, and in ſcarcely any have they been properly cleaned, not even in the dryeſt ſoils. In ſome places we obſerved them quite green, being completely over-run with weeds. Much is therefore to be done before the ſeed for the next year's crop can be committed to the ground. Some grounds can hardly, we ſuppoſe, be rendered ſufficiently clear in time for ſowing.

Grain. Is every where on the advance. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 74s. 3d.; barley, 39s. 3d.; oats, 31s. 2d.

Apples. Theſe are for the moſt part an abundant crop.

Cattle. Thoſe that are fat or in the way of being readily made ſo, ſell at high prices; but lean ſtock of all ſorts has but a very indifferent ſale. Good milch-cows are falling much in price.—*Sheep.* Good fat ſheep for mutton, and lambs, ſtill ſell high; but lean ſheep are conſiderably cheaper. In Smithfield-market, Beef ſells for 3s. to 4s. per ſtone.—Mutton from 3s. to 3s. 8d.—and Veal from 3s. 8d. to 5s.

Horſes. Good ſaddle-horſes, and thoſe for the army, are ſtill high; but carriage and cart horſes are lower.

THE

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING the course of last year, a short account was given in your valuable Magazine, of the Academical Institution founded here in 1796, pursuant to the will of the late Professor Anderson. Since that time I have received several letters, requesting particular information with regard to the nature of the lectures delivered in that institution. For the sake of those gentlemen, and others who may wish for such information, I will thank you to insert the following account of my Lectures. I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

THOMAS GARNETT.

Glasgow, Sept. 4, 1799.

THE first is a complete scientific course on physics and chemistry, with their application to the arts and manufactures. One lecture of this course is delivered every morning, and the following are the branches comprehended in it.

The properties of matter are first explained, with a view of the theory of Boscovich; after which come the laws of motion, and the principles of mechanics. The principles are first demonstrated mathematically, and afterwards illustrated by experiments; and then the application of each part to the arts and manufactures pointed out, and, where it can be done, illustrated by models of machinery. After this comes the doctrine of heat, which occupies a considerable number of lectures. After illustrating the general effects of heat, and Dr. Black's Theory of Fluidity and Evaporation, I proceed to point out the discoveries made by Count Rumford.

Having explained the cause of fluidity, we proceed to the principles of hydrostatics and hydraulics, rivers, lakes, inland navigation, &c. The mechanical properties of the air are next examined, which constitutes pneumatics; after which come acoustics, the theory of the winds, and music: the method of curing chimnies, according to Count Rumford's plan; meteorology, and aërostation.

Being thus acquainted with the mechanical properties of the air, we next take a view of its chemical properties; and, in about forty lectures, the principles of chemistry are pointed out, and illustrated by experiments: then follows the application of chemistry to the different arts and manufactures, particularly etching, and the different modes of aquatinting, dying, bleaching, and calico-printing; in which the different processes are performed before the students: this part of the course concludes with the application of chemistry to agriculture, and to the analysis of mineral waters.

After this follows a comprehensive view of mineralogy, in which all the specimens are exhibited, and their nature and formation explained, with geological observations.

We next proceed to the principles of electricity and magnetism; and after having considered these two branches, and particularly the former, at considerable length, we proceed to optics. In this part the principles of the science are pointed out; afterwards the structure of the eye, and the phenomena of vision, are considered, and an account of optical instruments given: the subject is finished by a view of the theory and practice of perspective.

The last part of the course consists of physical astronomy, which is comprised in ten or twelve lectures only, because a more particular consideration of it would exclude some more useful parts of the course; and the completion of this part is left to the lecturer on astronomy and geography.

I trust I may be allowed to say, that there is no course in Britain which comprehends so much, and is, at the same time, so full on each subject; and this arises from a particular attention to economy with respect to time. The lecture begins precisely at the hour, all recapitulation is avoided, and, what is usually introduced to spin out less comprehensive courses, carefully excluded.

Besides this course, I give a popular one on experimental philosophy. This course only occupies one lecture a week, which is in the evening. Here all mathematical and abstract reasoning is as much as possible avoided, the most pleasing and

intereſting experiments introduced, and the whole calculated to give an idea of thoſe ſubjects to thoſe who have not had leiſure or opportunity for inveſtigating them, and to refreſh the memories of thoſe who have. It is intended likewiſe as introductory to the ſcientific courſe.

The third is a popular courſe on chemiſtry; which takes up, for the firſt part of the ſeſſion, one evening; and in the latter part, two evenings every week. In this courſe, the principles of chemiſtry, with its application to the arts and domeſtic economy, are pointed out, and illuſtrated by experiments*.

Beſides theſe courſes, during the ſummer, I give a ſhort courſe on botany, and the theory of agriculture; and the next winter, I propoſe a courſe on the philoſophy of natural hiſtory: the following outline of which has been laid before the managers.

The courſe is to begin with a general view of the univerſe, in which I ſhall deſcribe the different nebulæ, or ſyſtems of fixed ſtars, and point out the probability of their being ſuns, round which different worlds revolve. We ſhall next fix our attention on one of them, our ſun, and ſhall examine the different planets which revolve round it, with the various phenomena which they exhibit; and ſhall then confine ourſelves, through the remainder of the courſe, to the planet on which we are placed, and in which we are moſt intereſted. We ſhall firſt examine the different theories concerning its formation, the changes which it appears to have undergone from volcanic fires, and the waters of the ocean: this will give an opportunity of introducing ſome intereſting facts on mineralogy, on exiſting and extinct volcanos, and collections of baſaltic pillars. After this we ſhall examine the atmoſphere which ſurrounds the earth, and point out its moſt ſtriking properties, both chemical and mechanical; and ſhall then deſcribe the ſeveral changes this fluid undergoes from winds, thunder, &c. and give an account of the formation of miſts, clouds, rivers, and lakes.

We ſhall next take a view of the different living beings on the ſurface of the earth; and firſt, of man, in which we ſhall trace his progreſs from infancy to old age, the unfolding of reaſon, the faculty called inſtinct, &c. Next will follow a view of the philoſophy of living matter, with a general outline of phyſiology; the effects of different climates on the colour of the human ſpecies; the progreſs of man in ſociety from rudeneſs to refinement. After this, will be pointed out the moſt remarkable particulars with reſpect to other animals, ſuch as their modes of life, migration, &c. The courſe will be concluded with a view of the vegetable kingdom, or the philoſophy of botany, with the theory of agriculture and gardening.

* I have printed a text-book for this courſe, under the title of "Outlines of a Courſe of Lectures on Chemiſtry;" which is ſold by Cadell and Davies, London.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the queſtion of your correſpondent M. J. whoſe caſe I lament, as he ſtates that he has been obliged, by the Commiſſioners of the (Surry, I preſume) Court of Requeſts, to pay the extravagant demand of an impertinent ſervant—His ſaid caſe I conſider as a deſperate one; for, being well acquainted with thoſe tribunals, I can aſſure him, that the judgment of the commiſſioners is final; and conſequently it is impoſſible for him to appeal to one that is ſuperior. At the ſame time I muſt obſerve, that the commiſſioners are, as all magiſtrates ought to be, liable to perſonal actions, ſhould they have ſo far forgotten the ſolemn obligation of their oaths, as to have ſtepped beyond the correct line of their duty, and, either wilfully or maliciouſly, acted illegally or corruptly.

Of all the petty litigation that comes before the commiſſioners, there is, perhaps, none that gives them ſo much trouble as the continual diſputes ariſing betwixt maſters, miſtreſſes, male and female ſervants; and, it is but fair to ſtate, that there is generally in the two former grounds to complain againſt the two latter claſſes of ſociety. Moraliſts muſt attribute their behaviour to the licentiouſneſs of the times; but I have never obſerved that the commiſſioners have made any allowance for the depravity of the age, and the effect which *bad example* may have upon the mind, and conſequently manners of thoſe ſervants that have appealed to them; on the contrary, they have always taken the character and behaviour of ſuch perſons into conſideration, and have never ſuffered them to have the advantage of their own wrong, or to make impertinence and irregularity of conduct the inſtruments of litigious extortion.

With reſpect to the original of the Courts of Conſcience, now ſo numerous in this kingdom, they unqueſtionably had their

their riſe from that great tribunal for civil cauſes, known among the Saxons, and by us, under the appellation of County Court.

Theſe aſſemblies were inſtituted in the time of King Edgar; but far more perfectly and firmly eſtabliſhed by Alfred, at the time when he made the diviſion of the counties that has deſcended to us. Here the ſheriff ſat as judge, and the *ſuitors* of the court, as they were, and are ſtill termed, that is, the freemen and land-holders of the county, formed a jury.

From theſe courts was derived another, but of inferior juriſdiction, termed the Court Baron.

The great increaſe of frivolous ſuits in the King's ſuperior courts, in the time of Edward the Firſt, occaſioned a law to be made, that none ſhould have a writ in thoſe unleſs the matter to be litigated amounted to the value of forty ſhillings; and this is the firſt veſtige to be traced of that form of tribunal, now recognized as a Court of Conſcience, the buſineſs of which was, about this time, a part of that of the County and Hundred Courts; and was, indeed, conſidered as ſo material a part, that we have, upon this account only, frequently met with complaints, that great hardſhips and inconveniencies to the ſubject aroſe from the irregularity and infrequency of thoſe meetings, which complaints exiſted until the 3d of Edward the Sixth, who enacted, that the meeting of all county courts ſhould be monthly.

As the commerce of the city of London became extended, this inconvenience, it appears, was more ſeverely felt by its inhabitants than any other claſs of ſubjects; they conſequently endeavoured to procure a remedy. There is in Stow (vide Title-Index) an account of the firſt Court of Requeſts inſtituted in the city of London, collected by Thomas Griffin, ſome time a clerk of that court, the particulars of which are curious, but to quote at length would extend this ſpeculation beyond the limits of your Magazine. Among other circumſtances, it ſtates that, "the 1ſt of February, 9th of Henry the VIIIth, an act of Common Council was made, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhould monthly aſſign and appoint two aldermen, and four diſcreet commoners, to be commiſſioners.

"This act, which was to continue a year, being found charitable and profitable for the relief of ſuch poor debtors as were not able to make preſent payments, and to reſtrain malicious perſons from proceeding in their wilful ſuits, and alſo to ſuch perſons as had ſmall debts owing to them, and were not able to proſecute them by actions at law, has ſince been continued, the number of commiſſioners increaſed from four to twelve, and the authority of the ſaid court extended to the end of the reign of Elizabeth; when divers perſons repining at the influence of the ſaid court, and not regarding any expences or charges, how great ſoever they might be, ſo that they might have their deſires upon their poor debtors, and being alſo animated thereto by divers attornies and ſolicitors (for their own particular gain), did daily commence ſuits againſt poor citizens and freemen, in the high courts of Weſtminſter; whereby theſe poor men were obliged ſometimes to pay ſix times as much as their principal debt or damage did amount to: undoing by theſe means ſuch poor men, their wives and children, and filling the priſons, when otherwiſe they might have got their debts with a ſmall charge and little trouble.

"For remedy whereof, and for the ſtrengthening and eſtabliſhing the aforeſaid court, an act was made by the legiſlature, *anno primo Jacobi Regis*, which enacted, that any citizen and freeman of London that had, or ſhould have, any debts owing to him not amounting to forty ſhillings, might cauſe ſuch debtors to be warned to appear before the commiſſioners of the ſaid court; and they ſhould make ſuch orders between plaintiffs and defendants as they ſhould find to ſtand with equity and good conſcience.

"But ſince the making the ſaid act, divers perſons, intending to ſubvert the meaning and good intent of the ſame, have taken hold of ſome *doubtful* and *ambiguous* words therein, and wreſted the ſame for their own lucre and gain, contrary to the *godly* meaning of the ſaid act.

"For remedy whereof, another act of Parliament was made *anno tertio Jacobi I.* by which the power of the commiſſioners was much enlarged; giving to them authority to adminiſter an oath to the creditor or debtor, and to commit to one of the counters," &c.

"By this act (ſaith Mr. Thomas Griffin) the Court of Requeſts is eſtabliſhed and continued to this day; and God grant that it may long continue to the relief of the poor!"

Having thus ſtated the riſe and progreſs of this branch of juriſprudence, with the opinion, or rather ejaculation, of one of its firſt clerks, which probably will have but

little weight with your readers, as he muſt have been an *intereſted* perſon, it will be neceſſary to contraſt it with one in every reſpect different, namely, that of the great luminary of the Engliſh law, the late Sir William Blackſtone.

"There is (ſaid this learned Judge) one ſpecies of courts, conſtituted by act of Parliament, in the city of London, and other populous diſtricts, which in their proceedings ſo vary from the courſe of the common law, that they may deſerve a more particular conſideration; I mean the Courts of Conſcience, or Courts of Requeſt. The firſt of theſe was eſtabliſhed in London ſo early as the reign of Henry the Eighth, by an act of the Common Council; which, however, was certainly inſufficient for the purpoſe, and *illegal*, till confirmed by the ſtatute 3d of James I. chap. xv. which has ſince been explained and amended by the ſtatute 14th Geo. II. chap. x. The conſtitution is this; the commiſſioners are to decide in a ſummary way in all cauſes of debt which do not amount to forty ſhillings," &c.

As the nature of the court has been before explained, it is unneceſſary to repeat it. The learned Judge then proceeds: "The time and expence of obtaining this ſummary redreſs are very inconſiderable, which make it a great benefit; and thereupon divers trading towns, and other diſtricts, have obtained acts of Parliament for eſtabliſhing in them Courts of Conſcience, upon nearly the ſame plan as that of London.

"The anxious deſire that has been evinced to obtain theſe acts, proves clearly, that the nation in general is truly ſenſible of the inconveniencies ariſing from the diſuſe of the County and Hundred Courts, wherein cauſes of this ſmall value were formerly decided, with very little trouble or expence to the parties: but it is to be feared, that the general remedy which has lately been applied to this inconvenience (the erecting theſe new juriſdictions), may itſelf be attended, in time, with very ill conſequences, as the method of proceeding therein is intirely in derogation of common law, as their large diſcretionary powers create *a petty tyranny* in a ſet of ſtanding commiſſioners; and as the diſuſe of the trial by Jury may tend to eſtrange the minds of the people from that valuable prerogative of Engliſhmen, which has already been more than ſufficiently excluded in many inſtances. How much rather is it to be wiſhed, that the powers of the County and Hundred Courts could again be revived?"——*Blackſtone's Commentaries, vol. iii. page* 81.

Such is the opinion of this learned Judge reſpecting Courts of Conſcience: in which opinion I certainly concur, as far as relates to his apprehenſions with regard to the ill conſequences that may ariſe from the example given of the diſuſe of Juries in theſe new tribunals; but I greatly fear that theſe ill conſequences would not be avoided by the revival of the *full* powers of the County and Hundred Courts; for it is to be obſerved, that they are ſtill, in many parts of the kingdom, in pretty extenſive operation. In fact, the practice in theſe tribunals* demands legiſlative inſpection and regulation, even more than that of the Courts of Conſcience; and I think it was once the idea of a gentleman of the firſt legal abilities, and now in one of the higheſt legal offices, to bring in a bill for that purpoſe; which, I ſhould conceive, would be a neceſſary meaſure, as, from obſervation, and all the information which I have been able to collect, the benefit to the public from the former is not *greater* than that derived from the latter; which are chiefly eſtabliſhed in trading and manufacturing towns and diſtricts: and experience has convinced us, that they certainly are, even in their preſent ſtate, a conſiderable relief to the inhabitants within their juriſdictions, though it is equally certain, that their ſyſtem is far from being perfect; indeed it is ſuch, that to be made extenſively beneficial it ſhould undergo a thorough reviſal. As an inſtance, there is in all the acts of Parliament for eſtabliſhing Courts of Requeſt, a clauſe which prohibits the commiſſioners from entertaining any actions upon leaſe for lands, tenements, teſtaments, trover†, &c. Yet, upon the diſputes betwixt landlords and tenants, repreſentatives, perſons who have loſt goods entruſted to carriers, laundreſſes, &c. more than half the buſineſs of the

* In the ſmall county of Cardigan the number of cauſes tried in the *Sheriff's Court* in *one year* amounted to upwards of three thouſand. It is to be obſerved, that in theſe tribunals in the principality they have only a Jury of *ſix*; and yet in theſe Courts, in conſequence of a writ of juſticies, directed to the Sheriff, they have been known to take cognizance of actions where the matter in litigation has amounted to an hundred pounds and upwards.

† Vide the Acts for eſtabliſhing Courts for the recovery of ſmall debts in Weſtminſter, 23 Geo. II. c. xxvii. and 24 Geo. II. c. xlii.

Courts

Courts turn; for, though certainly irregular, the settlement of these petty disputes, in a summary way, has been found so advantageous to all parties, that the practice of commissioners interfering in these matters, seems, by universal consent, to be universally adopted. The impression upon my mind, therefore, being that these subordinate tribunals are of much greater importance as links of the great chain of causes and consequences, as integral parts of the general system, than is commonly imagined, I must give to them a warm, though qualified, approbation, inasmuch as I conceive them to be intimately connected with the existence of society, the jurisprudence and political economy of the country: yet I must also observe, in conclusion, that I should be happy to see a greater uniformity in their operations, a systematic arrangement of business, and strong yet regular principles of action influence the whole. I remain, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH MOSER.

Smith Street, Westminster,
October 7th, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the laudable attempt of your correspondent G. D. to supply some account of the learned Mr. Upton, I am tempted to offer, for your Miscellany, a fuller article to the memory of that great scholar; for which I am particularly furnished by the communications of his grandson, Robert Tripp, Esq. barrister; and from which it was my design to have formed a memoir in the supplement to my "History of TAUNTON;" but as that publication has been postponed, and probably may not appear for several years, it is but a proper respect to the information which that gentleman politely afforded, and to the name of his worthy ancestor, to give it to the call of your correspondents. It will, I hope, be deemed excusable, if some circumstances already stated by G. D. be repeated.

JAMES UPTON, M. A. was the fourth son of a gentleman of Cheshire, and born at Wimslow, in that county, December 10, 1670. He was educated at Eton, and became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He afterwards, at the request of Dr. Newborough, the head master, returned to Eton, where he was tutor to the famous Sir William Wyndham. He married a lady of a respectable family in that neighbourhood, of the name of Proctor. From Eton he removed to Ilminster, in Somersetshire, upon the invitation of several respectable gentlemen of the county, and particularly of the Earl Pawlet, to whom he was afterwards chaplain, and all whose sons were under his tuition at Taunton. He remained a few years at Ilminster, and taught the learned languages there, till he was elected to the care of the Free Grammar School in Taunton: which he conducted with the highest reputation, and raised to be the largest provincial school at that time ever known in England. The number of his pupils amounted to more than 200; and many of them were from the first families in the West of England. He served for many years the church of Bishop's-Hull, in which parish the school is situated. So early as 1711 he was in possession of the rectory of Brimpton, near Yeovil, in the presentation of the Sydenham family. In the year 1712 he was presented to the rectory of Monksilver, 14 miles from Taunton. He died August 13, 1749, aged 79.

In 1696 he published, at Cambridge, an excellent edition of Aristotle *de Arte Poetica*, with notes. In 1702, at Eton, Dionysius Halicarnassensis de *Structura Orationis*. In 1711, a revised and corrected edition of Roger Ascham's "School-Master," with explanatory notes. In 1726, his Ποικιλη Ισοριαι; *Sive Novus Historiarum Fabellarumque Delectus*: a very useful and much approved selection of passages from Greek authors, with a Latin Translation. He was also the author of several single sermons.

With the name of Mr. JAMES UPTON ought to be preserved that of his son, Mr. JOHN UPTON, B. D. who received his classical education in his father's school, at Taunton, from whence he went to Exeter College, Oxford, where he became a fellow; and afterwards tutor to the sons of Lord Chancellor Talbot, and one of his chaplains. This nobleman presented him to a prebend in the cathedral of Rochester: he had also the rectory of Rissington, in Gloucestershire. He never married; and died at Taunton, December 1760, aged 53: leaving the reputation of a gentleman of distinguished classical learning.

His publications were an edition of Arrian's Epictetus, with notes, and a Latin Translation, two vols. 4to. 1739: Dr. Harwood calls this "an incomparable edition, and the most perfect that was ever given of a Greek ethical writer:" and HARRIS, in his "Philological Enquiries," represents it as the first edition of

of the kind that had any pretenſions to perfection, vol. i. p. 33. (2.) An edition of Spenſer's "Fairie Queen," with numerous notes, replete with learning, taſte and judgment: and (3.) Obſervations on Shakeſpeare. He left many works unfiniſhed.

Both father and ſon were men as much eſteemed for their piety, philanthropy, and amiable conduct in private life, as celebrated for their genius and erudition.

It is a ſincere pleaſure to bear this teſtimony to ſingular learning and merit.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, Sept. 11, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. Communicated by DR. BEDDOES.

SIR,

IF you think the following communication may meet the taſte of ſome of your readers, I ſhall be obliged to you for inſerting it in your Magazine.

Thoſe who concur with the author of the Diverſions of Purley, reſpecting the original meaning of the word *more*, may be led like myſelf to believe the word *reck*on has a ſimilar original meaning.

*Rake*d hay, is hay put *together* in a *heap*; hence hay-*rick*.

Reek in German, ſignifies any *heap*.

To *reck*on is put *together*, to calculate.

Chaucer writes.—"Than cometh negligence or *retche*leſneſs, that *reck*eth of nothynge." *The Parſon's Tale.*

With the ſame meaning are uſed at preſent in the North, *rack*leſs and *rack*. *Vide Groſe's Gloſſary.*

To *wreke*, meaning to revenge, ſeems to me the ſame word.—Chaucer thus uſes it,

"Well couth love him *wreke* tho'
Of daunger and of pride alſo,
That Narciſſus ſometyme him bere,
He quite him wel his guerdon there."
The Romaunt of the Roſe.

Here love could *reck*on the daunger and the pride of Narciſſus—to quite or repay him, as *much*.—So in common language, a perſon indebted to another, ſays, he is come to *reck*on with him, when he means to pay him.—Well would it be for mankind, if revenge were never purſued farther than to be *even* with the injuries received.

It is, perhaps, vain of me to aſk indulgence towards a conjecture on a ſubject ſo little attended to as this, reſpecting the meaning of words; the readers indifference may ſecure to me a quiet poſſeſſion of any error I may commit; but I ſhould rather meet a correction of the error, than add one more to thoſe already heaped on language; beſides my overthrow muſt prove that the great, and the only exemplar of all rational inquiry into the nature and progreſs of language, was ſtudied; I mean the Diverſions of Purley, the only guide to a knowledge of the Engliſh language.

My conjecture is, that the word *rich*, comes from the ſame ſource as *reck*on.

Wreck, is uſed in the north to mean abundance. *Vide Groſe's Gloſſary.*

Rich I ſuppoſe the paſt participle, and that a *rik*ed or a *rich* man was once poſſeſſed of *much* land produce; as a monied man, now ſignifies a man poſſeſſed of much money.—I need not adduce proof of the ſcarcity of coin in former periods, compared with its preſent abundance; the Hiſtory of England abounds with ſtriking facts of it; from this ſcarcity of it, it is not too much to conclude, that coin was unknown in the concerns of mankind, and that then the abundance of land produce conſtituted *riches*.—If this be true, it affords an example of a word which includes in its meaning the ſame concluſion, which the author of the Wealth of Nations has made, viz. that *riches* or wealth is derived from the ſoil.

Bath. M. D.

My correſpondent's proofs appear to me cogent; and if he has not arrived at the truth, (which I by no means ſay) he has, I think, approached it as nearly as inveſtigations of this kind admit. It will occur, that *rich* was not ſounded ſoft by our anceſtors; ſo that *rick* and *rich* were ſounded alike.—In German, *reich* means *rich* and *realme*. In other northern languages, orthography favours the above deduction.—I hope the ingenious author will communicate more of his reſearches. To counteract the labours of thoſe lexicographers, who have ſo continually "divorced the ſoul of a word from its body," is the beſt way I know, to elucidate language.

4th *October*, 1799. T. BEDDOES.

P. S. I have not met with *reek* in German for *heap*. My knowledge of that language, however, is not critical. *Recben* is to rake; *reech-gras*, *couch-graſs*. I ſuppoſe the *reech* in the latter compound ſignifies a *heap* or *tuft*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a ſubſcription edition of all Chatterton's remains is about to be publiſhed for the benefit of his ſiſter and niece, I beg leave, by means of your Magazine,

to

to invite the public attention to thoſe circumſtances which render this act of juſtice neceſſary.

It might have been ſuppoſed that the intereſt which the fate of Chatterton excited in the public mind, would, in ſome meaſure, have ſupplied his loſs to his family, by procuring for them active and benevolent friends. The publication of all his works for their emolument, would at that time have ſecured to them the comforts of life. Your readers, Sir, will probably learn with ſurprize, that the whole ſum they have ever received from the profits of his productions, amounts only to ſeventeen guineas and ſix pence. In this I do not include the voluntary aſſiſtance of thoſe individuals on whoſe juſtice they had no claim. They remember with gratitude the kindneſs of Dr. Glynn, of Mr. Bryant, above all of Miſs Hannah More and her ſiſters.

The papers and poems attributed to Rowley, had been procured from Chatterton, during his life time, chiefly by Mr. Barrett and Mr. Catcott; from the latter, the poems were purchaſed for fifty pounds, of which ſix guineas were given to the mother and ſiſter. A great part of Mr. Barrett's Hiſtory of Briſtol is compoſed of Chatterton's communications; the only return the family ever received from him was his ſurgical aſſiſtance, gratuitouſly afforded to the ſiſter, Mrs. Newton, once in a complaint of the breaſt, once in curing a whitlow on her finger.

When Chatterton was more particularly the object of public curioſity, a clergyman called upon his ſiſter, preſented her half a guinea, and requeſted to ſee whatever letters of her brother ſhe had preſerved. She produced them. He then begged permiſſion to take them away *for one hour*, aſſigning as a reaſon, that it would be too painful to his feelings to read them in the preſence of that ſiſter, to whom they were addreſſed. On the ſame pretext he procured the letters in Mrs. Chatterton's poſſeſſion, who lived ſeparately from her daughter; theſe alſo, he *promiſed to return in an hour*, and the preſent of a guinea, and the language of conſolatory friendſhip prevented all ſuſpicion; indeed, ſo conſolatory and ſo full of religion was his language to the mother, that ſhe ſaid ſhe almoſt looked upon him as a guardian angel.

A fortnight elapſed, the letters had not been returned, and they knew not the name of the perſon to whom they had entruſted them. At the end of the fortnight Mrs. Chatterton received a letter from that perſon, Mr. H— C—. "Be not alarmed, Mrs. Chatterton," he ſaid, "all the little treaſure ſhall be faithfully returned to you again;" with the originals he promiſed to ſend tranſcripts of all the letters, with which the curioſity of ſtrangers might be gratified, while the hand writing of Chatterton ſhould be preſerved. He again conſoled Mrs. Chatterton for the fate of her ſon. "Perhaps," ſaid he, "he now beholds with pleaſure the deſerved progreſs his reputation is making every day, and the friends and the aſſiſtances which his name brings to you and to his ſiſter:" the date of the letter was Lincoln's-Inn, July 27th 1778.

In a ſecond letter, Auguſt 24th 1778, Mr. C—— requeſted the ſiſter to write to him, whatever ſhe and her mother could recollect, concerning Chatterton. "Believe me you are writing to one who reſpects his memory, and wiſhes you both well;" the promiſe of returning the letters and magazines containing Chatterton's pieces, which he had borrowed at the ſame time, were repeated; and in the courſe of the Autumn they were accordingly returned. Nothing more was heard till, in the following July, to the aſtoniſhment of the family, Mr. C—— publiſhed the letters, and the information he had obtained from Mrs. Newton, in his Love and Madneſs. The mother wrote to him, and upbraided him for duplicity; he replied, by ſending ten pounds, to be divided between her and her daughter; again profeſſing friendſhip for them, and ſaying, "Be aſſured the family of Thomas Chatterton ſhall never be forgotten by H—— C——."

Four months afterwards he again wrote to juſtify himſelf, and uſed theſe expreſſions, "What has been done was with a view to pave the way for ſervices to your family; and I hope, ſooner than you think, to be of more ſervice to you than any perſon who has hitherto enquired about your ſon, for I have a true regard for his memory."

In November 1780, he wrote a fifth letter, deſiring Mrs. Newton would ſend him a particular account of her circumſtances, as he was about to promote a public ſubſcription for her; and in April 1781, they received a note from him, requiring an acknowledgment of the ten pounds.

Here Mr. C—— dropt his correſpondence with the family; they heard no more of the *future ſervices* and the *public ſubſcription*. His Love and Madneſs had a great and rapid ſale, undoubtedly in a conſiderable degree owing to the letters of Chatterton; and his purpoſe was ſerved.

Luckily

Luckily Mrs. Newton preſerved his letters. In 1796, ſhe was adviſed, by a gentleman to whom ſhe had ſhewn them, to write to Mr. C——; the following is a copy of her letter.

SIR,

The name of Chatterton is, perhaps, yet familiar to your memory. She, to whom he was endeared by the tender ties of nature, and who, contemplating his many virtues, would remember his errors no more, begs leave to addreſs you with reference to your profeſſions of attachment to the remainder of his family. Several years have now elapſed ſince you obtained of me his unpubliſhed papers, and communicated them to the world. The diſquietude I might have felt at ſuch a tranſaction, was removed by an apprehenſion, that while you intereſted yourſelf, you would render conſiderable aſſiſtance to me. The popularity of the concern was an adequate ground for my expectations, which were heightened by the reſpectability of your connections in life. Juſtice to my ſituation would long ſince have compelled me to addreſs you, but have been, till a few days paſt, unacquainted with your reſidence. If any thing in my favour be practicable, to which I truſt you will not be indiſpoſed, your early attention will greatly oblige, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

MARY NEWTON.

H—— C——, Eſq. Portman Square,
London, June 19th, 1796.

As no anſwer was returned, a ſecond letter was addreſſed to Mr. C——.

Reverend SIR,

A former letter of mine, addreſſed to you under the appellation of H—— C——, Eſq. may probably have reached your hands; the ſame motive which urged me to engage in that, induces me to trouble you with this, and I again ſolicit your attention to the remainder of the family of Chatterton. Juſtice to myſelf, as I before obſerved, was the reaſon of my forming the application, on which I had the ſatisfactory judgment of ſome very reſpectable friends. As the ſubject of obtaining my brother's papers, has of late been particularly inveſtigated here, I truſt you will not ſuffer an occaſion for public cenſure, in a matter where my feelings are conſiderably intereſted. I am, Reverend Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

Auguſt 4, 1796. MARY NEWTON.

Mr. C——'s anſwer, was as follows.

Mrs. Newton's letter of Auguſt 4, is ſent to me here; ſhe is either ill-adviſed, or ſhe has not told her adviſers the money which I gave her, when I had the copies of the letters, and *afterwards*. The ſort of *threatening* letter which Mrs. Newton's is, will never ſucceed with me: but if the clergyman of the pariſh will do me the favour to write me word, through Mrs. Newton, what Chatterton's relations conſiſt of, and what characters they bear, I will *try*, by every thing in my power, to ſerve them; yet certainly not, if any of them pretend to have the ſmalleſt *claim* on me. H—— C——.

Exmouth, Devon, September 1, 1796.

The money Mr. C——alludes to, is the guinea given to Mrs. Chatterton, and the half guinea to her daughter, when he *borrowed the letters for an hour*, and the ten pounds ſent after he had publiſhed them.

Mr. C—— has been privately addreſſed upon the ſubject, without effect; his conduct is now made public, in the hope that general liberality may be excited by general indignation.

The mother of Chatterton died in poverty; ſhe ſuffered three years with a cancer, and till her death, experienced the kindneſs of the Miſs Mores. Mrs. Newton ſupports herſelf by teaching children to read; ſhe is now advancing in years, and her ſight begins to fail. She is a widow with one daughter. It is hoped that the profits of the propoſed publication will render her old age comfortable.

The edition will comprize whatever Chatterton left. Miſcellanies, the pieces attributed to Rowley, and the letters publiſhed by Mr. C——; ſome unpubliſhed poems have been procured, and ſome magazine pieces which had eſcaped the collector of the Miſcellanies. Dr. Gregory has promiſed to adapt the life of this extraordinary young man to the work; it will make two octavo volumes. The price ſixteen ſhillings, the money to be paid on delivery. Mr. Kearſley receives ſubſcriptions. The edition will be under my direction, and every care ſhall be taken to render it correct and complete.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Briſtol, October, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your correſpondents if they will inform me what other inſtitutions there are in England, or abroad, like the Magdalen Hoſpital, or nearly like; alſo what books have been publiſhed, for the purpoſe of preventing the dreadful vices of ſeduction and proſtitution.

A CONSTANT READER.

Auguſt 9, 1799.

To

[The following reply, which has come to us through a known channel, to a paper publiſhed in a former number of this work, ſigned *Gregor Mac Nab*, would, merely as a literary performance, have been inſerted by us with great readineſs and ſatisfaction, as a full and fair refutation, according to our judgments, of the hiſtorical charges brought in that paper againſt the clan Mac Gregor, and as a valuable article of Scottiſh hiſtory. But we conſider ourſelves as more particularly called upon to inſert it, as the beſt atonement we can make for very blameable negligence in overlooking the malignant and truly libellous character of that paper, as far as it contains falſe and ſcandalous reflexions on the Clan Alpin regiment, its reſpectable commander, and ſeveral of its officers. Indeed, it is but juſtice to ſay, that the perſon under whoſe inſpection papers ſent for our miſcellany, uſually paſs, did abſolutely lay this aſide as improper for publication. That this firſt determination was not followed, is matter of ſincere regret to us; as we are now convinced that we were, though without the leaſt bad intention on our parts, made the inſtruments of conveying direct falſehoods to the public, for the malevolent purpoſe of wounding the feelings of reſpectable individuals, and of reviving ancient prejudices againſt a body of people who, whatever may have been their political errors, appear to have been treated with mercileſs rigour. This explicit declaration of our ſincere concern for having given way to the impoſition practiſed upon us, will, we hope, be accepted by the gentlemen injured, as the moſt effectual reparation we can make for our ſhare in the offence; and we wiſh that the concealed author may be diſcovered, and brought into deteſtation as a calumniator.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNTIL I had read the paper in your Magazine, relative to the Mac Gregors and the Clan Alpin regiment, I had not imagined that you could ſoil your pages with foul detraction; and I can only aſcribe to ſome accident, that you did not reject ſuch matter with diſguſt, and regard the anonymous author as a perſon who, in offering it, inſulted you, as if you were a vender of ſcurrility.

In regard to the character of the commander of that regiment, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that he has been reſpectable as a ſoldier, from an early age, in Europe and in Aſia. The ſarcaſms aimed at ſome of the inferior officers induced me to make ſome inquiries reſpecting them.—I thought it ſtrange that the miniſter of Balquhidder ſhould require a cow-herd in the narrow limits of an incloſed glebe: ſo I find that the gentleman alluded to was not a cow-herd, but, having been educated for the *church*, had almoſt been a ſhepherd, and is nephew to a field officer in his Majeſty's ſervice abroad—There is indeed a gauger, an officer in the regiment, though he has only the honour to carry a *halbert*—Thus it appears, ſo far as my inquiries have yet extended, that the aſſertions of your correſpondent are but ill ſupported.

But ſuppoſing them to have been true, they would have amounted only to this, that merit had been drawn from obſcurity. The *mind* ſtored with the malevolence which dictated that paper, will be the victim of its own cancerous quality.—What the *perſonal* conſequences may be to the writer, if diſcovered, is in the boſom of futurity. In the mean time, as he has wantonly aſperſed a whole body of people, allow me to endeavour to reſcue them from unfounded calumny.

In all countries, and particularly in the Highlands, tribes occaſionally contended with tribes. There is not a ſingle clan that has not had its wars. The ſpirit of the times was well diſplayed by the chieftains, who ſhewed their drawn ſwords as their charters. It was by the policy of allowing, if not encouraging, tribes to weaken one another, and then taking advantage of the contending parties, that leaders of old became principal chieftains—monarchs.—The battles of clans were frequent for ſucceſſive ages, till the arm of the ſtate grew ſtrong enough to put an end to them, partly by force, partly by addreſs, and douceurs to various chieftains. Happily for ſociety, that ſort of warfare has long ceaſed; but it was more excuſable, becauſe more dignified and manly, to attack life openly, than to attempt to aſſaſſinate reputation from the dark caverns of malignity.

One of the laſt combats of clans was that which occurred in 1602, between the Colquhouns and the Mac Gregors, which, becauſe it is the lateſt private battle of importance, has left the ſtrongeſt impreſſion, as well as becauſe many individuals, of the generations that are paſt, who ſought to profit by their fall, had put numbers of them to death, under the authority of the privy council, without the colour or ſanction of law, and were conſequently deeply intereſted in juſtifying by any means, and by every effort of invention, the ſeverities exerciſed againſt them. In truth, however, the battle of Glenfroon was juſt like the battles of other families—there was nothing diſloyal to the ſtate in the mind of either party—a call to ſupport the crown would have united the hoſtile bands;—and, in fact, kindneſs and friendſhip have

long marked the subsequent intercourse between the *Colquhouns* and *Mac Gregors*, of whom many are respected and favoured by the family of Luss. Whether indeed the Scottish parliament, which proscribed the Mac Gregors was, in the words of your correspondent, "a *Pack* of *Knaves*," or not; I think a parliament, which not long afterwards could countenance or even connive at the acceptance of a *bribe* by its army, for delivering into the hands of his enemies their sovereign, *who had taken refuge amongst them*, highly merits that appellation. Be that as it may, the assertion of your correspondent, relative to the subsequent proscription of that people, on account, as he says, of fresh depredations in the beginning of the reign of William III. is a fiction.—This act of king William was made to preserve to two or three great families their hereditable jurisdictions, which were afterwards wisely abolished for the comfort and ease of the subjects, as well as the safety of the state. —There had been a previous law to compel *all* chieftains to give security against the depredations of their followers. This act of William III. extended that obligation, on them, to the "conservation of the peace," without the imputation of any new fault, which would have been blazoned, with exaggerations, in the act, if there had been ground for it; and without even the title of the act mentioning any clan whatever, a clause was slipped into it reviving the act of the parliament of Charles I. against the Mac Gregors "notwithstanding the same had been rescinded by Charles II." There was not, perhaps, a member in the parliament of king William, who had been in that of 1631—not a syllable was mentioned in the reviving act, of the severe nature of the act revived:—hence it is probable that the latitude of that obsolete act, which had passed sixty years before, was unknown to the generality of the members; and that the operation it might have, was only understood by the individuals through whose interested influence it was introduced. This is, at least, the most respectful and liberal mode of thinking, regarding that parliament. I am aware, however, it may be said, with plausibility, that a parliament, which allowed the perpetrators of the massacre of the Mac Donalds to escape punishment, would feel little compunction in conniving at the renewal of the unmerited sufferings of the *Mac Gregors*—for unmerited they certainly were, unless indeed it was their crime that Charles II. had done that loyal people the justice to record his testimony of their "affection" for the royal cause—and unless it was still a greater crime that they had not been so versatile and interested in their attachments, as to prefer a Dutch prince to their natural sovereign.

Professor Ross's account of the battle of Glenfroon is in perfect accord with the traditions still current in the Highlands, and will remain to every unprejudiced mind a *complete* and *satisfactory vindication* of the Mac Gregors, and a monumental proof of the injustice done to them. It was brought forward through the researches of one of several of the best antiquaries of the time, who gave generous and spontaneous aid in collecting documents of the history of that people, whose descent, as well as that of the *Grants*, and several other tribes, from the Alpinian dynasty, is as well known and believed as that the royal Stuarts have left a numerous and flourishing progeny.—But, says your correspondent with an attempt at irony, and an *intentional error* in chronology, "What was king William to professor Ross?" as if he hoped that his using the name of a king would controvert facts and annihilate truth.—The spirit of his query, no doubt, is, that king William had been gifted with a sight more penetrating than any the Highlanders pretend to, for they only foresee events that are to come; but your friend implies (and who can therefore disbelieve?) that king William knew what had happened in Glenfroon half a century before he was born, and near a whole century before he took the trouble to come from Holland to ease his father-in-law of the cares of government, much better than did professor Ross, although the transaction happened almost before his eyes.

The mal-treatment of the Mac Gregors is fully and generally impressed throughout the Highlands—but as they were certainly more hardy and brave than politic, I shall suppose that they had been extremely to blame—yet I cannot reconcile to common sense any end of justice that could result from the abolition of the name of any people. On the contrary, to a person of my limited discernment, it is obvious that irregularities, and breaches of the peace, would be more easily detected whilst they preserved their real, than after they should be concealed under various borrowed names. If therefore it is evident that this tended to impede instead of promoting public justice, and the discovery of crimes; to what other cause is the measure to be ascribed? To a plain and true one—that by this mode of promiscuous proscription,

inſtead of leaving the law of the land to operate againſt any guilty individuals, a whole people were incapacitated from complaining in any court of being maimed or oppreſſed, or of ſuing for the recovery of any part of the property violently taken from them.—Perhaps ſome of the adviſers and inſtruments of the elevation of William, needed preſcription to ſanctify acquiſitions—Nor was this ſort of precaution uſeleſs—for we have ſeen within theſe few years two eſtates of other families recovered by the repreſentatives of the right owners, though the poſſeſſion of one of them had been loſt as far back as the days of the uſurper Oliver.—But ſuppoſing, again, the *untruth* that the generation of Mac Gregors, which exiſted 200 years ago, had been, in every inſtance, the aggreſſors; let me aſk what ſort of man he muſt be who would wiſh to wound the feelings of the numerous generation of the *preſent* day? Does your correſpondent diſlike every thing allied to reſpectability of conduct, and is he vexed that the Mac Gregors vie with the moſt loyal of their fellow-ſubjects in ſupporting the conſtitution, and in veneration for a beneficent and beloved ſovereign? or ſeeks he to rekindle the animoſities of families? If he does; however amiable the intention, he will fail in the attempt—the deſcendents of foes or rivals of old have long ſince liberally and wiſely conſigned to eternal oblivion and mutual amneſty the reciprocal injuries of paſt ages, no part of which could attach to themſelves; — and they muſt regard, with equal execration, the character of an incendiary.

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

September 20, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BOLTON IN THE MOORS, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER; BY AN INHABITANT.

SIR,

FROM the commencement of your uſeful and intereſting publication I have underſtood, that you have been particularly deſirous of topographical or local information. This conſideration, along with the accounts which you have lately received of the environs of Norwich and Briſtol, induces me to attempt ſome deſcription of the town and neighbourhood of Bolton in the Moors, in the county of Lancaſter; where, at different times, I have reſided nearly 20 years. I do not ſuppoſe, that an account of it will command ſuch intereſt, or ſecure ſuch attention, as what has been written concerning the ancient cities already mentioned; but it appears to me, that antiquaries, gazetteers, and geographers, have not yet done juſtice to the theme which I have choſen. Walker writes, that Bolton is noted for its medicinal waters; but, excepting one found in a field, hence called the Spa-field, to the weſt of the town, of which the fame fell as rapidly as it roſe, there are none which are not common to all coal countries, in which waters iron is diſſolved, or from which it is precipitated, and which are therefore denominated chalybeates, more or leſs powerful according to the quantity in ſolution. They are diſcovered by the ruſt-coloured ſediment which they leave in their ſeveral channels.

It is only in the preſent century, and in the memory of man, that Bolton has riſen to ſuch conſequence; that, in population, if not in ſize, it is become the third town in Lancaſhire, inferior in theſe reſpects only to Manchester and Liverpool. Perhaps it is a conſideration by no means favourable to the native pride of Engliſhmen, that the original artiſts in our ſeveral trades, like the fruits of our gardens, came from foreign countries. The curious workmanſhip in painting and ſculpture, which appears in many Engliſh cathedrals, was, it is recorded, moſtly executed by Italians. Flemings, it is well known, were brought over into this country, in the reign of Edward the Third, to teach the inhabitants the art of manufacturing the wool of their own ſheep, which they before ſold to the ſame ingenious people in the raw ſtate. In the days of Elizabeth, Proteſtants from the Low Countries, who were cruelly perſecuted on account of their religion, by that mercileſs bigot Philip the Second of Spain, were, with great policy, as well as juſtice and humanity, offered an aſylum in England. In the reign of Lewis the XIVth, French proteſtant refugees were ſettled as ſilk-weavers in Spital-fields. In like manner, there is ſome reaſon to believe that Flemings were ſome of the firſt weavers of cotton in this part of the country: at leaſt I have been informed by a very conſiderable manufacturer in this town, now upwards of 46 years of age, deſcended from anceſtors who, without doubt, from the reign of Elizabeth, have been engaged in the cotton trade, that he juſt remembers ſeeing, at his grandfather's in a neighbouring townſhip, ſeveral wooden ſhoes, properly ſo called, which were conjectured to have belonged to ſome of theſe ingenious

foreigners. The cotton trade was certainly the offspring of this town and neighbourhood, whilst the inhabitants of Manchester dealt originally only in such coarse woollens as are now made to the north of Bury; and, even in the beginning of the 18th century, principally in small wares, hats and checks.

Indeed, from the map of 1650 annexed to Stockdale's account of the country round Manchester, that place appears then to have consisted only of three or four long streets, terminating in the market place, or in some buildings crowded round the church. But, as Manchester became rich and populous by means of the industry of its natives, and its ready communication with London and other places, so its merchants were induced to purchase cotton goods particularly fustians, from the manufacturers at or near Bolton.

For this purpose they originally travelled hither, and, as the roads were not then good enough for the passage of carts and waggons, they sent off their purchases by pack-horses. Now the manufacturers send their goods for sale to Manchester, and at least on Tuesdays, almost from every quarter round, throng the public roads and canals to that town, which is now the principal mart of the trade. Still, most of the new patterns and machines have been invented at or near Bolton. The celebrated Arkwright, the founder of the art of spinning by water, was originally a barber in this place, and rather in indigent circumstances, till, in concert with some others, he planned the mechanism, for which he obtained a patent, and by means of which amassed a very opulent fortune. The improvements made in his machinery, so as to effect as much or more by the hand than was before effected by water, were contrived, in the year 1780, by a weaver, named Samuel Crompton, then living in a romantic and beautiful situation at a place called the Hall in the Wood, to the north of Bolton. Hence they were at first known by the name of the Hall in the Wood-wheels; and have since been denominated Mules, as being a medium between the first invented spinning-machines, called Jennies, turned only with the hand, and those of Arkwright worked by the aid of water, the advantages of which they unite. The inventor received from the subscription of individuals 100l. for making his invention public; the sum of 200l. he says was promised him, which promise was never fulfilled. When the simplest carding and spinning machines were first brought into use, they excited an alarm, lest they who had wrought only with the hand should be unemployed. Hence, in 1779, the working people in this neighbourhood rose in great numbers, pulled down several factories, and destroyed the machinery in them; but they were at length persuaded, particularly by the exertions of the late Dorning Rasbotham, Esq. a worthy magistrate, and by an excellent pamphlet written by Dr. Barnes, now in Manchester, that the evils, which they fancied they foresaw, would end in their good; that rioting would not remedy them; and that in consequence of these inventions the trade would be so much extended, that there was reason to fear rather a deficiency of hands, than a want of work: so it has proved. Encouraged by high wages, ingenious workmen from every part of the country round have flocked to this place. Native of Scotland and Ireland have migrated hither in such numbers, that they now compose a very considerable proportion of the inhabitants. Not 80 years ago, a person, now deceased, possessed of great talents and reputation, was almost literally acquainted with every one in the town; so that he frequently went round with the musicians called the Waits every Monday morning in the winter, and was able, by his recollective memory, to hail by name nearly every one in every house.

In 1773 the houses in Great Bolton were 946, the inhabitants 4568; the houses in Little Bolton were 232, the inhabitants 771. Thus the total number of houses was 1178, of inhabitants 5339.

In the year 1789, from an account taken of the number of inhabitants in this town and neighbourhood, it appeared, that they amounted to upwards of 11,000. Notwithstanding the war, it seems, from the enumeration made in 1797, in consequence of the bill for enrollment in case of invasion, that they had increased at least more than 5000. Great Bolton alone was found to contain 2040 houses, and 11,260 inhabitants. The greatest increase of population has been in Little Bolton; but as there has not been any official account taken, it can only be generally conjectured, that its inhabitants may amount to more than 4000.

From the enumeration in 1797, which was completed only in Great Bolton, it was discovered, that as the back streets in the town were about six times more populous than the front, so strangers and passengers must have very inadequate ideas of the size of Bolton, and more particularly of the number of its residents. From the natural

natural unwillingneſs of unthinking perſons to give an account of their families and lodgers, from the peculiar unwillingneſs manifeſted, when every one, who was able, was expected to be called into actual ſervice for the repulſion of invaders, it may be concluded, that the population of this town and neighbourhood was not eſtimated to the utmoſt; eſpecially as ſince that time many houſes have been built round the town, particularly upon Bolton Moor, as it has been called: an account of the ſale of which, and of its conſequences, will perhaps be more intereſting than may previouſly be imagined.

Juſt before the breaking out of hoſtilities with the French nation, there had been obtained an act of Parliament for its ſale, to which every inhabitant or perſon intereſted had before ſigned aſſent. After an equivalent had been given to five lords of the manor for their ſeveral claims, the reſt was divided into lots, each of which lots was put up to auction; when the whole was ſo well ſold, that, though it be only about 250 acres, it was ſold for 2632l. per annum, beſides 10l. depoſit money, which was to be paid down immediately for every ſtatute acre. This ſum, after paying for the neceſſary roads, has been appropriated to the improvement of the town, and is to come in aid of the poor-rates in Great Bolton. Already are the principal ſtreets in Great Bolton flagged on each ſide, as they and all the others are lighted in the winter. The chief ſtreets unite in the market-place. Two, which form a line from the church on the eaſt to the weſt end of the town, may be a mile; and the other ſtreet, which joins them at right-angles from the ſouth, about half a mile in length. The width of the ſtreets in the centre of the town, which become rather narrower as they recede, is about 20 yards, and many projections are now taken down, ſo that the narroweſt parts are not leſs than 12 yards acroſs. Though the purchaſers at firſt eſteemed their lots to be bad ſpeculations, yet, as more than 200 houſes have been built upon the moor, the greater part of the remainder of which is incloſed and cultivated, they have thus taken the beſt method in their power to make their ſpeculations anſwer. The war perhaps was the main cauſe why they did not ſucceed; yet poſſibly the ſpirit of induſtry may ſtill enable the owners to turn their apparent and preſent loſſes into real and eventful profit.

Whether it is owing to the flouriſhing ſtate of the manufacturing trade at Bolton, or to a leſs abundance of water than in ſome other places, not ſo many, or at leaſt not ſo large, ſpinning-factories have been built at or near this place, as in the neighbourhood of Manchester and Stockport. There are, however, enough of theſe, which, whatever profit they may bring to their owners, or with whatever employment they may furniſh the working people, are generally, even with the beſt poſſible regulations, found to be very injurious to the health and morals of the community.

In this neighbourhood are many extenſive grounds devoted to the purpoſe of bleaching. Not only is it natural to ſuppoſe, that this trade would be carried on to the greateſt advantage where the moſt and fineſt goods are manufactured, but near the ſources of ſtreams, where the water is the pureſt.

The improvements in chemiſtry have made almoſt a total alteration in the art of whitening. Formerly pieces required many months for their bleaching: they may now be completed in a few days. No changes of weather now retard the work, which may be executed almoſt entirely within doors.

By the aid of ingenious machinery, the goods are got up with the greateſt nicety and cleanneſs, as in a laundry upon a large ſcale. Bleached, calendered and glazed, they are thus prepared for the market, and are ſent to Manchester for ſale, to the warehouſes of their owners, in the carts belonging to the bleachers.

Though in the neighbourhood of Bolton there may not have been found many relics of antiquity, yet the canal between this town and Manchester will perhaps eventually ſecure it more renown. It is cut from Bolton to within a mile from the market-place at Manchester, and on the higheſt level has a branch extending to Bury. As it is almoſt uniformly parallel to the Irwell and its tributary ſtreams, which run through valleys abounding with pictureſque beauties; ſo the towing-path forms a kind of terrace walk, whence the delightful ſcenery of nature is viewed to very conſiderable advantage. On this canal there are 12 locks, and 3 aqueduct bridges; one more than 10, another 16, a third 20 yards above the bed of the river. Paſſengers avoid ſix of the locks, which are at the ſame place, by aſcending or deſcending the hill to embark on board another boat. Carriage-boats paſs through all the locks. Since the canal on the higher levels is cut along the ſide of a hill, there ſeems reaſon to apprehend, leſt the banks, which in ſome places overhang the river upwards of 10 or 12 yards, may give way;

way; unleſs by inviting vegetation by being planted with gorze, furze, or willows, they become in length of time better ſecured. This remark reſembles a prediction. When it had not been written many days, on the 17th of Auguſt, 1799, in conſequence of a rapid flood, the banks gave way in two places, and all navigation on this level was ſuſpended for a week: but even then paſſengers had to walk a mile from Bolton beyond the place, where the very bed of the canal for more than 100 yards, conſiſting partly of gravel, was waſhed into the ſtream beneath. Yet from the public accounts it appears, that by this violent and rapid flood ſtill more miſchief has been done to other canals, particularly to the Aſhton, and the Duke of Bridgwater's.

In very dry ſeaſons the canal has already laboured under ſuch a deficiency of water, that occaſionally either paſſengers have been obliged to walk three miles along its banks by all the locks, or it has not been poſſible for boats to ſail on the higher levels. But theſe inconveniences have not occurred ſince a larger ſupply of water has been obtained from the river at Bury. Yet, in froſty weather, in conſequence of its elevation, the line of the canal is ſo much expoſed to the influence of cold, that a few ſevere nights will put a ſtop to the ſailing of the paſſage-boat or packet. On account of the conſtant communication between Bolton and Manchester, the diſtance between which is not even by water more than 12 miles, this boat, along with the coal-boats, which can ſail from Clifton to Manchester, and from Bolton to Bury, without paſſing through a lock, promiſes to contribute moſt towards the remuneration of the proprietors. During the Manchester race-week, the ſum collected for fares has amounted nearly to 100l. More money is now wanted to complete the canal. At firſt it was propoſed to make it communicate by locks with the navigation along the Irwell to Liverpool; but now it is alſo intended to apply to Parliament for a bill to enable the proprietors to build an aqueduct over that river, and thus to connect it with the Duke of Bridgwater's canal.

About two miles to the north-weſt of Bolton there is an ancient hall called Smithels, which might claim the attention of the curious. It appears formerly to have been ſurrounded by a wall and moat. Its remains, which, in a quadrangular form, ſurround a large court, are compoſed of houſes for farmers and poor people, of a chapel, and a large wainſcotted room. It has been rumoured, that Sir Andrew Barton, the Scotch pirate, choſe this place for his retreat. It is certain, that Sir Roger or Matthew Barton reſided here in the reign of Queen Mary, ſince, in the Martyrology written by Fox, it is recorded, that George Marſh was examined here before him. The arms, conſiſting of a tun, with a bar acroſs, in punning alluſion to the name, are found in one of the rooms, with the letters A and B in cyphers. Mr. Byrom, of Manchester, purchaſed the place from the Fauconberg family.

The pannels in the wainſcotted room preſent more than 50 heads, male and female, with their arms underneath; conſiſting principally of a ſtag's head for the former, and the leaf and fruit of the oak for the latter.

When George Marſh, a celebrated martyr, who was burned at Cheſter, was examined at this place, he preſſed his foot to the ground, and prayed to God to render perſecution the means of ſpreading the truth. The ſimple believe, that the impreſſion of his foot remains to this day upon a flag in the paſſage to the wainſcotted room; and that when it was once removed, the ſpirits of the world unknown diſturbed the manſion, till it was reſtored to its place. Such is the tale of ſuperſtition: the ſuppoſed impreſſion is only a vein in the ſtone.

In the civil wars in the reign of Charles the Firſt, Bolton was fortified and defended by the Parliamentarians, particularly by thoſe repulſed from Latham-houſe by the Counteſs of Derby; but it was beſieged and taken by the forces of Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby.

The latter was the firſt man who entered the town. As it was thus taken by ſtorm, bloody carnage enſued; and many of the ſlain are ſaid to have been buried in the corner of a field in the townſhip of Little Bolton, about half a mile from the town, which corner is ſeparated from the neighbouring grounds, and has never been ploughed in the memory of man. When the royal party were every where defeated, the Earl of Derby retired to the Iſle of Man, his paternal inheritance; whence returning to ſecond the deſigns of Charles the Second and the Scots, he was met and diſcomfited by a ſuperior body of forces in the neighbourhood of Wigan. He, however, eſcaped, and was engaged in the battle of Worceſter; but in his ſubſequent flight he was captured, and afterwards beheaded in the market-place at Bolton. To this day, it is ſaid, none of the Derby family will frequent the moſt

central

central inn in the town, becauſe it is cloſe to the ſpot where their anceſtor was executed. Some of theſe tranſactions are recorded in the following curious inſcription upon a grave-ſtone in the church-yard at Bolton:

"John Okey, the ſervant of God, was born in London 1608; came into this town 1620; married Mary, the daughter of James Crompton, of Breightmet, 1635, with whom he lived comfortably 20 years, and had four ſons and ſix daughters. Since then he lived ſole till the day of his death. In his time were many great changes and terrible alterations; 18 years civil wars in England, beſides many dreadful ſea-fights; the crown and command of England changed eight times; epiſcopacy laid aſide 14 years; London burnt by Papiſts, and more ſtately built again; Germany waſted 300 miles; 200,000 Proteſtants murdered in Ireland by the Papiſts: this town thrice ſtormed; once taken and plundered. He went through many troubles and divers conditions; found reſt, joy and happineſs only in holineſs, the faith, fear and love of God in Jeſus Chriſt. He died the 29th of April, and lieth here buried, 1684.—Come, Lord Jeſus, come quickly!"

The inhabitants of Bolton have not been in the beſt repute for their uſage of ſtrangers; but the evil has probably ariſen from ſuch rude waſſailers (ſee Milton's Comus) as are found almoſt in every place, who have reſorted to the inns frequented by travellers, whom they have deceived and irritated by their impudent compoſure in telling falſehoods, in order to cheat them of their money by laying wagers with them in oppoſition to the plaineſt matters of fact. Theſe wagers being decided by the company, who are all in the ſecret, and engaged in a conſpiracy againſt the unſuſpecting ſtranger, he is bound by the deciſion to treat them, as they expreſs themſelves, with glaſſes round. The natives of Bolton, though not diſtinguiſhed for poliſhed behaviour, have, I am perſuaded from experience, as much genuine benevolence as any of their neighbours; and I am happy to inform the public, that the above mentioned practice is dying away, and confined to a very few individuals.

Yet of late years, unfortunately, party ſpirit has raged in this town with uncommon bitterneſs; though it appears, from the report of the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons, that thoſe called democrats here have had the wiſdom, or the good fortune, not to have entered into any political aſſociations, which irritate rather than convince, and only lead their opponents to attempt to exceed them in numbers.

About 12 or 14 years ago, a library was founded upon the moſt liberal baſis. Perſons of all parties and denominations ſubſcribed to it, and books in favour of any ſentiments, political or religious, were not exempted from being voted into it. After the diſcuſſions occaſioned by the attempts made to procure the repeal of the teſt-laws, the diſſenters were voted out of the committee. Still this ſelect committee was not at that time ſufficiently ſcrupulous as to reject ſuch works as the Rights of Man, or other books of a like kind. But previouſly to the commencement of hoſtilities with the French nation, when an effigy of Thomas Paine was burned, ſuch of theſe books as could be found, belonging to the public library, were thrown, by the vote only of a majority of the ſubſcribers, into the flames. Againſt this deſtruction of common property many proteſted. The parties divided, the reſt of the books were ſold by public auction, and furniſhed the groundwork of two other libraries. Theſe tranſactions reminded many of the barbarous Mahometan, who ordered the Alexandrian library to be burned, on the principle, that if it contained no more than the Koran, it was unneceſſary; if more, it was pernicious; and that in either caſe it ought to be deſtroyed.

The ſociety of Proteſtant Diſſenters, improperly called Preſbyterians, have alſo a library called The Veſtry; which contains many theological books on different controverſial doctrines, beſides ſeveral volumes of ſcarce and curious tracts, and a good collection for the inſtruction of young perſons in art and ſcience, in natural and revealed religion. In the account of the country round Mancheſter, the Methodiſts of this place are mentioned as active in the management of their Sunday School, in which more than 1000 children are inſtructed, gratis, in reading and writing. The followers of Swedenborg, animated by the zeal of a benevolent gentleman, named Dawes, have alſo exerted themſelves in the ſame good cauſe, and not only provide about 300 children in this neighbourhood with the means of good inſtruction on the Lord's day, but have founded what they call the Economiſts' Library; from which they who ſubſcribe only one penny every week, or 2s. per year, may receive ſuch information as it is fitted to afford.

As in many other towns, ſince the alarm of the French invaſion was firſt raiſed, there have not been wanting perſons in Bolton who have united to form corps both

both of infantry and cavalry. The former, which consist of more than 200, have now mostly been raised several years. The latter, consisting of 69, and formed in 1798, had their standards presented to them in the month of July, in the present year. One of the standards has the king's arms, the other their major's upon it, with the motto, *Pro aris et focis.*

The crest of the latter represents a mower with a scythe in the right hand, which representation is founded upon the traditionary tale, that, after the battle of Hastings, one of the Pilkington family (the major's name) who had taken the part of Harold, was obliged to assume the habit of a mower, but was discovered by his unskilfulness in handling the scythe. On the arms of the Pilkingtons in Yorkshire, the mower, I am told, holds the scythe in the left hand.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have endeavoured to shew, that the town and neighbourhood of Bolton present some objects worthy the attention of the curious.

It lies with you to decide, whether my communication is sufficiently interesting for insertion. As the first tribute of esteem and approbation, it is offered to your excellent magazine *,

By your constant reader,

Bolton,—1799. J. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CERTAIN as it is that the apparition of ghosts and spectres militates against all known laws of nature, yet instances of this kind are related by men, who neither can be suspected of having had the least inclination to impose upon the world, nor be supposed to have suffered themselves to be imposed upon by others. How are we to reconcile such accounts to sound reason and the established laws of nature? Let us inquire whether it be not possible to assign some natural reason for apparitions related by respectable and creditable persons, without giving countenance to superstition. The easiest way to account for such singular instances will be to prove, that *the form which sometimes appears to people who imagine they see ghosts and spirits, does not exist externally, but that the idea of such apparitions is produced by impressions made on the ophthalmic nerves of the brain.*

Our nerves are the instruments of sensation. They originate in the brain, where they receive a very fine fluid, secreted from the most subtile parts of the blood, and conveyed by the nerves to all parts of the body, for the performance of every animal function. This fluid is called *nervous fluid.* The nerves spread from the medulla of the brain through the whole body, and are connected with the upper surface of the skin, where they constitute the general sense of *feeling.* When a nerve receives an impression, this impression is communicated to the brain by the motion of the nervous fluid, which produces in our soul a perception of its presence, and we then say that we *feel.* Amongst other nerves, two pair proceed from the medulla of the brain, which are called the *optic nerves.* The rays of light reflecting from every object that presents itself to our view, fall upon the *retina,* which is an expansion of the optic nerve at the bottom of the eye, where they cause an impression, producing a miniature picture of the object in sight, which is conveyed to the brain, and causes the soul to form an idea of the shape and colour of bodies, which is called *vision.* Every one, who will consider what we now are going to say, will easily comprehend that these optic nerves can represent an object to our soul, although there should be no external cause producing it. Every object which we see affects our optic nerves in a different manner by the diversity of its shape and colour. One impression is produced when we see a steeple, another when we perceive a tree, and another when we perceive an human form; and the notions which our soul receives are as different as these impressions differ. Therefore, when just such an impression takes place in our optic nerves, by means of the motion produced in the nervous fluid, as would be caused by the real appearance of a person; this sensation produces in our soul an image of such a person, and we believe we see it, although it actually is not present. An example will render this more intelligible. Mr. HENNINGS, a celebrated practical philosopher in Germany, quotes in his excellent work *Ueber Ahndungen und Visionen*, page 55. the following remarkable instance from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Sciences at Paris: "Mr. POUPART mentions a woman who had lost one half of her cranium. The dura mater was therefore uncovered, and being touched one time by some person with the finger, the woman screamed violently

* We shall be glad to receive from other equally intelligent correspondents similar communications relative to the state of society, manners, &c. in all the large cities and towns in the kingdom.

lastly, and said: *that she had just seen an immense number of lights.* A certain pressure and a motion in the nervous fluid of this woman produced therefore in her soul the idea of an immense number of lights, none of which existed externally. We experience the same thing on receiving a violent blow in the face, when we imagine we see a great number of sparks before our eyes. Thus different pressures and motions may also produce different notions, which have no external efficient object.—The author of these observations experienced a most striking instance of this kind. He dined once with an old gentleman who was a great natural philosopher, and still possessed of the complete use of his intellectual faculties, notwithstanding his advanced age. While the glass circulated cheerfully, and rational mirth prevailed in the social circle, the company was suddenly startled by the unexpected question of the old gentleman; what girl that was who stood by the side of his chair? The guests protested they saw no girl. However, he persisted in his assertion, and even began to give a minute description of her.—The image which the old gentleman thought he saw, could not possibly be a body really existing out of his imagination, as, in that case, it must have been visible to the whole company; because every body reflects rays of light on our eyes, which produces the sense of vision. Certain impressions or motions must therefore have taken place in the fibres of the brain, or the optic nerves of this old gentleman, like those which are connected with the image of a girl.

Another instance of this kind happened to a friend of the writer of this article, which admits of a similar explanation. This gentleman, a professor of mathematics at an university in Germany, in whose house he lived, came one evening to the writer's apartment, and related the following singular circumstance: He had gone, late in the evening, into the garden adjoining his house, to look at the stars. When he left his apartment, he saw his maid-servant sitting upon a chair, spinning. Having contemplated the starry heavens some time, he went back again to his apartment. When he ascended the stairs he met his maid-servant, and, on account of the narrowness of the passage, made room for her to pass by. Conceive, reader, his astonishment, when, on entering his room, he found the same servant in the situation in which he had left her, sitting on her chair, and spinning! What could that apparition have been? Nothing else but a renovated vibration of the optic nerves, which was similar to that sensative impression which had been produced in his brains, when, on quitting his room, the rays reflecting from that person fell upon his eyes. This is the more probable, as he had strained his optic nerves in contemplating the stars. *Apparitions are therefore possible; but they are not what they commonly are supposed to be. They are mere illusions of the senses, and of imagination: but not images, the object of which exists* EXTERNALLY.

The principles with which we have set out in the beginning of these observations, might easily be applied in explaining the numerous instances of *second sight*, related of the Scotch islanders, and of the inhabitants of North Wales. However, I shall endeavour to do this in a different way, and apply principles which will unfold the natural cause of these phenomena in a more satisfactory manner.

In attempting to point out a natural cause of the numerous instances of *second sight*, related of the inhabitants of North Wales and the Scotch islanders, it will be necessary we should observe above all things, that *smoke and misty vapours are susceptible of the reflexion of the rays of light, and capable of producing shadowy images, representing figures of human beings, of animals, castles, &c. &c.*

In autumn and in spring a thick fog lies frequently towards night, on rivers, bogs, morasses, lakes and damp districts. If now a person go towards such a place covered with misty vapours, particularly in an easterly direction, the shadow of such a person, or of other objects behind him, may be reflected by such vapours, as by a mirror, which will make him imagine that a black man or any other object is coming towards him, and which suddenly disappears when he comes too near the place whence this phantom is formed by reflection. We may see the same phenomenon in a darkened apartment, which is strongly fumigated, so as to be entirely filled with the smoke as with a fog. If several persons, the hindmost of whom carries a lighted taper in his hand, enter such an apartment, the shadows of the foremost will be reflected by the smoke, and several black men will seem to be standing in the room. This apparition dissolves as soon as the foremost person takes the candle in his hand, because the efficient cause of the reflection of the shade ceases.

Watery vapours form a mirror-like superficies, which, if backed by a dark body, represents a kind of looking glass that reflects

flects the image of a perſon ſtanding in front. Such vapours collect frequently in cloath-preſſes which ſtand in damp places. Now if they be opened by ſome perſon, he may eaſily happen to ſee his own image by the reflection of theſe vapours. The ſhadowy image diſappears however inſtantly again, becauſe the draught of air which is produced by the opening of theſe preſſes, changes the ſituation of the vapours, and thereby deſtroys their power of reflection.

The ſame may happen in thick foreſts which are interſected by moraſſes, ſwamps, &c. &c. particularly on clear days, when the air is calm.

A creditable perſon told the writer of theſe obſervations that he once ſaw his own picture on opening a cloath-preſs, by which he was terrified ſo much as to drop fainting on the ground. This apparition was probably the effect of the above-mentioned natural cauſe.

Every one knows what aſtoniſhing phenomena can be produced by an optical and catoptrical apparatus. However, nature, who in her operations ſurpaſſes the greateſt artiſts, is no leſs capable of effecting moſt wonderful phenomena by a ſimilar proceſs.

SCHOTT, a learned German writer, ſpeaking, in his *Magica Optica*, of the famous *Morgana* at *Rhegio*, in the *Mamertinian* Sound, in Italy, ſays: "This wonderful phenomenon ſhows itſelf (according to the accounts of the Jeſuit ATHANASIUS KIRCHER, lib. x. p. 2. cap. 1. paraſt. 1. of his *Ars magna Lucis et Umbræ*) principally when the heat of the ſun is moſt violent, and, as it ſhould ſeem, makes the *Mamertinian* lake boil up; when a copious maſs of vapours riſes from its ſurface, which produces the moſt ſingular phenomena. The beholder imagines he ſees fortreſſes, palaces, and houſes, in regular order, ſuſpended in the air. Theſe diſappear gradually, and make room for an immenſe number of columns, which alſo vaniſh again in a ſhort time, to be ſucceeded by an equally ſplendid and aſtoniſhing ſpectacle,—large foreſts, and whole alleys of cypreſſes and other trees preſent themſelves, as well as large fields, covered with a great number of people, with ſmall and large flocks of cattle, and ſimilar objects in their natural colours. This phenomenon is called by the inhabitants of Rhegio the *fay Morgana*.

KIRCHER, who in the year 1636 was at Rhegio with Frederic, Landgrave of Heſſe, inquired carefully into the particulars of that ſingular phenomenon, and converſed about it with the oldeſt and moſt experienced people of the place; however he could not ſee it himſelf, becauſe it happens very rarely. Father ANGELUCH, who ſaw it ſeveral times, gives a moſt intereſting account of it, which is to be found in Kircher's *Ars magna Lucis et Umbræ*.

Kircher accounts for the phyſical cauſes of the Morgana in the following manner: He obſerves, that the mountain, which is ſituated oppoſite Rhegio, extends from Calabria towards Peloſo. The ſhores of the lake, as well as the bed of it, are covered with a great quantity of very ſmall pellucid mineral particles, which are drawn up by the intenſe heat of the ſun along with the vapours of the lake, and form in the air a perfect ſpeculum of an immenſe number of angles. In this ſpeculum, the back ground of which is formed by the mountain, are repreſented images of diſtant objects, which differ according to the point of view in which the beholder's eyes are directed towards that airy mirror. For the appearance of the above-mentioned row of columns Kircher accounts by obſerving, that a column ſtood at the ſhore of the lake, which multiplied itſelf in the facets of that ſpeculum, in the ſame manner in which an image, which is placed between two correſponding mirrors, can be multiplied. Thus a ſingle warrior, if his image be reflected by the clouds, may repreſent a whole numerous army. As for the poſſibility of ſmall mineral particles being drawn up into the air with watery vapours, it is generally acknowledged in our times: for all obſervers of nature agree, that the ſun attracts, along with the vapours, a great number of various ſmall bodies, a proof of which are the hairs, chaff, ſand and other particles, which ſometimes are found incloſed in large hail-ſtones.

DAMASCIUS mentions ſimilar phenomena, in the life of ISIDORE, the philoſopher: We recollect, ſays he, to have heard of creditable people, that in hot ſummer days armed horſemen have been ſeen ſuſpended in the air, in Sicily, in a field, which is caled *Tetraphyrgion* (the four towers), and in other places.

SCIPIO MARCELLUS ſays in his Deſcription of Naples, that ſimilar phenomena are frequently ſeen at *Nerito* in *Apulia*. And CORNELIUS AGRIPPA mentions inſtances of the ſame kind, in his *Philoſophia occulta*.

HERRERA, a Spaniſh Hiſtorian, mentions another phenomenon, ariſing from ſimilar cauſes, which was ſeen formerly in the kingdom of *Guatimala*, in South America. The heatheniſh inhabitants of that country frequently ſaw their idol ſuſpended

in

in the air, attended by a great number of others. Theſe people, being entirely deſtitute of all phyſical knowledge, were aſtoniſhed at that wonderful ſight, and fell upon their knees to adore their miraculous god. This idol was publicly worſhipped near the ſhore of the ſea, and eaſily could be reflected by the numerous facets of ſuch a cloudy ſpeculum, which nature perhaps formed of the ſaline particles drawn up into the air along with the vapours of the ſea. It is obvious that this muſt have been the caſe, becauſe this phenomenon was ſeen no more after the introduction of Chriſtianity, when that idol was deſtroyed.

KIRCHER obſerves alſo, that the Mauritanian ſhepherds may have been miſled by a ſimilar illuſion, to believe that the air was inhabited by an immenſe number of ſpirits; when they were clothed in the ſkins of wild beaſts, and danced to the ſound of fifes and flutes. Their images were reflected by the clouds; and when they beheld the air filled with ſupernatural beings, for which they took the reflection of their own images, and heard the noiſe which they made re-echo in the mountains, they could eaſily take up the idea that the air was filled with ſpectres and devils.

THOMAS FAZELLO, who has carefully collected whatever is remarkable in Sicily, deſcribes, in the firſt decade of his work, book ii. ch. 1. another ſingular phenomenon of the ſame kind. When the air, ſays he, is calm and ſerene, the ſky exhibits frequently, at the dawn of day, various animal and human forms, ſkipping to and fro, or fighting with each other, till they are diſpelled by the heat of the riſing ſun.

Theſe inſtances we think will be ſufficient to ſerve our readers as a clue to explain many ſingular apparitions and viſions in a natural manner, and to account for the phyſical cauſes of *ſecond ſight*, which is particularly attributed to the inhabitants of North Wales, and of the Scotch iſlands.

P. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH *ſeveral* PARTS *of* ENGLAND *and* WALES *during the Summer of* 1797.

(Continued from p. 619.*)*

WE arrived at *Baſingſtoke* (as the foot-traveller ought always to do at the place where he intends to ſleep) time enough to walk through the town, and fix our quarters wherever appearances were moſt inviting. We had not, however, far to look. A decent, humble, but comfortable houſe (the *White Hart*) preſented itſelf at the very entrance of the town: juſt ſuch a one as the pedeſtrian may regard as a prize in the lottery. No ſwaggering poſt-boy to joſtle him from the fire, no powdered waiter to ſneer at his duſty garb, no purſey landlady to meaſure him, with her eye, from head to foot, and inquire for his horſes, or his carriage! and, on the other hand, no drunken rabblement from the forge or factory to ſtun his ſenſes with obſcene oaths and low ſcurrility. The miſtreſs of the houſe was a decent houſewifely woman, ſoft of ſpeech, gentle of manners, and (but for a few careworn premature wrinkles) ſomewhat handſome. She was ſitting at work in a neat and comfortable parlour, with a fine girl, about 10 or 12 years of age, whoſe perſon intereſted me, but whoſe ſubdued look and fixed attention to her knitting-needle, excited my ſympathy. She looked as if ſhe thought that, at her time of life, more ought to be given to play, and leſs to work. I thought ſo too; but the diſtributions of ſociety (not her mother) were to blame, and I ſmothered my ſympathy in ſilence.

Having beſpoken our beds, we proceeded to explore the town in queſt of information; and having entered a conſiderable linen-draper's ſhop, in one of the windows of which a few pamphlets were exhibited, we found no difficulty in getting into converſation with the proprietor. From him we learned, that this was the only book-ſhop in the town; that there was neither public library, circulating library, reading-room, nor book-club; that half of his ſhop had formerly been appropriated to ſuch purpoſes; but that it did not anſwer—"the people of Baſingſtoke having neither time nor inclination to read." Yet this is a conſiderable town, on a great high road, only 46 miles from London; and ſymptoms of opulence, and conſequently of leiſure, are conſpicuous on every ſide.

Having ſatisfied our curioſity in theſe particulars, we returned to our little inn; in the parlour of which we ſpent our evening ſo comfortably, that we were hardly conſcious either that we were in a public houſe, or that it was Saturday evening. The modeſt little girl, already mentioned, waited upon us with almoſt obtruſive civility; and two ſweet little ruddy babes amuſed us with their infant pranks. One of theſe, about four years old, reminded me of my own little girl; and the analogy was completed when I learned that her name was Maria. I ſeated her on my knee, and kiſſed her with paternal emotion; and felt how painful it is to be one

hundred miles from all that is dearest to the social heart.

Having fortified the inward man with a hearty supper of eggs and bacon, and refruited the animal spirits with some excellent ale, we retired to our neat and comfortable beds, and enjoyed the solid slumber of content.

Sunday 2d. We rose between six and seven o'clock; and intending to make some progress before breakfast, called for our bill. If we were pleased with our accommodations, we were equally satisfied with the modesty of the charge. For two beds, two suppers, and three quarts of ale, the whole demand was only 3s. 2d. Had we gone to one of the principal inns, we should not have had one third part of the comfort, and our expence would have been three times as much.

The only object of curiosity at Basingstoke is the *ruin of Holy Ghost Chapel*. It stands on a gentle hill on the north side of the town, on which it commands a pleasant view. Connected with it is a free school, on a very liberal foundation, the present master of which is Mr. Williamson, curate of the parish. The ruin has the appearance of great antiquity: but it is neither spacious nor picturesque; and is totally destitute of that venerable mantle of ivy which sometimes gives attraction to the meanest fragments.

It was our intention to banquet this morning on a breakfast of new milk: a luxury which the inhabitant of great towns is apt to suppose every cottager in the country can enjoy at pleasure. But in many of the most fertile counties in England the very reverse is the case. We walked no less than five miles, inquiring at every habitation we came to, before we met either with a cottager who *could*, or a farmer who *would*, sell us a bason of this beverage. Among the cottagers, indeed, the very mention of milk produced an evident irritation, which convinced us that they had not forgotten the time when this was not thought too great a luxury for the laborious poor. At one of the cottages, in particular, where we repeated our enquiry, the answer thrilled us to the heart. "Milk! milk!" exclaimed the poor woman, with a sort of frenzy of irritation, "I have a sick child, and there is not a drop of milk to be had." What is the reason of all this? Why, the cottagers keep no cows; scarcely a little cabin is to be found that has a bit of a field, or privilege of pasture; and the great, monopolizing, calculating farmer has discovered, that it is to his interest to use up his whole dairy in butter and cheese, and feed his pigs with the whey; and as for the children of the poor, they must make shift with parsley, or suet-broth, i. e. a handful of suet or parsley thrown into a cauldron of water, with a little salt, and a few bread crumbs.

At length we approached a little house, whose owner furnished us with the article we wanted. But as our sensations convinced us that milk is not as good a breakfast to travel upon as tea, we repeated the experiment no more. We did not, however, neglect to inquire for milk in every neighbourhood we passed through, during the remainder of our journey; and the result of these inquiries was almost uniformly the same.

About seven miles from Basingstoke (on the Andover road) you pass through *the village of Overton*: a long, straggling, populous, wretched-looking place, where dirt and raggedness stare you in the face, even on that day when all aspire to decency. But the misery of Overton ceased to surprise us, when we learned that it was a manufacturing village; and, turning to the right, beheld two stately edifices (a silk-mill, and a spacious dwelling house) in one of which the multitude *produce*, while in the other a single family *enjoys*, what we call the wealth and prosperity of the nation. I mean nothing personal to the proprietor. I know some eminent manufacturers who have hearts that do honour to their species; and this may be a man of the same description. But convinced as I am of the evil of the manufacturing system, as at present regulated, it is not respect for individuals that shall forbid a tongue to my feelings. What is a huge manufactory, but a common prison-house, in which a hapless multitude are sentenced to profligacy and hard labour, that an individual may rise to unwieldy opulence? The silk-mill in contemplation is, in current language, the principal *support* of the neighbourhood. It employs a *few men* who can earn from 9s. to 10s. 6d. per week; a number of women, who may get from 4s. to 4s. 6d. by constant work; and a still greater number of children, from 5 years of age to 14 or 15. They have 1s. per week during the first year they are employed, and an addition of 3d. per week every year that they continue at this employment. The hours are from 6 in the morning to 7 or 8 at night.

And what is to become of these children when grown to man's estate?—so many of them, at least, as survive the contagion of their prison-house, their confinement, and sentence

ſentence of premature application! In cloth-manufactories, I am told, they proceed gradually from one branch to another, ſo that there is permanent employment for all: but I cannot find that the proprietors of ſilk and cotton mills can give as good an account of the youth brought up in their ſeminaries; and, I fear, there is too much reaſon to believe that the anſwer I once received, is not without foundation—that the young women turn proſtitutes, and the men ſoldiers and ſailors.

From Overton to Whitchurch, the road is waſhed by a beautiful trout-ſtream (the river *Teſt*); on the banks of which is ſituated the pleaſant village of *Privis*, conſiſting of ſmall but comfortable cottages, in little rows or neighbourhoods of four or five, and moſtly ſupplied with a piece of garden ground, that contributes at once to ornament and ſubſiſtence. It is impoſſible to compare the decency and florid cheerfulneſs exhibited in theſe little ſtraggling neighbourhoods with the filth and ſqualid wretchedneſs that crowd the habitations of poverty in large commercial and manufacturing towns, without reflecting how much it would contribute to health, morals and happineſs, if its whole population were thus ſcattered over the ſurface of a country.

The approach to *Whitchurch* is very pleaſing. The road lies along the ridge of a hill, with another ſtill higher hill to the right, and on the left, an abrupt deſcent; between which and the river Teſt is a ſmall fertile valley, with a few neat little white-waſhed houſes and pleaſant garden-plots. Some hay-fields beyond the river beſpoke the richneſs of the ſoil. The town itſelf forms a pleaſant object, not the leſs ſo on account of the irregular manner in which the hither end is built: for the thatched and white-waſhed cottages, with their little gardens around, and their bowers of elder (then in full bloom) riſe, one above the other, almoſt perpendicularly, to the very top of the hill, at the foot of which the principal part of the town is ſituated. The principal ſtreets are meanly built with brick, and covered with an ordinary ſort of tiling.

At the King's Arms in this town we arrived at one o'clock, and, for the firſt time during our ramble, ventured upon a hearty dinner of animal food; which, together with the warmth of the day, ſo far indiſpoſed us for further exertion, that we agreed to take the outſide of the coach for Saliſbury.

And now farewell to inquiry and obſervation. The beautiful country beyond Whitchurch—ſhady lanes, luxuriant hedges and fertile fields—the magnificent park, elegant manſion, and trophied gateway of Lord Portſmouth, and the pleaſant little thatched village of Down Huſband, all paſſed like ſo many meteors, and afforded not the leaſt gleam of intelligence.

While the other paſſengers were at dinner at *Andover*, we took a view of the town, and ſauntered round the church yard. But either the roaſt lamb and ſour ale at Whitchurch had clouded our faculties, or Andover (at leaſt on a Sunday) is a very unintereſting place: for we found nothing worthy of a note.

At three o'clock the coach ſtarted again; and the country becoming every minute leſs and leſs intereſting, we were glad to be flying ſo quickly over it. The ſnug thatches and white cottages of the village of *Little Anne*, indeed, arreſted our attention; and, while the coachman ſtopped to take up another paſſenger, we were ſurpriſed to obſerve at the door of one of theſe cottages two young girls very faſhionably dreſſed, with ſhort waiſts and every appendage of modern taſte. Their manners and deportment correſponded with their appearance; and there was a delicacy and refinement in their ſpeech and air, that ill accorded with the ruſticity of the ſcene: yet they ſpoke and looked as if they were at home. But there was no time to unravel the myſtery. The laſh reſounded, and away we flew, over dreary hills partially cultivated, to the ſordid-looking village of *Wallop*: about two miles from which we bid farewell to Hampſhire, and enter the county of Wilts: after which the only objects that relieve the drearineſs of the way, are a ſolitary inn, by the road ſide, and the lofty ſpire of Saliſbury Cathedral, of which you have the firſt view at a diſtance of near ſix miles from the city.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF TRAVELS THROUGH PERU, FROM BUENOS-AYRES ON THE GREAT RIVER LA PLATA, BY POTOSI, TO LIMA, THE CAPITAL OF THE KINGDOM OF PERU;

By ANTHONY ZACHARIAS HELMS.

INTRODUCTION.

[The improvement which M de Born of Vienna had introduced in metallurgy, by means of his new method of amalgamation, in a particular manner attracted the attention of the Court of Spain, in whoſe American Provinces they had long before, from

from the ſcarcity of wood, been obliged to have recourſe to a rude kind of amalgamation for ſeparating and purifying the nobler metals. M. d'Elhujar, director general of the Mexican mines, and whoſe works prove him to be an intelligent mineralogiſt, was accordingly ſent to Hungary to make himſelf maſter of Born's method of amalgamation, and to engage expert German miners in the Spaniſh ſervice, for the purpoſe of reſtoring with their aſſiſtance the American gold and ſilver mines to their former flouriſhing ſtate. Helms, then chief aſſayer of the mines and mint at Cracau, and the Baron von Nordenflycht, a Swediſh mineralogiſt, director of the mines at Miczanagora in the diſtrict of Cracau, entered (in 1786) on the moſt advantageous terms into the Spaniſh ſervice, the former as director of the ſmelting houſes, and of the proceſs of amalgamation; and the latter as director general of the conſtructing and working of the mines in Peru. Accompanied by their families, a few negro ſervants, and a great number of German miners; they ſailed from Cadiz for Buenos-Ayres; and, in 1788, on the 29th of October, the vernal ſeaſon in that part of the globe, began their journey, at firſt in carriages, and afterwards on horſeback, by the common route of the poſt, in an oblique direction acroſs South America, through Tucuman and over the Cordilleras, to Potoſi and Lima; an extent of way, amounting from Buenos-Ayres to Potoſi to 539, and from thence through Cuſco and Guancavelica, to 405 *leguas*, or common Spaniſh miles, 20 to a degree of the equator. In Potoſi the German commiſſioners remained until the 30th of January 1790, and during their reſidence endeavoured to diſpel the incredible barbariſm and ignorance that prevailed in the mint and mining departments there. Helms, for his part, erected a laboratory, in which he daily read public lectures, accompanied with ſuitable experiments, to an audience compoſed of officers of mint, and proprietors of mines; and fully inſtructed ſix young men in the ſcience of metallurgy. Supported by the Governor, he ſucceeded in expoſing the total ignorance of the American overſeers and officers of the mines and mint; although the latter counterworked with all their might the royal commiſſioners, and particularly Helms, by ſecret cabals and the baſeſt calumnies. In writing and in converſation they decried the Germans as archheretics, German Jews, cheats; as men, in ſhort, who, it was to be feared, would corrupt the morals of the honeſt miners and their overſeers; and tried every means to render them ſuſpicious to the proprietors of the mines, fearing leſt, enlightened by Helms and his aſſociates, they ſhould examine too narrowly into the conduct of their ignorant and roguiſh ſervants. They even excited the Indian labourers againſt them, by inſinuating that the foreigners had come ſolely for the purpoſe of working the mines by machinery, and would thus deprive them of the means of ſubſiſtence.—In this oppoſition they were encouraged and joined by a numerous band of merchants in the principal cities; as Helms, in particular, ſpoke loudly againſt the enormous uſury by which they oppreſſed the workers of the mines; and made every effort to have a ſtop put to their rapacity. All theſe conſpired againſt the German commiſſioners, endeavoured before hand to prepoſſeſs the Viceroy of Peru againſt them, and by his interference threw obſtacles in their way, and rendered their plans abortive:—a misfortune which more particularly happened to Helms after he left Potoſi; as by his German honeſty and ſincerity (and perhaps likewiſe by his too great precipitancy and vehemence) he had raiſed himſelf the greateſt number of enemies.

Scarcely had he arrived in Lima, when, at the deſire of the Intendant of Guancavelica, he was ordered to proceed to that celebrated quickſilver-mine, to introduce there the Idrian furnaces. But in procuring Helms this commiſſion, the Intendant, an old Creole, who by pretended patriotic projects had amaſſed a fortune of a million, had no other end in view but to derive a profit from furniſhing the neceſſary building-materials, for which he received more than four times their value: and when Helms ſet himſelf againſt his nefarious proceedings, he had the addreſs ſurreptitiouſly to procure an order from the viceroy to ſuſpend the work. Vexation at the unjuſt treatment he here met with, threw Helms into a fever, which cauſed him to leave Guancavelica. Two other commiſſions which he received from Lima to introduce a better method of working the mines at Paſco and Bellaviſta, 45 Spaniſh miles from Lima, proved equally fruitleſs; as the viceroy abſolutely refuſed him any pecuniary aſſiſtance from the funds appropriated to the promotion of the mines, and would not permit him to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies by means of a loan. All he could obtain was a commendatory epiſtle in praiſe of his zeal. He therefore reſolved to leave Peru, a land morally and phyſically pernicious to his health—where, in the execution of the moſt dangerous and laborious commiſſions, in which he was obliged to act not only as director of the ſmelting-houſes, but likewiſe as carpenter, ſmith, and maſon, and in ſhort be all in all without any aſſiſtance, he ſuffered innumerable vexations; where, inſtead of encouragement and protection, he experienced the moſt mortifying obſtacles, and was attacked by the moſt inſidious malice and calumnies; and whence, as the reward of his labours, he brought back with him a deadly nervous fever.

Accordingly,

Accordingly, in the beginning of the year 1793, he ſailed from Callao, the port of Lima, on board of a regiſter-ſhip; and after a fortunate paſſage of two months and a half round Cape Horn, ſafely arrived in Cadiz. Having been obliged to ſpend ſeven months in Madrid in tedious ſolicitations to have the terms of his agreement fulfilled; he at laſt obtained a ſmall penſion for life, on which he now lives in his native land, at Vienna.

The account he has given of his travels is in the proper ſenſe of the word a *Journal:* which, as is evident from every page, contains, unaltered, the remarks made and written down on the ſpot. What it thus loſes in *agrément*, is amply compenſated by its authenticity. Station after ſtation, the number of miles daily travelled over are indicated; and interſperſed we find ſingle remarks on what he every day had ſeen, and likewiſe extracts from the official details on the ſtate of the mines which he had examined. Helms is only a miner and mineralogiſt. To the other parts of natural hiſtory he is a ſtranger, and few things worthy of notice relative to that ſcience, are to be found in his Journal. Even geographical and ſtatiſtical obſervations occur only occaſionally: but among them are many which contain valuable information, and which throw conſiderable light on the preſent ſtate of theſe remote regions, with which we are yet but imperfectly acquainted. Mineralogical and metallurgic remarks on Potoſi and Peru, and on the Cordilleras, the largeſt and richeſt chain of mountains in the world, which Helms had travelled over in every direction in length and breadth, from the borders of Chili to Lima, form the bulk of the work. As few, however, would have courage and patience enough to peruſe the whole of his long dry mineralogical day-book, we have concluded that a conciſe abridgment of theſe travels, which exiſt at preſent only in the German language, will be acceptable to the generality of our readers.]

BUENOS-AYRES, capital of the kingdom of La Plata, contains, according to the aſſertion of the viceroy, from 24 to 30 thouſand inhabitants. From this place there is an uninterrupted poſt-road, with poſt-houſes, and proper relays of horſes and carriages, acroſs the continent to Peru. Twenty miles from the capital, the traveller enters on an immenſe plain, by the Spaniards called *Pampas*, which ſtretches a hundred miles weſtward to the foot of the mountains, and to about five hundred miles to the ſouth towards Chili. This plain is indeed fertile, and wholly covered with very high graſs; but for the moſt part uninhabited and deſtitute of trees. It is the abode of innumerable herds of wild horſes, oxen, oſtriches, &c. which, under the ſhade of the graſs, find protection from the intolerable heat of the ſun, and of which myriads are here ſeen in crowds together. The largeſt tamed ox is ſold for one piaſter, and a good horſe may be purchaſed for two.

Cordova, a neat clean town, 156 Spaniſh miles from Buenos-Ayres, is very pleaſantly ſituated near a wood, at the foot of a branch of the Andes. It is the ſeat of a biſhop, and is inhabited by 1500 Spaniards and Creoles, and 4000 Negro ſlaves; and not far from the town, in the granite and gneis mountains, are found veins of lead and copper-ore which contain ſilver. As the ridge of mountains (compoſed of red and green granite) gradually becomes higher, the population increaſes: but at Remanſo, 60 miles from Cordova, they again branch out ſo far from one another, that from that place to Tucuman the traveller paſſes through a ſaline plain, 70 Spaniſh miles in length, and for the moſt part barren and deſart, from which the mountains are ſeen at a diſtance. The whole ground is covered with a white incruſtation of ſalt, and bears no other plants except the *ſalſola kali*, which here grows to the height of four Pariſian yards. The decayed little town of St. Jago de Eſtero is ſituated in this plain.

Tucuman, a pleaſant little town, ſurrounded with groves of citron, orange, fig, and pomegranate-trees, lies 150 miles from Cordova, and 233 from Potoſi. It is the ſeat of a biſhop, and contains three monaſteries: the inhabitants are wealthy, and might derive great profits from working gold and ſilver mines; as immediately after paſſing this place, the whole ridge of mountains appear to contain the nobler metals in abundance. But the Negro ſlaves, who are here employed in mining, and their overſeers, are ſo ignorant, that they had not even an idea of the advantages ariſing from the uſe of a windlaſs, and carried out the ore in ſacks upon their ſhoulders: and this Helms found in the ſequel to be the practice at Potoſi, and in the whole kingdom of Peru.—Before he reached Tucuman, the mountains conſiſted of granite: but as he proceeded farther, the granite began to change alternately with a bluiſh (in ſome ſpots dark red, fleſh-coloured, gray, and yellow) argillaceous ſlate, which chiefly predominates in the Cordilleras, as far at leaſt as Helms had an opportunity of examining them. Strata of lime ſtone, and large maſſes of ferruginous ſand-ſtone, in many places, occur on the argillaceous ſlate. Helms

likewiſe found on the road, coal, gypſum, and rock-ſalt; the laſt even on the ſummits of the moſt elevated ridges.—Salta, a town on the river Arias, containing about 9000 inhabitants, is the reſidence of the Governor-Intendant, and of the Adminiſtration of the province of Tucuman. Here end the leſs elevated ridges and promontories: and our travellers now proſecuted their journey over the Cordilleras, properly ſo called, which are rich in various plants, and whoſe ſnow-capt ſummits are loſt in the clouds. At Salta they changed their carriages for ſaddle-mules, and thence purſued their weary way, wandering in the higheſt chain of mountains on earth, and on roads the moſt wretched and fatiguing, ſix hundred miles to Lima. —"It was fortunate for us," ſays Helms, "that we had entered upon this dangerous journey at the moſt proper and favourable ſeaſon of the year; as, in our progreſs through the Cordilleras, we were obliged to ford a number of rapid rivers and torrents (ſome of them even thirty different times). In theſe torrents ſuddenly ſwollen in ſummer, a great number of travellers periſh. In a few hours we here exchange the moſt intenſe ſummer-heat in the valleys for the piercing cold of the ſnow-covered mountain-top:—a change that ſoon undermines the health of the moſt robuſt European. A hectic fever attacks him; or he is ſeized with the cramp, rheumatiſm, and nervous melancholy."—Immediately behind Salta, the woods, which till then had covered the leſs elevated ridges, ceaſe to embelliſh the landſcape:—but, then, with them the traveller gets rid likewiſe of the almoſt incredible multitude of locuſts, crickets, ſinging-toads, frogs, ſerpents, crocodiles, and muſquitoes. Remarkable is the manner in which the wild bees (domeſtic bees in hives there are none in South America) here conſtruct and fix their habitation; not, as in Europe, in the hollow trunks of trees, but on the branches. They form an oval ball of wax, about the bigneſs of an ox's bladder, at the top of which is the hole to fly out and in at, and within the cells full of the pureſt honey. Through the heat of the climate the inflammable parts of the external ſhell of wax gradually drip away, and only the earthy particles remain.

Jujui is a ſmall mining-town, 18 miles from Salta, and contains 3000 inhabitants. Thirty miles beyond Jujui the traveller reaches the higheſt ridge of the Cordilleras; which is the favourite haunt of the celebrated Peruvian ſheep (named *Llama* or *Guanaco*), which feeds on moſs, is eaſily tamed, and uſed as a beaſt of burthen. This animal, as likewiſe the *Vicunna*, is found only on the ſummits of hills covered with ſnow, and in the coldeſt mountainous regions, where they rove about in numerous herds. Mountains ſo irregular and diſrupted as the Cordilleras, and ſuch various alternations of their component parts, Helms ſaw neither in Hungary and Saxony, nor in the Pyrenees. In no place does a revolution of nature appear to have been ſo general as in South America; of which traces are every where diſcoverable. The Indian town Mojos belonged to Peru before the arrival of the Spaniards, and was the border-town towards the kingdom of La Plata. But in the new diviſion, the Southern provinces of Peru, viz. Atacama, Potoſi, Caranges, and others, were added to the kingdom of La Plata, whoſe limits were extended 150 miles farther, to Santa Roſa. In the argillaceous-ſlaty mountains around Mojos, our travellers found a great many veins of quartz, containing gold, yellow copper-ore, lead-ore, and iron-ſpath. The termination of theſe veins appear above ground: but none of them is worked. There is likewiſe near that town a conſiderable ſtratum of magnetical iron-ſand, full of particles of gold, ſome of which are as large as a quarter of a ducat: but of this gold the American gains but a ſmall proportion, as he waſhes away into the ſtream all the finer particles, which are leſs than half the bigneſs of a lentil. Similar alluvious layers containing gold, and reſting on the baſe of argillaceous ſlate, occur till within a ſhort diſtance from Potoſi; and gold is waſhed from them, eſpecially at the little town of St. Jago de Cotagoita, 30 miles from Mojos, and as many from Potoſi. At Caiza, 14 miles from Potoſi, they found, in a boiling-hot hepatic ſpring, ſmall pieces of brimſtone, and a friable clay, full of cryſtals of allum: from which we may infer, that the water derives its peculiar properties from a ſtratum of burning ſulphur in the aluminous ſlate, from which it burſts forth. There are ſimilar hepatic ſprings four miles north of Potoſi, and at Churin, 38 miles to the north-eaſt of Lima.

The celebrated city of Potoſi is ſituated in the midſt of the moſt elevated range of the mountains, whoſe ſummits, at the diſtance of three miles to the ſouth, are covered with ſnow; and all around the city, with irregular layers of large round maſſes of granite. Of Potoſi Helms tells us nothing

nothing farther than that it contains about 100,000* inhabitants, including the slaves; that the churches are very rich in silver utensils; and that its whole militia consists of only 500 men, of a most melancholy appearance, without uniforms, and without cannon; and of whom one-half parade with wooden muskets. Nor of the city of Chuquisaca, or La Plata, which lies at a short distance from Potosi, do we learn any thing farther in Helms's Journal than that it is the seat of an arch-bishop, of the ecclesiastical tribunal for the whole kingdom of La Plata, and of an university.

The rich silver-ore mountain Potosi, at whose foot the city is built, resembles a sugar-loaf, is almost six miles in circumference, chiefly composed of a yellow very firm argillaceous slate, and is full of veins of ferruginous quartz, in which silver-horn-ore and more rarely brittle vitreous ore are found interspersed. These rude ores are there called *paco ores*, and contain, on an average, 6 to 8 ounces of silver in every *caxon*, or fifty hundred weight. They sometimes likewise meet with solid silver-ore especially with greyish-brown-ore, each *caxon* of which yields 20 marks of silver. Above 300 mines or pits are worked, but all of them irregularly, and, as if it were merely for plunder; few of them therefore penetrate to a greater depth than about 70 yards. Here they were totally unacquainted with machinery for pumping out the water from the pits, or for extracting and preparing the ore, except a wretched pounding machine, which was put in motion by means of a plain horizontal water-wheel; and in passing it through the sieves, at least 20 per cent. of ore was lost. A main conduit which had been begun in 1779, and in the course of nine years had, at an incredible expence, been carried on as far as 1425 Saxon ells, was even at its mouth much too high, and yet had been made to slope one ell to every 32 ells, so that it would not have come deep enough into hardly any of the pits to free it from water. The unwieldy hammer of twenty pound weight exhausted the strength of the miner, the iron a foot long was a great deal too incommodious, and the thick tallow-candles wound round with wool contaminated the air. Still greater, if possible, was the ignorance of the workmen at the smelting-houses at Potosi, who by their method of amalgamation were hardly able to gain two-thirds of the silver contained in the *paco-ore*, lost above a third in the process, and for every mark of pure silver they gained, destroyed one, frequently two, marks of quicksilver. Only to compare the excellent method of amalgamation invented by Baron Born, with the barbarous process used by these Indians, would be an envious degradation of the former.—In the Royal Mint at Potosi, affairs were not better conducted. Every hundred weight of refined copper used for alloy in the gold and silver coin, cost the king 200 piastres, through the gross ignorance of the overseers of the work, who spent a whole month in roasting and calcining it; but Helms, in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and at less than one twentieth part of the expence, brought it to a greater degree of fineness.—These evils the German commissioners endeavoured as much as possible to remove.—A miner of the name of Weber, dug two deep conduits (for freeing the mines from water) in the mountain of Potosi; Baron von Nordenflycht erected proper machinery; and Helms built amalgamation-works, and gave lessons in metallurgy. As soon, then, as the water in the pits can be got under, the mines of Potosi will be in a more flourishing condition, than ever, and that by the skill and industry of German mineralogists. However, the total want of timber on this naked ridge of mountains very much retards the work. From Tucuman to within six miles of Potosi we find here and there in the valleys small trees and bushes; but farther towards Potosi the sides of the mountains are covered with only a thin moss. Brush-wood and charcoal for fuel must therefore be brought from a distance of from ten to twenty miles, and larger trees fit for building even from Tucuman, and dragged across the mountains by the hands of men. A beam 20 Hungarian inches in diameter, and 8 ells in length, costs at Potosi 2000 piastres.—According to a list communicated by Helms, 30 gold mines (mostly works where they wash gold from the sand) 27 silver-mines, 7 copper-mines, 2 tin, and 7 lead-mines, are wrought in the whole kingdom of La Plata. The revenue to the king from these mines is said to amount annually to $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of piastres (?): and if they possessed more knowledge and economy, it might very easily be doubled. Indeed, if all the veins of ore, &c. were sought for and wrought with but moderate skill and diligence, this kingdom alone might yield every year twenty, and even thirty, millions.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* The Governor was himself ignorant of the exact number of inhabitants or hearths.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to what has been ſaid of the Hundredth Pſalm, by O. GREGORY, in your laſt, page 609, let me add, that T. Johnſon, in a "Selection of Pſalms for the Uſe of Bedford and Charlotte Chapels, accompanied with the Muſic," 1777, aſcribes the 100th, or "Savoy," to Dr. Bowland, (not Dowland) as O. G. calls him.

I know not whether Johnſon was aſſiſted by Dr. Dupuis, but the latter was for many years organiſt, and the former many years, and till within a few weeks paſt, clerk of Charlotte Chapel.

I have ſeen this tune attributed alſo to Dr. Blow, Dr. Bull, Handel, and M. Luther; however, Dr. Miller, in his "Pſalms, 1790," aſcribes it to the laſt on the authority of Tallis, Blow, Handel, and Sir J. Hawkins. INGENUUS.

Page 619, firſt col. l. 3, for *Squires*, read *Nately Skewers*, which is there called by the latter name, i. e. *Skewers* only.

Sept. 19, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO much has been written on the learning of Shakeſpear, that perhaps it is not worth while to diſcuſs it further, tho' I ſee a late correſpondent of your's has declared his opinion that it might be proved to have been much more conſiderable than the critics have allowed. Such a notion he would probably attempt to ſupport, by tracing imitations in Shakeſpear, from authors in various languages, who were not tranſlated in his time. The following imitation or co-incidence might ſeem ſtriking in this view. Seneca the tragedian, in his "Hercules furens," makes the hero deplore the ſtains he had contracted by the horrid deeds of his madneſs, in theſe bombaſtic lines:

Quis Tanais, aut quis Nilus, aut quis Perſicâ
Violentus undâ Tigris, aut Rhenus ferox,
Taguſve, Iberâ turbidus gazâ fluens,
Abluere dextram poterit? Arctoum licet
Mæotis in me gelida transfundat mare,
Et *tota Tethys* per meas currat manus,
Hærebit altum facinus.

What a reſemblance is there in this no leſs bombaſtic paſſage of Macbeth?

Will all *great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood*
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous ſea incarnardine,
Making the green, one red.

It is here obſervable, that while Seneca runs out into an enumeration of ſimilar particulars which enfeebles the leading thought by expanſion, Shakeſpear ſubjoins to it a new idea which augments the extravagance of the firſt.

In the following fine paſſages, I recognize no more than a coincidence of ſentiment between two great geniuſes. Lucretius, ſpeaking of the probable origin of religious terrors among mankind, naturally adverts to the awful phenomena of a ſtorm.

Præterea, cui non animus formidine Divûm
Contrahitur? cui non conrepunt membra pavore,
Fulminis horribili cum plagâ torrida tellus
Contremit, et magnum percurrunt murmura cœlum?
Non populi genteſque tremunt? Regeſque ſuperbi
Conripiunt Divûm perculſi membra timore,
Ne quid ob admiſſum fœdè, dictumve ſuperbè
Pœnarum grave ſit ſolvendi tempus adactum?
Lib. v. 1217.

Theſe very ideas are repreſented by Shakeſpear as occurring to Lear's unſettling mind in the ſtorm.

Let the great Gods
That keep this dreadful pother o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch
That haſt within thee undivulged crimes
Unwhipt of juſtice! Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou Perjure, and thou Simular of virtue,
That art inceſtuous! Caitiff, ſhake to pieces,
That under covert and convenient ſeeming
Haſt practiſed on man's life! Cloſe pent-up guilts,
Rive your concealing continents, and aſk
Theſe dreadful ſummoners grace.

Parallels of this kind, ſoberly purſued, and taken from the beſt authors, appear to me extremely pleaſing. Hoping that theſe will prove agreeable to your readers,

I remain, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANY of your readers would favour me by communicating, through the medium of your Magazine, where the beſt accounts of the celebrated earl of Eſſex's lord lieutenancy in Ireland, and the meaſures adopted by him for the ſuppreſſion of Tyrone's Rebellion, in the reign of Elizabeth, is to be found.

My inquiry ariſes from being in poſſeſſion of a manuſcript of conſiderable antiquity intituled "A Declaracion of the principall Actions and ſeveral Journies made by the Righte Honourable the Lord Lieutenante and Govnour Generall ſince his

his arrivalle in the Realme of Irelande, being the daye of Aprile 1599."

In the preſent ſituation of that unfortunate country this narrative has too many claims on the notice of the public; for the ſcenes then acted, which unhappily for the preſent age cannot now be ſaid to be unparalleled, bear too much ſimilitude to ſome late tranſactions.

I am yours, &c.

Temple, Oct. 2, 1799. J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHENEVER a very expenſive book is republiſhed, the Editor ſhould carefully inquire after every copy that might illuſtrate it. This very trite obſervation I ſhould not make, if I did not perceive the new edition of Count Caylus's Antient Paintings mentioned in your Supplemental Number, as going forward in Germany, was not in the ſame predicament as the ſecond edition of it publiſhed by Didot. Mr. D'Hennery had M. Mariette's own copy, with his manuſcript notes, &c. and as that was at Paris open for inſpection, when Didot publiſhed, I cannot account for the reaſon why he did not take advantage of it. That copy is now in the library at Mr. Johnes at Haſod. It has this ſingularity, that though Count Caylus had the honour and name of that publication, it was the work of Mariette, except, as he himſelf ſays, where the Count made additions not to its advantage. It is moſt beautifully coloured, and is the only copy that was ever taken *ſur papier d'Hollande.*

I am, Sir, your well wiſher,

A plus B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is my wiſh to increaſe uſeful knowledge by promoting the trial of uſeful experiments.

On reading the inquiry from R. H. in in your Magazine of Auguſt, of the cheapeſt mode of making vinegar; it ſtruck me that the juice of crabs, commonly called verjuice, might, by proper management, be made into excellent vinegar.—I am myſelf too little of a chemiſt to propoſe the means of treating it; but if it can be turned to account for this purpoſe by ſome of our able chemiſts, it will be made more uſe of than it hitherto has, I believe.

I alſo inform your correſpondent that the vinegar mentioned by Mr. Gregory in your Magazine for September, is the cheapeſt that he can make, as I know by experience; but I believe it will not anſwer for preſerving pickles: cyder, particularly ſuch as has an acid tendency, placed in the ſun, will become very ſtrong vinegar in a ſhort time, and will, I know, anſwer every purpoſe.

In the newſpapers ſome years ago, there was a receipt for making a wine of cyder and honey, not unlike foreign wines;—a friend of mine tried it. After its ſtanding in the veſſel for ſome months, he found it not wine indeed, but become ſuch powerful vinegar, that he was obliged to mix it with water for common uſe.—The proportion is 1lb. of honey to a gallon of cyder.

It may, perhaps, be worthy of attention that the celebrated chemiſt Scheele diſcovered that ſix ſpoonfuls of good alcohol, added to three pints of milk, and the mixture put into veſſels, and corked cloſe, with the precaution of giving vent from time to time to the gas of fermentation—will, in the courſe of a month, produce very good vinegar.

If any of your correſpondents can favour me with anſwers to the following inquiries, they will oblige and aſſiſt me extremely.

I have been told that the common red archangel (*lamirum purpureum*); and the common willow (*ſalix alba*) were found by experiment to anſwer in the place of Peruvian bark. Of the latter, I find an account in Dr. Withering's Botanical Arrangement—but of the former I have only heard very ſlight mention—and I ſhould be much gratified could I hear further particulars of ſo uſeful a diſcovery through your valuable Magazine—I am alſo very anxious to know every particular relative to the management of nettles for making cloth.—This manufacture might be of ſo much advantage to the lower claſſes, that every perſon who wiſhes to benefit them, ought to encourage it. I am, &c.

September 12, 1799. T. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING in your Magazine for July laſt (under the article of neglected Biography) mention made of the late Sir James Stonhouſe, Bart. I beg leave to inform your reſpectable correſpondent, Dr. Watkins, that a volume of letters from Sir James Stonhouſe, written to the Rev. Mr. Stedman, of Shrewſbury, is now in the preſs; which will contain much of the hiſtory of that truly excellent and valuable man. His letters are intended as a ſecond

volume to an enlarged edition of his friend, the Rev. Job Orton's "Letters to a young Clergyman." I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Shrewsbury, JOSHUA EDDOWES.
October 15, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GENTLEMAN, who does not fear to avow his liberal motives whenever it may be necessary to do so, has transmitted to me the following passage by a French author, which he has taken from the second volume of "*Memoirs, historical and philosophical, of Pius VI.*" page 103, of the French edition, with a view that it shall not pass wholly uncontradicted, and thereby bring an unmerited odium on the Government of the United States of America.

I have often been questioned, indeed, touching the *religious freedom* of the American people; and many well-meaning persons seem to think (both on this score, and many others which appear to me to be grossly misrepresented), that the Americans themselves subscribe a tacit assent to the discredit of their country, because their public officers who reside here have been at no pains to obviate such malicious misrepresentations, as have often appeared in print.

These good folks seem to be little aware how much it becomes official dignity and conscious rectitude to disdain a notice of incendiary writings, the feeble efforts of which must perish in the glare of falsehoods which they are employed to forge, and sink with the dross of their own insignificance; and they seem to be but partially informed touching many matters of public notoriety in that country, which can derive no other advantage from *my* individual voucher, than what may arise from such a substitute, designed to remedy, in some degree, the imperfect means of distributing the knowledge of local facts through a more elevated medium of testimony. In consideration of such deficiency, I am willing to make a few remarks on the following passage of the *Memoirs of Pope Pius VI.*

"Presque toutes les puissances sembloient avoir le plan, sinon de méconnoître tout-à-fait, du moins de réduire beaucoup la juridiction spirituelle de la cour de Rome. On compte facilement les exceptions que quelques unes d'elles ont faits à cette règle. On ne sera pas peu surpris d'en trouver une de l'autré côté des mer, chez un peuple nouveau, mais déjà sage, fidèle aux principes de tolérance universelle qui formoient une de ses principales loix fondamentales, ne reconnoissant pas de religion dominante, mais protégeant toutes celles dont les sectateurs étoient venus se réfugier dans son sein. Depuis deux siècles, l'Amèrique Septentrionale avoit été l'asyle d'un grand nombre de catholiques chassés de différens pays par la persécution. Tant que ces transfuges avoient été, comme leurs compatriotes adoptifs, sous la domination oppressive de l'Angleterre, leur existence civile avoit été équivoque et précaire. Soumis enfin à un gouvernement régulier et protecteur, ils songèrent à assurer l'exercice de léur culte, par la nomination d'un évêque. Le congrès, quoique composé en très-grande partie de philosophes et de protestans, ne se fit pas de scrupule d'être leur interprète auprès du pape. Ils lui demandèrent, en 1789, un évêque pour les catholiques de l'Amérique, septentrionale en lui abandonnant pour toujours le droit de le nommer. Pie VI. qui n'étoit pas accoutumé à une pareille déférence de la part des puissances catholiques elles-mêmes, accueillit cette offre, mais n'en abusa pas. Il laissa aux membres du clergé catholique le soin de nommer leur évêque pour cette première fois, en se réservant seulement le droit de confirmer celui qu'ils auroient nommé. Leur choix tomba sur Jean Carrol, qui fixa son siège à Baltimore, et prit le titre de légat du pape.

"L'autorité du saint-siège faisoit ainsi au loin quelques conquêtes, tandis que ses pertes s'accumuloient autour de lui; et on pouvoit dire de Rome moderne, ce que Racine a dit de Rome ancienne:"

"Tes plus grands ennemis, Rome, sont à tes portes."

"Almost all the temporal powers seemed to have formed the plan, if not of utterly denying, at least of considerably abridging, the spiritual jurisdiction of the court of Rome: and it were no difficult task to enumerate the few exceptions to this rule which some of their number have furnished. But it will be matter of no small surprise to find one of those exceptions beyond the ocean, in a nation young indeed in the date of her political existence, but already old in wisdom—faithfully observant of the principles of universal toleration, which formed one of the chief of her fundamental laws—acknowledging no paramount mode of worship, but affording protection to all religions, whose professors had taken refuge within her territories. During two centuries North America had been the asylum of a considerable number of catholics whom persecution had driven from different countries. So long as those refugees had, together with their adoptive countrymen, continued subject to the oppressive yoke of England, their civil existence had been equivocal and precarious. At length breathing under a regular and protecting government, they determined to secure the exercise of their mode of worship by the nomination of a bishop. The congress, although for the most part consisting of philosophers and protestants, did not scruple to act

as their interpreter in applying to the court of Rome. *In* 1789 *they asked of the pontiff a bishop for the catholics of North America, leaving to the Holy See the perpetual right of nomination.* Pius, who was not accustomed to such deference even from the catholic powers, accepted the offer, but did not make an improper use of it. He left to the members of the catholic clergy the task of nominating their bishop in this first instance, only reserving to himself the privilege of confirming their choice. The person whom they elevated to the episcopal chair was John Carrol, who fixed his see at Baltimore, and assumed the title of pope's legate.

"The authority of the pontiff was thus making some distant acquisitions, while his losses were accumulated close around him: and to modern Rome might have been applied what Racine said of the ancient—"

"O Rome! thy bitt'rest foes stand at thy gates."

It follows to notice the *probable error* of this French author; for I am unwilling to criminate his design, and a love of truth forbids me to credit his assertion. The mysterious inauguration of a prelate, you know, has, in some kind of professional persuasions, made its way so slowly and confidentially to the aid of mortals upon earth, that we poor Americans are under the necessity of importing the dispensation from Europe at second hand; and to this end it is requisite to ferry over those vehicles of imparted grace, the head and heart of the reverend Doctor. Now, if you or I, Mr. Editor, were to cross the Atlantic Ocean upon a similar business, I apprehend the nature of the election would furnish us with the credentials of our specific church; and in the year 1789 (when the infant government of the United States had admitted very few competent notaries) we should probably have been taught by common prudence to have demanded, *as matter of common right*, the public seal of the community, certifying the authenticity of the church testimonials, to the end that his Holiness (or even Mahomet) might have honoured the identity of the mission "*with all due faith and credence.*"

In regard to the episcopal rights of the American people, I take them to be exceedingly clear: it is essential that they acknowledge a Supreme Being; for they would be otherwise unfitting for social duties, and would feel themselves absolved from the solemnity of a formal oath, which it often becomes necessary to administer for the furtherance of worldly intercourse. If they only profess *a belief in God*, they are certainly free to worship him in any way they please; and I think this is all that *is* or *can be* regarded by the Constitution itself, or enforced by the laws of its *subordinate* Legislature.

With respect to the *specific* rights of Churches, and of the religious associates who compose them, they necessarily arise out of the principle proposed; and are each of them independent of the other. This perfect religious freedom has been and continues to be acted on. But the mediums of its agency are necessarily as various as the variety of collective persuasions.

The church of England, for example, has proceeded to organization. It has annual convocations of its clergy within the limits of the separate sovereignties of the states; and it imitates the civil jurisprudence in its collective delegation of a SUBORDINATE SUPREME! In this exercise of right it has constituted *more* than *one* bishop. His authority is influential; and his stipend is like that of a bear: *he has his paws to suck!*—He is the shepherd of a flock who hold him at their option, and at their mercy. While he is governed by this prescription, he *can do* no harm; and if he treads out of this circle, the civil law will take care that he *shall do* no wrong.

The Roman Catholics possess the same rights as the Church of England, and no more: like that church they have created a bishop; but (so far as I am informed) the extent of his episcopacy needs no diocesan auxiliary; and bishop Carrol continues, yet to be the pope's *sole* American vicegerent, holding precisely as much authority as any one bishop of the English church militant within the limits of the United States.

There are certain *dissenters* (I have understood) who have also bestowed the lawn sleeves of their profession upon a suitable dignitary; and if the *mere motion* of the spirit was to stir up an episcopal quaker in petticoats, I am bold to say that America acknowledges no law to controul her spiritual influence, while she demeans herself orderly in the ordinary walks of social compact.

What constitutes the beauty of *religious charity* in America, according to my poor estimation, is the *harmony* which subsists in the *practice* of discordant *theories*: I have often beheld with pleasure a kind of *pulpit hospitality* which I have seen in no other country; for it is not unfrequent in this respect for a clergyman to invite his

* *Maddison* of Virginia, *White* of Pennsylvania, *Provost* of New York, &c.

dissentient

dissentient brother to officiate; and a reliance upon the solidity of his own arguments is the only weapon he retains for the spiritual combats. The funeral ceremony, again, is an example of brotherly love which puts outward pre eminence behind the curtain. Every clerical pastor takes an equal rank at the head of this solemn procession: he alone performs the farewel ceremony to whose congregation the deceased belonged.—I recollect indeed to have seen a Protestant, a Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic, and, I think, a Quaker, officiate under the same roof, on the same day, and with very little change in the congregation. Had this harmonic scene have been exhibited within these few weeks past in London, I should have supposed they had all been reading Mr. Wloemen's conciliatory pamphlet on the **Blunders concerning the Trinity*, lately published by Mr. Robertson.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Sept. 24, 1799. WILLIAM TATHAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Hufeland, in his treatise on the Art of Prolonging Life, after noticing the ages attained by Jenkins, Parr, Drakenberg, Effingham, and eight or ten others of less note, and who but little exceeded a hundred years, says these are the instances of great age in modern times with which he is acquainted. It is rather surprising, as he informs us the subject had engaged his attention for 8 years, he should not have known that such instances of great longevity have been much more numerous, of which the following list will furnish abundant proof. The instances of persons exceeding 100 years are so frequent, that I have not included any who did not attain to the 120th year; the design being chiefly to shew the utmost period to which the duration of life, under the circumstances most conducive to its prolongation, has extended; and I have no doubt that many more might be added to the number by those who have better opportunities for collecting such accounts.

Year		Age
1765	Dominick Joyce	120
1765	Mrs. Moore	120
1766	John Mackay	120
1768	Sir Fleetwood Sheppard	120
1768	John Ryder	120
1768	Mrs. Adams	120
1769	John Chump	120
1770	Mrs. Sands	120
1770	Patrick Blewet	120
1771	Richard Gilshenan	120
1772	Barbara Wilson	120
1774	Sieur de la Haye	120
1778	H. d'Arcary de Beaucovoy	120
1780	Monuela, a Negress	120
1792	William Marshall	120
1792	Flora Gale	120
1760	Elizabeth Hilton	121
1769	Francis Bone	121
1770	Mrs. Gray	121
1770	William Farr	121
1771	Owen Tudor	121
1771	Margaret Mc Kay	121
1772	John Whalley	121
1773	Eleanor Spicer	121
1788	Henrietta Long	121
1752	Margaret Annesley	122
1758	Catherine Giles	122
1771	Mrs. Carman	122
1774	Andrew Brizin Debra	122
1785	Mrs. Neale	122
1791	Archibald Cameron	122
1769	Martha Preston	123
1779	Jean Aragus	123
1792	Matthew Taite	123
1708	Thomas Bright	124
1725	Elizabeth Stewart	124
1753	Andrew Bueno	124
1757	Robert Parr	124
1760	Thomas Wishart	124
1762	Catherine Brebner	124
1774	Andrew Vidal	124
1790	Abraham Vanverts	124
1774	John Tice	125
1780	Mr. Gernon	125
1785	Mr. Froome	125
1670	Robert Montgomery	126
1706	John Bales	126
1758	Davie Grant	127
1768	Mrs. Bampton	127
1769	William Hughes	127
1772	Madame Girodolle	127
1775	Daniel Mullecry	127
1776	Martha Jackson	127
1761	John Newell	127
1765	Edglebert Hoff	128
1765	Mary John	128
1771	Mr. Fleming	128
1772	Abram Strodtman	128
1776	Mary Yates	128
1768	Thomas King	129
1769	Joseph Gale	129

1771 John

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* This pamphlet will amply pay a clergyman for reading it; and it does not seem to be unlikely that well-meaning Christians may profit by the discourses which may flow from it.

W. T.

Year		Age
1771	John Gough	129
1759	Donald Cameron	130
1766	John De la Somet	130
1766	George King	130
1767	John Taylor	130
1774	William Beaty	130
1778	John Watſon	130
1780	Robert Macbride	130
1780	William Ellis	130
1764	Elizabeth Taylor	131
1775	Peter Garden	131
1761	Elizabeth Merchant	133
1772	Mrs. Keith	133
1767	Francis Ange	134
1777	John Brookey	134
1714	Jane Hariſon	135
1759	James Sheile	136
1768	Catherine Noon	136
1771	Margaret Forſter	136
1776	John Mouat	136
1772	John Richardſon	137
1793	——— Robertſon	137
1757	William Sharpley	138
1768	Joan Mc Donough	138
1772	Mrs. Clum	138
1766	Thomas Dobſon	139
1785	Mary Cameron	139
1732	William Leland	140
1770	James Sands	140
973	Swarling, a Monk	142
1773	Charles Mc Findley	143
1757	John Effingham	144
1782	Evan Williams	145
1766	Thomas Winſloe	146
1772	J. C. Draakenberg	146
1652	William Mead	148
1768	Francis Conſit	150
1635	Thomas Parr	152
1656	James Bowels	152
1648	Thomas Damme	154
1797	Joſeph Surrington	160
1670	Henry Jenkins	169
1780	Louiſa Truxo	175

The date affixed to each perſon's name is the year they died in, except in five or ſix inſtances, in which the time of their deceaſe not being aſcertained, the lateſt year is given in which they were known to be living. Of other accounts, which for different reaſons have not been included in the liſt, the following may deſerve to be mentioned; John Dance of Virginia, who died at 125; Rice, a cooper in Southwark, 125; John Jacob, of Mount Jura, who died a few years ſince, aged 128; Jeremy Gilbert, who died at Lutton, Northamptonſhire, aged 132; Nicholas Petours, canon and treaſurer of the Cathedral of Coutance in Normandy, aged 137; a man named Fairbrother, living in 1770 at Wigan in Lancaſhire, aged 138; the Counteſs of Deſmond, who died in Ireland at 140; Henry Weſt, of Upton in Glouceſterſhire, who lived to 152; a peaſant in Poland, who died in 1762, in the 157th year of his age; and a Mulatto man who died in Frederick town in 1797, ſaid to have been 180 years old.

Of the above number only 33 are *females*, which ſtrongly confirms the remark of Dr. Hufeland, that the equilibrium and pliability of the female body ſeems, for a certain time, to give it more durability, and to render it leſs ſuſceptible of injury from deſtructive influences than that of men; but that male ſtrength is, without doubt, neceſſary to arrive at a very great age. More women, therefore, become old, but fewer very old; and if the regiſters of mortality, from which tables of the probability of the duration of human life are formed, were more extenſive, and comprehended a greater number of years, ſo as to include theſe inſtances of great longevity, the difference between the value of male and female lives would appear leſs than it is ſuppoſed to be, and probably the ſum of life of the whole of each ſex approaches very nearly to equality.

The 104 perſons in the above liſt were, at the time of their deceaſe, inhabitants of the following countries:

England	41	Portugal	1
Wales	4	Italy	1
Scotland	16	Turkey	1
Ireland	24	Weſt Indies	1
Norway	2	South America	3
Holland	1	North America	5
France	4		

The great proportion of inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, though perhaps ariſing in ſome meaſure from inſtances of great age not being ſo generally noticed and recorded in other places, at leaſt ſhews that theſe countries are not unfavourable to longevity, and there can be little doubt that the uſual duration of life is greater in temperate climates than in the extremes of heat or cold.

October 12, 1799. J. J. G.

COMPLAINT RESPECTING ANTINOMIANISM.

A BOOK was lately commended to me, which circulates much among the religious public, entitled, A Sketch of the Denominations into which the Chriſtian World is divided, by John Evans, 3d. edition, 1796. The more deſervedly it is valued for general civility, and comprehenſive brevity, the more deſirable becomes the correction of any miſrepreſentation it may contain. The author has reduced to a ſingle table his ſyſtem of

theological classification; and in this he describes the Antinomians, as deriving their name from αντι against and νομος the *moral* law. This arbitrary introduction of the word *moral*, without any warrant from etymological origin, is surely a just subject of dissatisfaction. I may incline much to antinomian opinions, and consider the moral laws of christianity as the most important and valuable parts of the dispensation.

The practice of ecclesiastical historians will as little justify the insinuation of an odious meaning, as the proper signification of the Greek root. Mosheim observes (vol. ii. p. 160. of Maclaine's translation, 4th edition) that "Johannes Islebius Agricola took occasion in 1538, to declaim against *the law* (of Moses) maintaining that it was neither fit to be proposed to the people as a rule of manners, nor to be used in the church as a mean of instruction; and that the gospel (of Jesus) alone was to be inculcated and explained both in the churches and in the schools of learning. The followers of Agricola were called Antinomians, or enemies of the law." Of this Agricola whose proper name was Kastenbauer, and who compiled a collection of German proverbs, some account may be found in Bayle's Dictionary: his writings, like those of Grotius, explained away many of the prophetical and other supposedly supernatural features of the Old Testament, and tended to concentrate the evidences and promises of religion on a defence of the exclusive authority of the New Testament. Whether this has been done successfully or no, morality at least is not indangered by the hypothesis; for the moral taste of the gospel-writers is far more refined, humane, and benevolent than that of the compilers of the Pentateuch.

The Antinomian sect is of late years become very important, especially in North Germany, in consequence of the biblical labours of Herder and Eichhorn. A friend who has lately travelled in Holstein, informs me, that Antinomianism is in fact become the established religion of the Danish church. The hierarchic constitution of that church is presbyterian; its ministers have been permitted by the government to concert a revisal of their liturgies and other sacred books; and the consultation has terminated in a silent desertion of the Judaism hitherto amalgamated with christianity. From bible christians they are become evangelical christians.

Antinomianism does not interfere with any doctrines peculiarly evangelical; nor is it merely a modern new-fangled sect, an attempted compromise between revelation and philosophy, like the scheme of the Polonian brethren or exoteric creed; of which the taste of Herder, and the learning of Eichhorn have obtained the profession from the more cultivated and literate portion of the Protestant clergy of Germany: it has strong claims to the character and authority of a primæval christianity. Between contending sects, Mr. Gibbon will probably be thought a very impartial arbiter: he divides (vol. i. p. 547.) the original church into the Gnostics, or *knowing*, and the Ebionites, or *poorer* Christians; into the lettered and unlettered converts: and he thus details the tenets of the Gnostics, or primitive Antinomians.

"From the acknowledged truth of the Jewish religion, the Ebionites had concluded, that it could never be abolished. From its supposed imperfections, the Gnostics as hastily inferred, that it never was instituted by the wisdom of the Deity. There are some objections against the authority of Moses and the Prophets, which too readily present themselves to the sceptical mind; though they can only be derived from our ignorance of remote antiquity, and from our incapacity to form an adequate judgment of the divine economy. These objections were eagerly embraced, and as petulantly urged, by the vain science of the Gnostics. As those heretics were for the most part averse to the pleasures of sense, they morosely arraigned the polygamy of the patriarchs, the gallantries of David, and the seraglio of Solomon. The conquest of the land of Canaan, and the extirpation of the unsuspecing natives, they were at a loss how to reconcile with the common notions of humanity and justice. But when they recollected the sanguinary list of murders, of executions, and of massacres, which stain almost every page of the Jewish annals, they acknowledged that the barbarians of Palestine had exercised as much compassion toward their idolatrous enemies, as they had ever shewn to their friends or countrymen. Passing from the sectaries of the law to the law itself, they asserted it was impossible that a religion which consisted only of bloody sacrifices and trifling ceremonies, and whose rewards, as well as punishments, were all of a carnal and temporal nature, could inspire the love of virtue or restrain the impetuosity of passion. The Mosaic account of the creation and fall of man was treated with profane derision by the Gnostics, who would not listen with patience

patience to the repoſe of the Deity after ſix days labour, to the rib of Adam, the garden of Eden, the trees of life and of knowledge, the ſpeaking ſerpent, the forbidden fruit, and the condemnation pronounced againſt human kind, for the venial offence of their firſt progenitors. The god of Iſrael was impiouſly repreſented by the Gnoſtics, as a being liable to paſſion and to error, capricious in his favour, implacable in his reſentment, meanly jealous of his ſuperſtitious worſhip, and confining his partial providence to a ſingle people, and to this tranſitory life. In ſuch a character they could diſcover none of thoſe features of the wiſe and omnipotent Father of the univerſe. They allowed that the religion of the Jews was ſomewhat leſs criminal than the idolatry of the Gentiles; but it was their fundamental doctrine, that the Chriſt, whom they adored as the firſt and brighteſt emanation of the Deity, appeared on earth to reſcue mankind from their various errors, and to reveal a *new* ſyſtem of truth and perfection. The moſt learned of the Fathers, by a very ſingular condeſcenſion, have imprudently admitted the ſophiſtry of the Gnoſtics."

In all this account, no charge occurs of immoral opinions; on the contrary, the puritanic features of a primitive ſect are expreſſly noticed. The writings of Criſp, Eaton, Saltmarſh, and other Engliſh Antinomians being unknown to me, I cannot affirm that they have no where treated of the moral law with licentious laxity. Yet I think it poſſible, that a miſtake on this head may have gained credit from the ſimple circumſtances that in the reviſed Articles of the Church of England, agreed on by the Aſſembly of Divines, at Weſtminſter, in 1643, the *ſeventh* article is underſtood to be directed againſt the Antinomians; and this article, after aſſerting the law of Moſes to have been given from God, proceeds quaintly to denominate the ten commandments *the moral law*, and to maintain their divine authority. The Antinomians, by denying the miraculous origin of the ten commandments, do not deny their perpetual obligation, or even diminiſh their ſanction, if they admit Jeſus (Mark xii. 29.) to have re-enacted them. Generally ſpeaking, the Antinomian teachers do not appear to have adviſed or practiſed the formality of ſeparating from the ſeveral ſects within which they have reſpectively originated: indeed, they cannot but conſider Jeſus as paying this very tribute of exterior acquieſcence and complacent tolerance to the habitual rites and ſympathies of his fellow-countrymen. Hence their diſciples have every where ſubſiſted in ſilent ſchiſm, not in diſtinct hereſy; and have formed in the different churches an interior gnoſtic or illuminated order, rather than independent congregations. It is not, however, with the evidence or tendency of any religious doctrines that I wiſhed to occupy your readers, but merely to preſerve a name of ſect, which ought to be ſimply definitive, from ſliding into a term of reproach.

Is it too much to claim from the apparent fairneſs of Mr. Evans? that in a future edition of his convenient and uſeful work, he will expunge the word *moral*, and content himſelf with defining the Antinomians to be *againſt the law* of Moſes. Thoſe who receive that law as of divine authority, the *nomian* chriſtians, as they might be called, have in all ages of the church found it difficult to juſtify their ceaſing to judaize.

CHARICLO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS ON CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS LATELY PASSED CONCERNING THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

AMONG the many circumſtances which diſtinguiſh the ruinous expence of the preſent war, there is none more remarkable than the miniſterial triumph with which it is accompanied. Though our debts have been doubled within the laſt ſix years, and the ordinary means of providing for the public exigencies have failed;—though the proſpect of peace is as diſtant as when hoſtilities firſt commenced, and no limit is ſeen to new loans and requiſitions; we are amuſed by Mr. *George Roſe*, and other writers of the ſame claſs, with the aſſurance that our proſperity increaſes as our difficulties multiply, and that the only effect of the war is to render us a wealthier and more powerful nation.—If this be true, it is certainly a new diſcovery in the ſcience of Finance, and the Miniſter is entitled to all the praiſe of it, as well as to the merit of giving the fulleſt effect to his own invention.—At preſent, however, the doctrine derives no ſupport from the general experience of the country; for, with a few exceptions of loan-jobbers and contractors, the great maſs of its inhabitants ſeems to feel, as in all former times, that their comforts are reduced as their burthens are accumulated. But the feelings of the multitude are fallacious—Miniſterial triumph is founded on the more ſatisfactory documents of the Cuſtom-Houſe and Exciſe-Office, which

prove the amount of the taxes to be doubled during the preſent adminiſtration; and conſequently the wealth of the people who pay them, to have increaſed in the ſame proportion.—To thoſe who are convinced by ſuch reaſoning I have no arguments to oppoſe; but that the more intelligent reader may ſee that the premiſes and concluſions are much of the ſame kind, I ſhall beg leave to offer a few obſervations on ſome of thoſe documents which miniſters have ſubmitted to the public.

In a printed paper, ſtated to contain ſundry reſolutions which were lately paſſed in a certain aſſembly, it is aſſerted that on the 5th of January 1786, the public debts, excluſive of the annuities for terms and for lives, amounted to £.238,231,248—that the amount of the public funded debt, created ſince the 1ſt of February 1793, excluſive of annuities for terms, and of the Imperial Annuities, amounted to £.225,602,792, making together £.463,834,040—that from this ſum, the Iriſh loans of £.12,175,000, the ſtock purchaſed by the commiſſioners for redeeming the public debt, amounting to £.37,381,771, and £.35,250,000, provided for by the Income Tax, (amounting in the whole to £.84,806,771) are to be deducted, and that the remainder, or £.386,902,000, will be the whole funded debt, excluſive of the Annuities, on the 1ſt of February laſt.—Now, this is wrong even according to the ſtatements given in theſe very reſolutions; for if there be any truth in arithmetic, the ſum of £.84,806,771, ſubtracted from £.463,834,040, leaves only a remainder of £.379,027,269; which is very nearly *eight millions* leſs than the ſum here given.—But why are the Annuities for terms not included in the above amount? Moſt of them have a much longer duration than is aſſigned in theſe reſolutions for the redemption of the whole debt; and therefore the word *permanent* is full as well applied to them as to any other of the annuities.—For the ſame reaſon the ſum ſaid to be provided for by the Income Tax, is as much a debt as any other part until it be redeemed;—nay, if theſe are to be excluded, it may with the ſame propriety be aſſerted, that there is no national debt at all; for the whole of it is ſaid to be in a ſtate of redemption, which will be completed in the year 1846.

In comparing this inaccurate account with another which was laid before the Houſe of Commons, on the 10th of April 1799, the real amount of the funded national debt on the 1ſt of July, appears to have been as follows:

5 per *cents.* £.48,250,427		
4 per *cents.* 45,269,860		
3 per *cents.* 358,138,753		
		£.451,659,040
Exchequer Annuities expiring in 1805, 6 & 7. (£80,223) worth at 5 per cent. —		430,290
Life-Annuities (£.76,032) taken at 8 years purchaſe -		608,256
Short Annuities (£.422,822) expiring in 1808, worth		3,002,036
Long Annuities (£.1028,858) expiring in 1860, worth -		19,548,150
Imperial Loans, conſiſting of Stock in the 3 per cents. 7,502,633		
Annuities for 21 years (£.232,587. 10s.) worth — 2,977,126		
		10,479,759
		485,727,531
Deduct the Stock redeemed		37,381,771
Whole Funded Debt, which exceeds the amount delivered in theſe reſolutions by £.69,318,491.		£.448,345,760

In the 5th and 6th Reſolutions the annual charges on the permanent debt incurred before the 5th of January 1793, and on the permanent debt incurred ſince that period, are reſpectively ſtated to be £.10,325,000 and £.8,246,215, making together the ſum of £.18,571,215.—But in the 15th Reſolution, the amount of the ſame charges is made to be £.18,762,024; and in the paper delivered to the Houſe of Commons in April laſt, it is raiſed even to £19,054,301—In like manner, the amount of the unfunded debt on the 5th of January 1799, according to the 8th of theſe reſolutions appears to be £.14,137,686; but in the paper juſt mentioned it is ſwelled on the very ſame day to £.15,295,674.—If the compariſon be extended to other parts of theſe documents, they alſ appear to be equally at variance with each other, and lead us by their inaccuracy to form no very favourable opinion either of the order or the œconomy which ought to prevail in the public expenditure.—But our ſurpriſe is not more ſtrongly excited by theſe glaring errors in the accounts, than by the extravagant ſuppoſitions on which moſt of thoſe accounts have been computed. In the 24th Reſolution it is obſerved

ſerved, that the ſum neceſſary to be raiſed by loans for the ſervice of the year 1798, was £.21,500,000, and that the ſervice of the year 1799 hath required £.24,000,000; the loans, therefore, in 1800 are very curiouſly eſtimated at only £.25,000,000, and in all the ſubſequent years of the war they are even ſuppoſed never to exceed that ſum.—It is difficult to determine on what principle this ſuppoſition is founded, or by what rule in arithmetic a *maximum* has been diſcovered in an expenditure, which has never failed to increaſe in enormity every year, and which from the extended operations of the preſent campaign affords the joyleſs proſpect of being even accelerated in its progreſs—But I know not whether the admirers of the preſent miniſter have any cauſe to lament the preſent profuſion, or in the leaſt to wiſh it retarded in its career; for by his new operations of finance, they are taught to believe that the more we run in debt, the more our means are increaſed for diſcharging it; and by the no leſs extraordinary reaſoning in theſe reſolutions, they are alſo aſſured, that the more enormous our preſent expenditure, the more conſiderable the ſums which will be ultimately ſaved to the public.—To thoſe, however, who are diſpoſed to conſider the profuſion of the preſent moment as affording a much leſs equivocal proof of our ruin than of any poſſible benefit to the nation, it may not perhaps be improper to give ſome account of the proceſs by which this very novel doctrine has been demonſtrated.

In the 24th Reſolution it is obſerved, "that, had not the new method of providing a part of the ſupplies within the year been adopted, the loans of the years 1798, 1799 and 1800, muſt have been eſtimated at £.70,500,000, which, ſuppoſing the price of ſtock to have been at 45, would have created a capital of £.160,000,000, three per cents.* and a permanent charge (including £.1 per cent. for the ſinking fund) of £.6,200,000 annually; which, ſuppoſing the capital to be redeemed in 40 years, would amount in the whole to 248 millions to be ultimately paid by the public."—In the 26th Reſolution it is further obſerved, "that the total permanent charge for the different expences of the three years abovementioned, according to the plan now adopted, may be computed at £.1,206,000 per annum*, which, ſuppoſing the principal to be redeemed as before in 40 years, would amount to — £.48,240,000

Adding thereto the ſums raiſed

By aids and voluntary contributions and duties on exports and imports in 1798	7,000,000
By tax on income, and duties on exports and imports in ——— 1799	9,000,000
By ditto in —— 1800	11,500,000
And alſo the produce of the tax on income during 4½ years peace for the redemption of 52 millions capital, being ſo much of the debt to be incurred during theſe 3 years, which is to be diſcharged by this tax ———	45,000,000
The whole ſum ultimately paid on account of the expences of theſe three years, will amount to —	120,740,000

Being leſs than the charge eſtimated to be neceſſary for defraying the like expences by loans, in the 24th Reſolution, by the ſum of *above* 128 millions!"†—If therefore the public ſervices ſhould be doubled during this period, the ſavings will be increaſed in the ſame proportion; and the nation, at the end of 40 years, will have to congratulate itſelf on having been exonerated by this new diſcovery in finance, from the payment of more than 250 millions!—This diſcovery nevertheleſs appears to be far from having attained perfection; for, according to the principles here laid down, the public ſtill ſeem to be very great loſers by their bargain, inaſmuch as they are to pay more than 120 millions for the receipt only of 70½ millions;—nay, ſhould the ſinking fund, by the reduced rate of intereſt, be hereafter retarded in its operations, their loſs will even be aggravated by the payment of many millions in addition to thoſe ſtated above.§

* According to the common method of computation this ſum would not have created 157 millions.

* This, like the other ſums, is erroneouſly computed, and ſhould have been £.1,226,000.

† It can hardly be neceſſary to obſerve that the difference between £.248,000,000 and £.120,740,000, inſtead of *exceeding* 128 millions, *falls ſhort* of that ſum by £.740,000.

§ The 3 per *cents.* at par will not be paid off in leſs than 47 years; hence £.1,200,000 multiplied into 47, is £.56,400,000, which exceeds £.48,240,000 by £.8,160,000, and conſequently raiſes the whole ſum to be paid, from £.120,740,000 to £.128,900,000.

If this method of computation be true, how ſtupendouſly prodigal of the public money muſt the miniſter have been, in making any part of his loans in the long annuities, rather than in thoſe for a ſhorter terms. By allowing only an intereſt of 5 guineas per cent. for 64 years, the public will ultimately pay £.336, or more than *three* times the capital originally borrowed; whereas if even 15 guineas per cent. had been allowed for ten years (which by the bye is much more advantageous to the lender) the money ultimately paid by the public would not have amounted to more than £.157 10s. which is not one-half the ſum to be paid in the other caſe.

Theſe calculations are founded on the ſame abſurdity as an individual would be guilty of, who in eſtimating the value of an annuity of £.10, which he was entitled to for 100 years, ſhould maintain that it would be ultimately worth £.1000 to him, becauſe in 100 years that ſum would be received upon it;—or of the man, who having purchaſed a perpetuity for *one ſhilling* leſs than it was really worth, ſhould congratulate himſelf upon the immenſity of his gain, becauſe the ſmalleſt ſum in an indefinite term muſt accumulate to an indefinite magnitude. The extravagancies of ſuch a perſon would neceſſarily be pitied or deſpiſed. But when the ſame extravagancies are gravely urged and maintained by the higheſt authority, they excite emotions very different either from pity or contempt.

It can hardly be neceſſary to obſerve, that the whole of this fallacy ariſes from conſidering a ſum of money to be received at a diſtant period of equal value with the ſame ſum to be received immediately.—In other words, from ſuppoſing that money bears no intereſt, ſo that an annuity of £.1 for 20 years, is ſuppoſed to be worth £.20; an annuity for 100 Years, worth £.100; and ſo on. I ſhall not inſult the reader by refuting ſuch palpable abſurdities, and therefore ſhall juſt ſtate the manner in which the preceding computations ought to have been formed, from which it will appear that this ultimate ſaving to the nation of more than 128 millions exiſts no where except in theſe Reſolutions.

As the taxes which it would be neceſſary to impoſe for the ſervice of the years 1798, 1799, and 1800, would amount on the old plan of borrowing to £.6,200,000 per ann. and as the ſurplus of theſe taxes, over and above paying the intereſt of the loan, is repreſented to be ſufficient for diſcharging the whole debt in 40 years; it follows, that, if the ſervices had been provided for by this mode, the public would have been charged with the payment of an annuity of £.6,200,000 for 40 years, or with the payment of ſuch a ſum annually, as would have been equivalent to the preſent payment of £. 106,385,800 (*)—By the new plan of borrowing, the public is to pay;

	£.
An annuity of £. 1,206,000 for 40 years, worth in preſent money — — —	20,693,754
An aid in 1798, together with voluntary contributions, &c. amounting to — — —	7,000,000
A tax on income, and duty on exports and imports in 1799, amounting to —	9,000,000
A like tax in 1800, amounting to — — — —	11,500,000
Alſo £. 10,000,000 per ann. for 4½ years after the expiration of the year 1800, which in preſent money is worth — — —	37,501,000
Whole Sum to be paid by the new method of borrowing £.	85,694,754

Deducting this ſum from £.106,385,800 we have £.20,691,046 for the whole of the money ſaved to the public, which is 107 *millions* leſs than the ſum ſtated to be ſaved in theſe reſolutions. Still it ſhould be remembered that the ſum originally borrowed is only £.70,500,000 and, therefore, that even on this new and improved plan the public are to pay more than 15 millions over and above the money which they have actually received; compared, however, with the other loans of the preſent war, this loſs may be regarded as inconſiderable:—But ſome may poſſibly contend, that while we are adding 30 or 40 millions annually to a debt of more than 450 millions; it is a matter of little conſequence, whether the money is procured by the Miniſter's old or his new plan of Finance.—While ſuch immenſe ſavings are repreſented to have been made by the preſent method of raiſing the ſupplies, as to lead us almoſt to regret that the funding ſyſtem had not ſooner been exhauſted; theſe papers alſo hold out the proſpect of a period in which *millions of the taxes are to be ſet free.* But it is not added, that the *people at the ſame time are to be ſet free from the taxes*; and therefore, if the only conſequence of this operation is to furniſh the means for future extrava-

* The preſent value, at 5 per cent. of £. 6,200,000 for 40 years certain.

gance,

gance, I see nothing either consolatory or interesting in such a prospect. I am very little anxious however, to ascertain what is intended by *setting the taxes at liberty*; but I cannot help observing, that the computations by which it is proved, that these millions are to be liberated, appear to have been formed with no greater accuracy than the other statements in these papers. In the 27th section, it is resolved, "that, supposing the price of the three per cent. Stock to be on an average after the year 1800, £. 90 in time of peace, and £. 75 in time of war, and the proportion of peace and war to be nearly the same as in the course of the last 100 years, the average price of peace and war would be £. 85." And in the 28th section, it is further resolved, "that *from* the year 1808 *to* the year 1833, taxes would be set free in the course of each year of peace (on the supposition of the price of stocks before stated) to the amount of £. 133,000, and in each year of war to the amount of £. 168,000; making (on the proportion of peace and war above stated) the total amount of taxes set free during that period £. 4,284,000."

By the Act of Parliament for establishing the Sinking-Fund in 1786, it is provided, that when the dividends on the Stock redeemed shall amount to *four millions*, the operations of compound interest shall then cease, and the subsequent purchases be limited merely to that sum. Supposing, therefore, £. 90 to be the average price of Stock in time of peace, four millions at that rate, will purchase nearly £. 4,444,000 of three per cents. the dividends on which, as rightly stated above, will amount to about £. 133,000.—But if the proportion of peace and war be taken, or in other words, if the 4 millions be laid out in purchasing three per cents at 85, only £. 4,700,000 will be redeemed, and the dividends will amount to no more than £. 141,000, which is £. 27,000 per ann. less than is stated in this resolution:—nay, supposing the whole stock to be bought at the war price, or £. 75, it will only redeem £. 5,333,000; the dividends on which being £. 160,000, still fall short of the sum stated by £. 8,000 per ann.

Again, *from* the year 1808 *to* the year 1833, includes a term of 24 years, and therefore, if even £. 168,000 be multiplied into this number, the produce will only be £. 4,032,000. But the amount of the taxes set free, is stated to be £. 4,284,000; so that 25½ years, are supposed to elapse between these two periods;—a term which has probably been computed by some of those ingenious persons who have lately discovered that 99 years compose a century.

Indeed, the whole of this and the remaining resolutions are not only inaccurate; but in the highest degree speculative and unintelligible—Enough, however, may may be seen through the bewildered maze to damp our most ardent hopes and expectations.—If the peace of the next 46 years be interrupted only as often as it has been during the last 46 years, we are told that £. 450,000,000 sterling, will be necessary to defray the expences of the different wars that will occur in that period, even supposing these expences to continue at their present rate.—If a part of the supplies, however, are to be raised, according to the new method, within the year, we are consoled with the assurance, that an immense saving will be made in borrowing the remainder; but if the whole is to be funded, it will entail an additional debt upon us of *nine hundred millions!* In either case therefore, the *sum to be expended* is the same; and the only difference seems to be, that in the one we are to perish by an *acute*, in the other by a *lingering* disorder.

London, October 14, 1799. M. N.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF AUGUSTUS LAFONTAINE.

THE celebrated Lafontaine, whose Clara Dupleffis and Count St. Julien have met with more than common applause in this country, being frequently confounded with his French namesake, the celebrated author of Fables and other Poems; we deem it our duty to rectify this error, and to inform our readers, that he was born of German parents, whose ancestors were French refugees, and at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes settled in Prussia. His father, who, if we be not misinformed, is minister of one of the numerous French colonies, to which Prussia is indebted for a great part of her present polish and wealth, spared neither expense nor diligence to give him an excellent education, and to store his mind with practical knowledge. He inspired him early with an ardent love of Greek and Roman literature; and the close application with which he studied the classics of these celebrated ancient nations, together with a practical acquaintance with

the beſt Engliſh, French, and Italian authors, whom he was early taught to read in the original language, gave his mind a high degree of poliſh, and a keenneſs of judgment, which enabled him to ſteer clear of thoſe prejudices which but too generally check the growth of the ableſt geniuſes, and infect them with an illiberality highly detrimental to the progreſs of truth and humanity. He commenced his academical career at a period when profeſſor Kant of Königſberg, began to revive again the long neglected ſtudy of Metaphyſics; and the works of that philoſopher had a powerful influence on the turn which his genius took. Having finiſhed his academical ſtudies, he attended a young nobleman, as tutor, on his travels through France, Italy, Swiſſerland, and a great part of Germany, which contributed very much to enlarge his knowledge of men and manners, and to acquire that eminent degree of elegance and urbanity which he diſplays in all his writings. He at preſent, is chaplain to the regiment of Rhadden, which is in garriſon at Halle in Pruſſia, where he divides his time between a familiar intercourſe with the principal learned men, who grace that univerſity, and his literary compoſitions. Germany gratefully acknowledges his great merits in polite literature; and he has obtained more popularity than any of his moſt eminent predeceſſors ever enjoyed, and his ſovereign has taken the moſt honourable notice of his ſucceſsful attempts to reform the frivolous taſte of his cotemporaries, which produced the moſt monſtrous compoſitions in the novel line, that have inundated the continent ſince the invention of the art of printing. Quintius Heymeran von Flaming, a novel, in four volumes, in which he laſhes the ſervile followers of ſyſtems, and the intolerance and illiberality of thinking to which they are liable, was the firſt elaborate work with which he opened his career, under the fictitious name of GUSTAV FREYER. This firſt product of his elegant muſe, which abounds with a profound knowledge of the human heart, and with principles which cannot ſpread without being attended with the moſt ſalutary conſequences, eſtabliſhed his credit ſo much at the firſt outſet, that he ſoon after ventured to appear without diſguiſe on the ſtage of polite literature, and publiſhed his ROMULUS, GORGUS and ARISTOMENES, and RUDOLPH of WERDENBERG; three detached Legendary Tales, in which he ſucceſsfully attempted to correct certain favourite erroneous notions of our times, which have been, and ſtill are productive of incalculable miſchief. Amongſt his later publications, CLARA DUPLESSIS, St. JULIEN, the hiſtory of the Family of HALDEN, the SONDERLING (the EXCENTRIC), the NATURMENSCH (the Pupil of Nature), the GEWALT *der* LIEBE (the Power of Love); and, laſt of all, HERMANN LANGE, deſerve particular notice, as they breathe the moſt amiable ſpirit of truth, juſtice, and humanity, and are principally calculated to animate the reader with an ardent zeal of rendering his fellowmen wiſer and happier.

MEMOIRS OF CHARLES BORDA.

ON the 20th of February 1799, died of a dropſy in the breaſt, in the 64th year of his age, CHARLES BORDA, formerly *Chevalier de Borda*, and *chef d' eſcadre* in the royal navy of France. In him the National Inſtitute and the Pariſian Board of Longitude, loſt one of their moſt learned and active members. Borda very early gave proofs of his tranſcendent mathematical talents; as appears from his numerous excellent diſſertations inſerted in the Memoirs of Royal Academy of Sciences. He wrote on hydraulics, on the reſiſtance of fluids, on water-wheels, on pumps, on the projection of bombs, &c.

In 1771 and 1772, he accompanied, by order of the King of France, Verdune de la Crenne and Pingré, in a literary voyage to various coaſts of Europe, Africa, and America, for the purpoſe of improving the ſcience of geography, and of trying ſeveral new nautical inſtruments, time-pieces, and methods of finding the longitude. In this expedition, Borda held the ſtation of lieutenant of the *Flora*, the frigate in which they ſailed. The three travellers afterwards publiſhed conjointly, in two quarto volumes, entitled, "*Voyage fait par Ordre du Roi en 1771 et 1772, &c.* Paris 1778, an account of the fruits of their numerous reſearches; in which Borda's ſhare was certainly not the ſmalleſt. The reſults of this expedition are recorded likewiſe in the *Mémoires de l'Acad. Roy.* for the year 1773; and to Borda we owe the beſt map we poſſeſs of the Canary Iſlands.

In the year 1787, he publiſhed his much eſteemed "Deſcription and uſe of the Circle of Reflection;" in which he revived and recommended the uſe of the ſpecular circles, that had been already propoſed by *Tobias Mayer* in 1756. Borda was the founder of the ſchools of naval architecture in France: he firſt conceived the project, and formed the plan of inſtruction, and the regulations of theſe ſeminaries. By his exertions too, a uniformity in the building

building of the ſhips was introduced, according to the principles of Euler; by which improvement, an equality of ſailing was effected in all the ſhips of the royal navy. The form of the French ſhips, which are conſtructed on mathematical principles, is inconteſtibly preferable to that of the ſhips of the other naval powers; being the moſt advantageous and the beſt adapted for faſt ſailing and for manœuvring. Experienced Britiſh officers of high rank have, in the Britiſh Houſe of Parliament, publicly acknowledged this ſuperiority; and all theſe advantages the French navy owes ſolely to the genius, the profound knowledge, and patriotic exertions of Borda. He again brought into uſe Mayer's old and wholly forgotten method of meaſuring terreſtrial angles, applied it to aſtronomical obſervations, and, for that purpoſe, invented a new conſtruction of circles, with double moveable teleſcopes; which have been uſed in the new admeaſurement of a degree in France. He is the inventor of the ingenious menſuration-rod, with which the new French ſtation-lines were meaſured; and had the greateſt ſhare in the reform of weights and meaſures; of which he was ſo zealous a promoter, that he printed, at his own expence, Tables of Sines in the decimal ſyſtem. In 1792 he determined, with an accuracy that had never been before attained, the length of the pendulum vibrating ſeconds at Paris. In 1797, we find his name in the liſt of candidates for the office of Director of the French republic.

The following anecdote is told of Borda in his youth. On preſenting himſelf before Le Camus, the academician, and examiner general to all the military ſchools, to be examined for admiſſion into the royal corps of artillery, the latter rejected the young mathematician, as deſtitute of the requiſite capacity. Only a ſhort time, however, had elapſed, before Borda became the colleague of his former examiner, who had formed ſo erroneous a judgment of his talents and genius.—Borda, either from the love of truth, or from reſpect for Le Camus, his former judge, and now become his brother academician, conſtantly declared this ſtory to be entirely deſtitute of foundation.

MEMOIRS of the late R. J. BOSCOVICH, *the celebrated Aſtronomer.*

ROGER Joſeph Boſcovich was born at Ragufa, in Dalmatia, on the 18th of May 1711. On the 1ſt of October 1725, he entered as a novice among the Jeſuits at Rome. In November 1740, he was appointed profeſſor of mathematics in the Roman College in that city; where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a number of excellent mathematical and aſtronomical diſſertations, which he wrote on the rotation of the ſun; on the irregularities of the motions of Jupiter and Saturn; on light; on dioptrics; on the flux and reflux of the ſea; on the atmoſphere of the moon; and on the calculation of the paths of comets.

In the year 1750, under the pontificate of Benedict XIV. the admeaſurement of a degree in the Eccleſiaſtical State was committed to Boſcovich, by Cardinal *Valenti*, the Pope's firſt miniſter. This commiſſion he happily executed with the aſſiſtance of his brother Jeſuit, *F. Maire*: and gave an account of their labours in a work, entitled *De literaria Expeditione per Pontificiam Ditionem, &c.*; of which a French tranſlation was publiſhed at Paris in 1770, under the title *Voyage aſtronom. et géographique dans l' Etat de l' Egliſe.*

The admeaſurements of a degree in Auſtria and Hungary, by father *Lieſganig*; in Piedmont, by father *Beccaria*; and even in America by *Maſon* and *Dixon*, were undertaken at his urgent repreſentations of their utility, and through the credit which he poſſeſſed with the miniſters at ſeveral of the courts of Europe. He likewiſe effected the reſtoration of the celebrated gnomon at Florence; which father Ximenes afterwards deſcribed, and with which he obſerved the obliquity of the ecliptic. In the year 1759, he publiſhed at Vienna his *Philoſophiæ Naturalis Theoria*: of which a new edition appeared in 1763; though, according to ſome accounts, it was only the old edition with a new title-page.

From Vienna he was called by the imperial miniſter, Count Firmian, to Milan; where, during three years, he taught aſtronomy and optics; and may be conſidered as the founder of the obſervatory belonging to the Jeſuits in that city; from which afterwards aroſe the Imperial obſervatory of *Brera*.

On the diſſolution of the Order of Jeſuits in 1773, Boſcovich was invited to France by his Pariſian friends and patrons, *De la Borde*, *Durfort*, the miniſters *Boynes* and *Vergennes*, and Madame *de Sivrac*; he accepted the invitation, and ſettled at Paris; where he was naturalized, and appointed a *Directeur d' Optique de la Marine* with an annual ſalary of 800 livres.

Boſcovich was likewiſe a votary of the muſes; his dry and ſerious mathematical ſtudies diminiſhed not the fire of his imagination,

imagination, nor hindered those soaring flights of fancy, which distinguish the man who is born a poet. His Latin poem on eclipses is remarkable, both for intrinsic poetical merit, and for the ability and perspicuity with which he has explained in it the most difficult rules of calculation, and the most abstruse and intricate astronomical theories. *Barruel* translated this poem into French. The consideration and influence which he enjoyed in several European Courts, implicated him likewise in politics. The republic of *Lucca* entrusted to him a very difficult negotiation concerning a most important state affair; and he executed the commission with such ability and prudence as to render most essential services to his employers. Boscovich was a great traveller, and had visited Turkey and most of the countries of Europe; of the account of his travels, entitled *Journal d'un Voyage de Constantinople*, two editions have been published, in 1762 and 1772, besides a German and Italian translation.

Merits so distinguished could not long escape the attacks of envious malignity and detraction: in Paris, accordingly, he suffered numerous mortifications from some of the literati, which he felt but too sensibly, and took more to heart than they deserved. This induced him, in the year 1783, to leave Paris and repair to Italy, with the intention of printing there a collection of all his works; which were published in 1786 at Bassano, in four volumes, quarto, under the title of *Opera ad Opticam et Astronomiam pertinentia*. The nautical astronomy in the fifth volume was, in 1787, translated into German by M. von *Eschenbach* of Leipzig. Boscovich wrote likewise Elements of Mathematics and Physics, and a Treatise on dioptrical telescopes: the latter of which was translated into German by the Jesuit father Charles Scherfer of Vienna, in the year 1765.

In 1786, our philosopher went to Milan; where, at the desire of the Emperor Joseph, he undertook the superintendence of the admeasurement of a degree, and of the formation of a new map of Lombardy. While employed on an edition of his Commentaries on the two last volumes of the celebrated astronomical poem of *Stay*, a stroke of the palsy put a period to his labours and life, on the 12th of February 1787, in the 76th year of his age.

M. von Zach, editor of the *Allgemeine Geograph. Ephem.* possesses a long and interesting letter from Boscovich on the admeasurement of degrees, especially on the degree measured in Hungary and Austria. This letter M. von Zach intends to communicate to the public. It is remarkable that the eastern coast of the Adriatic has produced so many eminent men distinguished by their genius for mathematics: the *Boscovichs*, *Pasquichs*, *Vegas*, *Cagnolis*, *Bogdanichs*, are Dalmatians, Carinthians, Albanians, and Croats, and rank high among the luminaries of that science.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A TRANSLATION OF THE INTRODUCTORY VERSES TO THE SIXTH BOOK OF LUCRETIUS.

FROM Athens, splendid on the roll of Fame,
The gift of corn to wretched mortals came:
Life from her source its best refreshment draws
Of wholesome food and salutary laws.
There the glad sun of consolation rose
To cheer our journey through this vale of woes;
That sage unrivall'd, from whose breast divine,
Thy temple, Science! and of Truth the shrine,
Those precepts bloom'd, which round him living shed
Their fragrant honours, and embalm him dead.
He, when by ancient lore he saw made known
Those arts that pledge the life of sense our own;
Saw bliss external roll the copious tide
To drench our passions, and to swell our pride;
Wealth, titles, fame, to solace or to grace,
And vernal blossoms of a numerous race;
Yet view'd the mind, to cares at home a prey
And heart-born anguish, pine the live-long day;—
Found by the stream, that from the vessel flows,
Each outward bliss corrupted as it rose:
In part, the vessel, bruis'd and leaky too,
Fill'd up in vain, let every blessing through;
In part, the bliss infus'd, no more the same,
Marr'd by the tincture of the vessel came.
Hence his wise lips those searching truths impart
That purge the deep pollutions of the heart;
The bounds precise of Hope and Fear defin'd,
Taught the true bliss that fills up all the mind;
Nor left unmark'd the prone and easy way,
Which our quick footsteps to that bliss convey.
Our ills he shew'd, and of those ills the cause,
Or chance, or force, or nature's stable laws:

Each

Each fierce assault gave mortals to foreknow,
And skill, elusive of the falling blow:
Prov'd vain and senseless those black cares, that roll
Their tide of rage and horror in the soul.
As wild imaginary phantoms fright
The child, all darkling in the gloom of night,
Fond dreams, as wild as infant fears, dismay
Our souls with terrors in the glare of day.
These dire alarms, this darkness of the breast,
No shafts of glory, darting from the East,
Avail to chace, no beams of solar light;
But Nature's radiant form, and Reason's piercing sight.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Dorchester Gaol,
Sept. 23, 1799.

SONNET.

I SHRINK not, trembling, from the pelting rain
That beats so hard on my unsheltered head,
Nor hear, appall'd, uplifted from its bed,
The roar tremendous of the distant main;
The vivid lightning, glancing o'er the plain
With awe-inspiring glare, I do not dread;
Nor all the horrors now around me spread
Give to my aching breast one moment's pain,
Because that here, defenceless, I'm expos'd,
Alone, to brave this dark and stormy night:
Patient, I'd waited the returning light,
And with the morning all my woes had clos'd:
But, ah! nor light, nor morn shall end my cares,—
Far hence, a brittle bark my ANNA bears!

September 17, 1799.

PARTLY IMITATED FROM TIBULLUS.

LATE as in balmy sleep reclin'd I lay,
Maria's image rose before my view;
Such, and so fair, as on the fatal day
We bade a long, and, ah! a last adieu.

I stretch'd my arms to clasp the long-lost maid:
What tender things my tongue attempts to say!
But swift as winds, or as the fleeting shade,
The unsubstantial vision glides away.

Hard was the wretch who first, with steely heart,
Burst the soft bands by sweet affection ty'd;
From the fond maiden forc'd the youth to part,
Or from her lover tore the weeping bride.

And hard the heart that such enormous woe
Can bear with cool serenity, unmov'd;
Which loaths not life, and all its empty show,
Depriv'd for ever of the maid it lov'd.

Not such the temper of this aching breast,
Which soon shall burst beneath the cruel blow;
Wearied with life, I gladly sink to rest,
Where sighs shall cease to heave, and tears to flow.

When pale, extended on the funeral bier,
Thy faithful lover's clay-cold corpse is laid,
Wilt thou, Maria, drop the tender tear?
That tender tear shall soothe my plaintive shade!

I ask no marble urn, no sculptur'd stone,
To teach posterity my hapless name;
A hillock green, with moss and flow'rs o'ergrown,
Is all befits a humble youth to claim.

Plant the sad willow o'er my turf-clad grave,
Fit emblem of the lover's piteous tale:
The mournful tree its bending boughs shall wave,
And sigh responsive to the passing gale.

And oft as near the hallow'd ground they pass,
The village youth their wandering steps shall stay;
And, pointing to the long-neglected grass
That shades my humble grave, shall sighing say,

"Beneath that tree a hapless youth is laid,
"(The mouldering heap is scarcely now descried),
"Who lov'd with fondest truth a blameless maid,
"Was disappointed; sicken'd, droop'd, and died."

FROM THE ANTHOLOGY,
Vol. ii. *p.* 51. *ed Brunck.*

AH! wherefore, sailors! dig my hapless grave
On the wild margin of the stormy sea?
I dread to hear the tumults of the wave,
So fear'd of all, so fatal late to me.

Far, far beyond the hated billows' reach,
The shipwreck'd stranger's weary bones should lie—
But blest the hands that on the wave-worn beach,
With pitying care, this hasty grave supply.

F.

EPIGRAMS

FROM THE GERMAN OF G. E. LESSING.

On the Death of an Epigrammatist.

HE'S dead! his epigrams will now come out:
Let who will weep—I hope a laughing-bout.

2.—(I.)

Who does not utter Klopstock's praise?
Yet who has read him through?
Be it mine to give the praisers less,
The readers more to do.

3.—(V.)

Point in his foremoſt epigram is found;
Bee-like, he loſt his ſting by the firſt wound.

4.—(VIII.)

A. I ſaw your recent wedding with ſurpriſe;
She is ſo deaf. B. I thought her dumb likewiſe.

5.—(VII.)

Cupid and Mercury above
Chang'd arms for better and for worſe:
Hence Prudence flings the ſhafts of Love;
And Love wins trophies with the purſe.

6.—(X.)

Let this one thought, Lucinda, make you bluſh,
That no one elſe could cauſe the fainteſt fluſh.

7.—(XXVI.)

Sophia daily calls on the young doctor Pill.
What then? Her huſband's really weak and ill.

8.—(XLI.)

But one bad woman at a time
On earth ariſes.
That every one ſhould think he has her,
I own—ſurpriſes.

9.—(XLV.)

Not one of all his tales I ſwallow:
Once he ſpoke truth, and dup'd me hollow.

10.—(LVII.)

A long way off—Lucinda ſtrikes the men.
As ſhe draws near,
And one ſees clear,
A long way off—one wiſhes her again.

11.—(LIX.)

Why muſt Aſpaſia laugh no more,
And every comic ſcene refuſe?
She ſobs with Siddons as before.
Has ſhe begun her teeth to loſe?

12.—(L.)

A. A midnight-fire, and monks ſo ſoon at hand!
B. The houſe was of ill fame: you underſtand?

13.—(LXIX.)

On a young Lady gazing at a fine Statue of Cupid.

Yes! now I underſtand the whole:
Cupid, to ſee himſelf more clear,
Shot into Betſy's eyes his ſoul,
And left his body lifeleſs here.

14.—(LXXIV.)

Fabullus locks his iron cheſt with care;
Leaſt any one ſhould know that nothing's there.

15.—(LXLIII.)

You heſitate if you ſhall take a wife:
Do as your father did—live ſingle all your life.

16.—(CXXII.)

Clyſtill, the phyſician, is now volunteer:
He'll take no more deaths on his conſcience, that's clear.

17.—CXXXIV.)

Grudge leaves the poor his whole poſſeſſions nearly:
He means his next of kin ſhall weep ſincerely.

18.—(XX.)

For an apple to part with a garden ſo fine
Was gluttony, Adam, indeed:
But had the teſt-fruit been the fruit of the vine,
Father Adam no pardon would need.

19.—(CXLIV.)

Adam awhile in Paradiſe
Enjoy'd his novel life:
He was caught napping; in a thrice
His rib was made a wife.
Poor father Adam, what a gueſt!
This moſt unlucky doſe
Made the firſt minute of thy reſt
The laſt of thy repoſe.

20.

Reader, if theſe few epigrams don't pleaſe,
Be thankful you have only theſe.

ZURIC-LAKE,

AN ODE FROM KLOPSTOCK.

FAIR is the majeſty of all thy works
On the green earth, O mother Nature—fair!
But fairer the glad face
Enraptur'd with their view.
Come from the vine-banks of the glittering lake—
Or—haſt thou climb'd the ſmiling ſkies anew—
Come on the roſeate tip
Of evening's breezy wing,
And teach my ſong with glee of youth to glow!
Sweet Joy, like thee—with glee of ſhouting youths,
Or feeling Fanny's laugh.

Behind us far—already Uto lay,
At whoſe foot Zuric, in the quiet vale,
Feeds her free ſons: behind—
Receding vine-clad hills.
Unclouded beam'd the top of ſilver Alps;
And warmer beat the heart of gazing youths,
And warmer to their fair
Companions ſpoke its glow.
And Haller's Doris ſang—the pride of ſong,
And Hirzel's Daphne, dear to Kleiſt and Gleim,
And we youths ſang, and felt,
As were each—Hagedorn.

Soon the green meadow took us to the cool
And ſhadowy foreſt, which becrowns the iſle:
Then cam'ſt thou, Joy, thou cam'ſt
Down in full tide to us;
Yes, goddeſs Joy! thyſelf; we felt, we claſp'd thee,
Beſt ſiſter of Humanity, thyſelf;
With thy dear Innocence
Accompanied, thyſelf.

Sweet

Sweet is, O chearful Spring! thy inſpiring breath,
When the meads cradle thee, and thy ſoft airs
Into the hearts of youths
And hearts of virgins glide.
Thou makeſt Feeling conqueror. Ah! thro' thee
Fairer, more tremulous, heaves each blooming breaſt;
With lips ſpell-freed by thee
Young Love unfaltering pleads.

Fair gleams the wine, when to the ſocial change
Of thought or heart-felt pleaſure it invites;
And the Socratic cup,
With dewy roſes bound,
Sheds through the boſom bliſs, and wakes reſolves,
Such as the drunkard knows not, proud reſolves
Emboldening to deſpiſe
Whate'er the ſage diſowns.
Delightful thrills againſt the panting heart
Fame's ſilver voice—and Immortality
Is a great thought, well worth
The toil of noble men.

By dint of ſong to live through after-times—
Often to be with rapture's thanking tone
By name invok'd aloud,
From the mute grave invok'd—
To form the pliant heart of ſons unborn—
To plant thee, Love! thee, holy Virtue! there,
Gold-heaper, is well worth
The toil of noble men.
But ſweeter, fairer, more delightful 'tis
On a friend's arm to know one's-ſelf a friend!
Nor is the hour ſo bleſt
Unworthy heaven itſelf.

Full of affection, in the airy ſhades
Of the dim foreſt, and with downcaſt look
Fix'd on the ſilver wave,
I breath'd this pious wiſh:
" O were ye here! who love me tho' afar,
" Whom ſingly ſcatter'd in our country's lap,
" In lucky hallow'd hour
" My ſeeking boſom found,
" Here would we build us huts of friendſhip,
" here
" Together dwell for ever!" The dim wood
A ſhadowy temple ſeem'd;
The vale, Elyſium.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MAJOR OUSELEY's Tranſlation of the *Meſalek Memalek*, a geographical MS, originally written in Arabic, will be ready for publication early in January next, or as ſoon as the neceſſary maps can be engraved. This work will form a large quarto volume: it contains a moſt curious and accurate deſcription of Perſia, Arabia, part of Hindoſtan, Tranſoxania, Syria, Egypt, Barbary, and other parts of Africa; Paleſtine and Spain, which was in poſſeſſion of the Mahometans when the author compoſed this work, between the years 950 and 1000 of the Chriſtian æra; and conſequently above 150 years before the time of the Nubian Geographer. The author of the *Meſalek Memalek* viſited moſt of the places he deſcribes himſelf; and his obſervations are not only ſuch as will intereſt the geographer, but the naturaliſt, the hiſtorian, and the antiquarian. Major Ouſeley has delayed for ſome months the publication of this work, that the collation of his own MS with a copy preſerved in one of our public libraries may render his tranſlation more accurate.

A treatiſe upon the intereſting ſubject of Inſanity may ſpeedily be expected, from the pen of Dr. JOHN REID.

Mr. JOSEPH COOPER WALKER, the ingenious author of "Hiſtorical Memoirs on Italian Tragedy," is arranging materials for an eſſay on the revival of the drama in Italy; to which ſeveral of the moſt eminent literary characters have contributed. This work will be printed in the ſame form and manner as the "Hiſtorical Memoirs," to which, in fact, it is intended as a ſupplement.

Mr. SOUTHEY's Metrical Romance on the Deſtruction of the Dom-Daniel, will be ready for publication in the enſuing ſpring; its title "Thalaba the Deſtroyer."

The ſecond volume of the Annual Anthology will be ſent to preſs early in December.

Early in the winter will be publiſhed part of the writings of the late HUGH BOYD, eſq. with a new and complete account of his life, by Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL; in which the fact of his having written the letters of Junius

will be attempted to be satisfactorily proved.

Mr. FRANKLIN, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has, in the press, a comprehensive and respectable history of Egypt, which, at this period, can scarcely fail to be acceptable to the public.

On Tuesday the 29th of October, 1799, at 7 in the evening, Mr. NICHOLSON will begin to deliver a series of philosophical and chemical lectures, with every suitable apparatus, at his house in Soho-square; which will be continued every subsequent Friday and Tuesday during the winter. The series will be divided into three courses, of twelve lectures each. The subscription for each course will be one guinea, or two guineas and a half for the whole series. Mr. NICHOLSON proposes also a weekly meeting at his house, for philosophical conversations and occasional experiments; where all the new publications will be provided, and his apparatus will be at hand to illustrate or advance any subject of inquiry or remark. At these meetings Mr. NICHOLSON will regularly read a report on the state of natural philosophy and chemistry, with regard to the new inventions which may from time to time be made; and will render every service to the subscribers which his habits as an operator, or acquisitions as a scientific man, may enable him to do. The subscription for the conversations will be three guineas annually; and the meetings will be held every Wednesday, between the hours of seven and nine in the evening, from the first Wednesday in November to the last Wednesday in June.

A more particular account of Mr. *Senger's newly discovered substance for making paper**. The discovery of a new material for manufacturing paper, made by the Rev. Mr. SENGER, of Reck, in Westphalia, has already engaged the attention of the public. The Prussian Government, in common with several eminent naturalists, have thought it worthy of a particular examination. The result has been, that the aquatic plant, denominated by Linnæus *conferva*, affords one of the fittest materials for the making of paper. In consequence of which the discoverer, beside the honour of a gratuity from the Court of Berlin, has obtained a patent for the manufacture of paper out of this substance. It appears likewise from his experiments, that the *conferva*, after a proper preparation, might be made a substitute for cotton-wool, and a succedaneum for feathers in beds. Mr. Senger, in order to render his discovery more generally beneficial, has published a circumstantial account of it under the following title: *Die Aelteste Urkunde der Papierfabrication*; wherein he treats in general of the invention of paper, and in particular of the method by which paper may be manufactured from the *conferva*. He has added an elaborate history of that vegetable, which, according to him, is a cryptogamic plant; and has demonstrated, that, next to rags, there is no substance in the vegetable kingdom so proper for the manufacture of paper as the *conferva*. It is observable, that although some rivers cease at times to generate them, yet the *conferva* grows every where most plentifully without any interruption. This latter fact is supported by the testimony of many naturalists, and especially by that of the numerous German *Floræ*. The above publication of Mr. Senger being printed on *conferva-paper* will afford an opportunity of fairly judging what value ought to be set on his invention. This discovery is of singular importance to English literature, paper having risen full 20 per cent. within these three years, on account of the scarcity and dearness of rags.

FAIR FOR BOOKS AT LEIPSIC.—German literature enjoys an advantage which no other country has. We allude to the market for books, furnished by two fairs in the year, at Leipsic; a centre from which literary productions are spread not only to the confines of the Empire, but throughout Europe. The most considerable of these two fairs is held immediately after the great fair for merchandise, three weeks after Easter, and it continues nearly three weeks. The other, which is called the fair of St. Michael, falls off every year; and it seems probable, that the two fairs will soon be united in one. No German bookseller fails to attend the great fair, or at least to send an agent in whom he confides. Every one brings with him the books and music he has published in the course of the year. Authors who have published books on their own account, commission some bookseller to take their works to the fair. A large catalogue, in octavo, is published to announce the productions sold by the several booksellers, and even such as are in the press; besides which, every bookseller has a catalogue of his new publications, with the prices affixed. Every day the accounts of the booksellers with each other are settled in a large hall, where there are a great number

* From the Jena Review.

number of small tables and chairs, so that more than an hundred booksellers may place themselves two and two to arrange their business. Here they treat for exchanges of books, or taking them on commission; or, in fine, any business relative to the sale of books. When the booksellers return to their respective abodes, they reprint their catalogues, to announce the new publication they have brought home with them. Literature seems to receive an electrical shock, and to be renovated at these periods; where a circumstantial account of the state of letters may be easily procured. The catalogue of the last fair furnished not less than three thousand new books, and a hundred new pieces of music; exclusive of foreign publications, which occupy a place apart in the catalogue. Novels and theatrical pieces amounted to more than three hundred; but the former were more than four times the number of the latter. Many of these new productions were of little value, and we were too often deceived with titles. There were some continuations of excellent works; but as to publications entirely new, there were not many distinguished for originality, taste, or usefulness.

Charles *de* Eckhartshauzen, aulic counsellor to the Elector of Bavaria, at Munich, has discovered the secret of producing salt-petre by an artificial process. His invention has been examined by a committee appointed by the Elector, who have declared his salt-petre to be applicable to all the purposes for which this article, as produced by nature in the common way, can be used; in consequence of which he has obtained a patent for erecting a manufactory and some powder-mills.

Didot, the celebrated bookseller and printer at Paris, has advertised a new folio edition of Racine's works. It will be printed with all possible typographic splendour, and sold to subscribers for 1200 livres.

On the morning of the 24th of November the moon will rise at 2 h. 23 m. and at 4 h. 4½ m. she will begin to eclipse the refulgent planet *Venus*; and at 3½ m. past 5 the eclipse will end. At the commencement of this occultation *Venus* appears 1½ m. south of the moon's centre; and at the end 4½ m. north. This phenomenon will appear the more beautiful on account of so small a part of the moon's disk being illuminated at that time.

According to the latest observations the latitude of Hamburgh is 53° 34′ 32″, and the longitude 27° 49′; the latitude of Helgoland 54° 11′ 26″, and the longitude 26°, 31′ 15″. *De Lambre*, after having made 1700 observations, states the latitude of Paris to be 48° 50′ 14″. *Quenot*, one of the astronomers who went with Buonaparte to Egypt, found, after repeated observations, that the longitude of Alexandria is = 1ʰ 50′ 23″; *Buache* has found the same result, after having compared the journals of several ships which sailed from *Candia* and *Malta* to *Alexandria*. According to *Chazelles's* observations, made in Egypt, and computed after *De Lambre's* tables, the longitude of *Cairo* is 1ʰ 56′ 5″. *Quenot* found the longitude of *Corfu* to be 17° 57′, *Beauchamp* 17° 51′; the latitude of *Ragusa* 42° 36′ 30″, and the longitude 15° 51′ 40″.

Alex. von Humboldt observed, that the inclination of the needle is at *Madrid* 67° 40′ 48″. At *Alexandria*, in *Egypt*, the inclination of the needle was found to be 47° 53′, and the declination 13° 6′. According to the latest observations, the inclination of the needle at *Marseilles* is 65° 9′ 36″, and the declination 20° 55′ 30″; at Paris the inclination is 69° 28′ 48″.

The two celebrated French chemists Vauquelin and Fourcroy, have repeated, last winter at Paris, the experiments of Lowitz on artificial cold. When the natural cold was at the highest degree, they mixed eight parts of muriat of time with six parts of loose snow, and by that mixture produced an incalculable degree of cold; 20lb. of mercury froze entirely; spirits of wine, ether, and distilled vinegar of wine, froze in 30 seconds. The extremity of the finger being dipped in that mixture, lost all sensation in 4 seconds. All substances which were put in that mixture froze in 30 seconds, in a crucible of Platina; and in two minutes in china and earthen crucibles. Brandy which was exposed to the air, December 26, began to freeze after two minutes.

The National Institute at Paris offers a prize of a kilogram in gold (3400 livres), for the best calculation of the famous comet of 1770. The astronomers hitherto have attempted in vain to make the observations of that comet agree with the laws of the parabolic motion. *Lexell* has represented these observations in an elliptical course which it must describe in 5½ years. However, as that comet appeared neither before nor after the year 1770, such a rapid circumvolution seems to be utterly inadmissible.

The present reformation of measures in France is not originally owing to the revolutionary

volutionary government, nor was it agitated first by the *literati* of the Republic; it having been proposed in the year 1789 by the deputies of the principal mercantile cities of France, to remedy the abuses and to prevent the impositions which the great inequality of measures occasioned. These abuses prompted *Bonnai* to propose, May 8, 1790, in the constituent assembly, the introduction of uniform measures, which repeatedly had been attempted in vain. In consequence of his urgent remonstrances the assembly decreed, that the king should be petitioned to support such a reform, and to invite the king of England to request his parliament to join in this measure. Both kings were to appoint commissioners, who were to be chosen from among the societies of arts and sciences of this country and of Paris, and to meet at a place to be agreed upon, to consult upon the best means of executing the plan. However, the unfortunate turn which the affairs of Europe took soon after, frustrated the execution of the project.

Dr. BRUNA has deduced, from the observations of the interior contact, in the late transit of Mercury (see page 636), which were made by others, and which he thinks could scarcely be attended with an error of more than 5", the following geographical longitudes. *N. B.* The numbers signify the differences from the meridian of Paris in time; letter O. signifies that the results have been compared with the observation made at Ofen; and letter W. that they have been compared with that which was made at Vienna.

Gotha.		*Observer.*
With O.	33′ 31″, 2	Duke of Gotha.
—— W.	33 33, 0	
Seeberg, near Gotha.		
With O.	33 35, 2	Mr. de Zach.
—— W.	33 37, 0	
Coburg.		
—— O.	35 33, 3	Professor Arzberger.
—— W.	35 35, 1	
Cassel.		
—— O.	28 28, 9	Professor Matsko.
—— W.	28 30, 7	
Amsterdam.		
—— O.	9 39, 1	Calkoen.
—— W.	9 40, 9	
Utrecht.		
—— O.	11 11, 2	v. Utenhove.
—— W.	11 13, 0	
Bremen.		
—— O.	25 54, 4	Dr. Olbers.
—— W.	25 56, 2	
Göttingen.		
—— O.	30 28, 0	Professor Seyffer.
—— W.	30 29, 8	
Dresden.		*Observer.*
—— O.	45′ 34″, 2	Insp. Köhler.
—— W.	45 36, 0	
Pr. Minden.		
—— O.	25 42, 3	Colonel Lecoq.
—— W.	25 44, 1	

N. B. The Parisian astronomers having published only the medium of their observations, we shall not insert them here, as we hope to be enabled to give in our next number a statement of their *real* observations.

The Grecian, Professor HOOGEVEEN, who died lately in Holland, at the advanced age of eighty, had left, among a variety of manuscripts, highly interesting to the lovers of ancient literature, a *Lexicon Analogicum Linguæ Græcæ*. Immediately after his death the University of Cambridge, who were informed of his being employed in that laborious performance, inquired of his son whether Professor Hoogeveen had finished it; offering at the same time, if it were ready for the press, to publish it, at their expence, for the benefit of his heirs. Young Hoogeveen, sensible of the distinguished honour conferred on the memory of his father by so learned a body, very readily transmitted the MS copy of the above dictionary to the University of Cambridge, where, we understand, it is now printing with great typographical splendor.

The University of Pavia.—Concerning this celebrated seat of learning we meet with the following particulars in a foreign journal. Pavia had almost been abandoned by its government for two years past, when Citizen *Travé*, French Ambassador to the Cisalpine Republic, in the course of 1798, paid a visit to that University. The professors, who with much difficulty obtained their salaries from the Court of Vienna, were assured by him, that safe funds should be appropriated to the support of the University. Thus he encouraged them sedulously to pursue their learned labours. Accordingly Professor *Prescinni* published the second volume of his *physiological lectures*; *Spallanzani* prepared the edition of his excellent experiments on *breathing*; and *Brugnatelli* continued the impression of his *Annals of Chemistry*, as well as of his *Elementi*. *Brera*, *Volta*, *Mussi*, *Carnevali*, and *Lotterio*, all of them men eminent in their respective branches of science, edited various valuable works. This literary contention was not limited to the professors alone, but seized the students, several of whom distinguished themselves by the publication of different learned theses and dissertations. The Cisalpine Directory, at the French minister's instigation,

instigation, even instituted a new professorship for the purpose of delivering *clinical* lectures. But all these fair prospects disappeared on the recal of Citizen *Trouvé*, and the change of the Cisalpine Directory. Most of the professors were then either dismissed or gave in their resignation. Since the beginning of this year affairs have taken a more favourable turn, though the University has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of *Spallanzani*. This great man died of a neglected strangury, which occasioned an apoplexy. On the 17th of February the professors *Scarpa* and *Brera*, his colleagues, having perceived fatal symptoms, communicated to him, that this day must terminate his life: an intelligence which he received with the utmost fortitude: he expired in the evening at 11 o'clock. The history of his disease has been published by Professor *Brera*, who had been his physician for two years immediately preceding his death.

Though Bavaria during the reign of the late Elector began, principally through the exertions of the humane and philosophic *Count Rumford*, to rise into notice, and take some steps towards that cultivation for which the *northern* provinces of Germany are distinguished, letters were greatly discouraged. Under the present government, however, liberty of the press, freedom of speech, and an amended system of administering public justice, open the happiest prospects to the general felicity of the Bavarians, and especially to the advancement of learning. Among other literary performances which are announced, we particularly notice a work of great utility composed by the learned Dr. *Baader*, of *Freysing*; its title is, *Das gelehrte Baiern*, or Bavaria in a literary view; being a complete account of all the writers who, in the course of the 18th century, have either been natives of, or have actually resided in, Bavaria.

Lalande, his nephew, Burckhardt, Messier, Méchain, De Lambre and Bouvard, notwithstanding the cloudiness of the weather, were able to observe the transit of Mercury over the sun on the 7th of May. The difference between these intelligent astronomers was only a few seconds. This transit confirms the accuracy of Lalande's Tables: the error at the ingress scarcely amounted to a quarter of a minute of time.

Lalande writes to M. von Zach: "I am preparing for the press a new catalogue of 1400 stars. Kepler, speaking of his Rudolphine Tables, exclaims: *Totis xxii. annis utero gessi, et ecce me dolores partûs oppri-*

munt! Altering the *xxii.* into *decem*, I may truly make the same exclamation.—*Sorlin* is calculating the longitude, latitude, and angles of position, of 600 of the principal stars; which I mean to publish in the *Conn. des Tems* for the year X."

The optician Carrochez, of Paris, is forming a large mirror of 22 feet; to be used for making observations without small mirrors, after the manner of Le Maire's.

In the beginning of last April QUENOT returned to Paris from Egypt. He left Alexandria on the 18th of November 1798, and arrived at Ancona on the 4th of December, in a tartan belonging to Marseilles. Thence he proceeded through Milan and Turin to Paris; and brought with him from Turin the celebrated *Tabula Isiaca*. When he left Egypt, good order prevailed, and every thing promised final success to the expedition. *Quenot* assures us that Buonaparte will be able to maintain his ground: he is endowed with talents of the first magnitude; and foresees and frustrates the schemes of his opponents. The enemy whom the French dread the most is the plague: but every precaution is used and the best measures adopted to prevent the ravages of that destructive scourge. During the last fifteen years, the plague has only three times made its appearance in Egypt.

NOUET, the astronomer, who accompanied Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt, makes a number of astronomical observations there. He very narrowly escaped assassination, while employed in measuring the base of Alexandria. A similar fate had like to have befallen *Dolomieu* during an excursion. The longitude of Alexandria is 1 *h.* 50′ 20″ east from Paris. The number of inhabitants of Alexandria is twenty thousand; of Cairo 300,000. The French litterati dwell together in a large house, which formerly belonged to one of the Beys: adjoining to their dwelling is a spacious and beautiful garden, in which it is intended to erect the observatory. Several of the literati have accepted posts in the government; and perform the duties of these offices conjunctly with their literary labours. The land-tax (*impot territorial*) amounts to twenty millions of livres; besides duties paid for inregistering, &c.—The watchmaker has opened a shop in Cairo.

The *Traité des Montres à Longitude, &c.* 4to. with six copper plates, by the celebrated artist FERDINAND BERTHOUD, which was printed already in 1792, was only

only published in April last. Three additional dissertations are annexed: the first, *Mémoire instructif sur le travail des horloges et des montres à longitude*, addressed to the *Assemblée Constituante*, which by a decree had suppressed the annual pension of three thousand livres, which Berthoud had enjoyed under the old government. In the second dissertation he describes two astronomical clocks.—In the third, *Essai sur une méthode simple de conserver le rapport des poids et des mesures, et d'établir une mesure universelle et perpetuelle*, BERTHOUD proposes to make a cylinder a Parisian foot in length, and half an inch in diameter, and to observe the number of its vibrations in an hour or during a whole day: such a cylinder of copper weighs thirteen ounces six drachms: and in 1791, at 10 degrees of Reaumur, it vibrated 7710 times in an hour. "It is surprising," (says Dr. Burckhardt,) "that so experienced an artist should not perceive that the length of a simple pendulum for vibrating seconds, expressed in Parisian measure, would with far greater accuracy preserve and transmit to posterity the length of this measure, than the means proposed by him."——*Berthoud* has likewise published *Suite du Traité des Montres à Longitude, &c.* an. V. (1797). The work is divided into two parts: the first contains general principles, remarks, proofs, &c. the second a description of several time pieces, executed agreeably to the fundamental principles laid down in the first part.—Annexed is a small Treatise *de la Mesure du Temps pour les horloges dans l'usage civil*, which he read to the National Institute, for the purpose of recommending the introduction and use of medium time.

Among other works lately translated into Spanish are Addison's Cato, and Lord Macartney's embassy to China.—The Spaniards, indeed, emulously follow the steps of their contemporaries in the cultivation of the arts and sciences; as is proved by the multiplicity of good books lately published by them. *Telegraphy* too has its admirers and promoters in Spain: the honour of being the first inventor of the art is even claimed by a native of Spain, *Don Salvador Ximenes Coronado*, Director of the Observatory at Madrid. When at Paris in the year 1786, on accidentally inspecting some large achromatic telescopes, the idea struck him, that they might be used as a means of communication between persons at a distance. He afterwards met with an anonymous pamphlet, in which acoustic means were proposed for that purpose; and at last heard of *Linguet*, who offered to discover a method by which a correspondence might in a few minutes be carried on betwixt Paris and Brest.—This encouraged him to proceed.—Incessantly occupied with his favourite pursuit, he year after year laboured in bringing his plan to perfection; and at length, in 1790, publicly announced it in his astronomical lectures. Three years, however, elapsed before, on the establishment of the French telegraphs, he had an opportunity of attracting the attention of the *Principe de la Paz* to his invention. Being now enabled to make experiments, he found his apparatus to answer the intended purpose at the distance of nine Spanish miles; and by increasing the size of the objects, even at the distance of fifteen miles. His method appears to be founded on astronomical and nautical signals; and he accordingly denominates it the *astronomical*. It is said to be properly an improvement of the ancient Grecian method: and that by means of it a correspondence may be carried on in *all* languages, and on *every* subject. To accelerate the transmission of intelligence certain hieroglyphics should be invented for single facts and whole sentences: however, regard must be had, not to make them too intricate and difficult for the operators. After this preliminary account, followed the translation of an Italian work, written by the Spanish Abbé *Requeno*; the fame, whose encaustic experiments have given him celebrity in the republic of letters. His book bears the title of *Origen, progresos, perdida, y restablecimiento del antiguo arte de hablar desde lejos en la guerra*: Madrid, by the widow Ibarra. He endeavours to prove, that neither the French nor Prussian telegraphs can be compared with the ancient; and that the method of the Greeks and Romans, as improved by Ximenes, is the only true one, because by it intelligence may be transmitted and received in *all* languages.

LALANDE *writes from Paris to M. v. Zach:* "I have sent you all the papers, drawings, &c. of Beauchamp in the original; make whatever use you can and please of them, and then return them to me, as I have not taken copies of them. Among his MSS. you will find some remarks concerning the measures used in Persia. Of *Beauchamp*, I have no direct accounts: I only know, that, being sent by Buonaparte with a secret commission to the Porte, he had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the English, who carried him to Constantinople. At first he met with a favourable reception: but was afterwards confined as a close prisoner in the arsenal, to prevent the affairs he came to treat about from transpiring."

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MURRAY'S STEAM-ENGINES.

ON the 16th of July Mr. MATTHEW MURRAY, of Leeds, obtained letters patent for ſundry improvements in the ſteam-engine, by which he ſaves fuel, leſſens the expence of erection, and produces a more ſteady motion.

With a view to ſave fuel Mr. Murray provides the top of the boiler with a ſmall cylinder, and piſton, and rack, by means of which the ſteam within the boiler raiſes up or lets fall a damper in the chimney. He is thus enabled by the increaſe or decreaſe of the ſteam, to diminiſh or increaſe the intenſity of the fire, and to keep up a due proportion between the denſity of the ſteam and the draght of the fire.

His ſecond improvement cauſes the ſteam to act horizontally on piſtons which lie in an horizontal direction. A more convenient motion can thus be applied to mill-work, and a much longer ſtroke be obtained than in the uſual way.

By his third improvement he cauſes the piſtons, by their reciprocating motion, to produce a circular motion of equal power, and enables the engine to fix *alternately* the wheels neceſſary for producing motion, in perpendicular or horizontal directions. It is impoſſible for us to deſcribe all the particular contrivances without the aid of the drawing, we therefore refer thoſe of our readers who may be particularly intereſted to the ſpecification at the proper office.

MR. WILKINSON'S CERUSE.

ON the 18th of June Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, of Caſtle-Head, Lancaſhire, obtained a patent for a new method of making ceruſe or white-lead.

Inſtead of corroding blue lead, by vinegar, in pots, with the heat of dung or bark, Mr. Wilkinſon takes litharge and grinds it exceedingly fine in ſea-water, or in any other ſaline mixture; and then by repeated trituration, waſhing, and bleaching, he obtains white-lead of the beſt quality. The ſaline mixture is uſed to facilitate the proceſs, and the ceruſe may be procured by levigation, waſhings, and drying by the medium of the common air, more time being allowed for the operation.

MR. CHAPMAN'S FOR A METHOD OF CLEARING SKINS OF WOOL, *&c.*

ON the 6th of June Mr. THOMAS CHAPMAN, ſkinner of Bermondſey, enrolled a ſpecification for a method of taking off the wool or fur from ſeal or other ſkins in a more perfect manner than hitherto, for the purpoſe of manufacturing the ſame into hats or other articles of cloathing. Mr. Chapman lays the ſkin in its natural ſtate in cold water for about 12 hours, and, with a fleſhing-knife, ſcrapes off the oily ſubſtance that adheres to the pelt. He then waſhes it in water made as hot as the hand can bear, and in which is diſſolved ſoap and pearl-aſh, in the proportion of three pounds and a half of ſoap, and two of pearl-aſh, to 28 gallons of water. The ſkin is then put to dry in a hoop, and afterwards waſhed again in the hot mixture above-mentioned. In this ſtate a freſh application of the beaming-knife will clear the ſkin of all the coarſe hair, and leave only the fur or wool.

The ſkin is then to be immerſed in warm water for 12 hours, in which is to be diſſolved, in every 28 gallons, three pounds of ſoap, one pound and a half of pearl-aſh, and one or two pounds of barilla, more or leſs according to the nature of the ſkin. The beaming-knife will now take off all the wool or fur, and the ſkin will be left wholly free from hair or wool, without having ſuſtained any injury in its ſurface or ſubſtance.

After the ſkin is thus cleared, put the wool or fur in a cloſe hair-bottom ſieve. Then take two veſſels capable of containing 28 gallons, and having filled one of them with water, put into it $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of ſoap, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of pearl-aſh, and heat the water ſufficiently to diſſolve the ſame. Immerſe the ſieve containing the wool or fur into the mixture, and ſtir it in the ſame for a few minutes. Laſtly, fill the other veſſel with warm water, and therein waſh and cleanſe the wool or fur; and when it is ſlowly dried and bowed, it will be adapted to the manufacture of hats, and other articles of cloathing; and prove nearly equal to the fur of beavers.

The Retroſpect of the Progreſs of the Fine Arts *is unavoidably deferred till our next, on Account of the Indiſpoſition of the Writer.*

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Shipwreck, or Loſs of the Halſewell Eaſt-Indiaman; being a grand inſtrumental Piece, adapted to the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin and Violoncello; compoſed, arranged, and humbly dedicated to his Excellency Baron Lenthe, by A. F. C. Kollmann, *Organiſt of his Majeſty's German Chapel at St. James's.* 4s. *Coni and Duſſek.*

Mr. Kollmann in his preſent imitative effort has been more minutely circumſtantial than any of his numerous predeceſſors in this modern ſpecies of compoſition. The ſpace allotted to this department of our Magazine will not allow us to notice all the ſituations ſeparately; we therefore content ourſelves with obſerving, that from the overture, which immediately precedes "the ſetting ſail with hopes and ſpirits," to the final circumſtance of "the ſurvivors of the wreck coming ſafe to ſhore amid the return of ſerene weather," we find no leſs than twenty-eight changes of circumſtances; and conſequently the ſame variations in the ſentiment of the muſic, in moſt inſtances of which the compoſer has excited the powers of his art with conſiderable ſucceſs. To expreſs the ſhifting paſſions of the mind in one and the ſame piece, and in the circumſcribed ſpace to which he was neceſſarily confined, was certainly an arduous taſk; and the ſtyle in which Mr. Kollmann has acquitted himſelf, reflects much credit on his profeſſional ſkill and judgment.

The Flow'rs of the Foreſt, as ſung by Maſter Gray *at Vauxhall. The Poetry by a Lady. Compoſed by Mr.* Hook. 1s.
Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"The Flow'rs of the Foreſt" is a chaſte, ſweet, and, in ſome degree, original little ballad. The air would, perhaps, have been rendered ſtill more attractive, had the ingenious compoſer relieved it with a *tranſient* modulation; but general excellence ſuperſedes particular cenſure: the words are written with much elegance of conception, and the melody meets the ſentiment with a correſpondent delicacy.

The Mary-le-Bone March. Compoſed and arranged for the Piano-forte by M. P. King. 1s. 6d. *Booth.*

"The Mary le-Bone March," we are ſorry to ſay, affords no new evidence of that ingenuity and taſte which we have noticed in other productions of Mr. King: indeed, we find it too deficient both in novelty and ſpirit, to allow it a ſtation above that of mediocrity.

The Riſing of the Lark, a Welch Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp; Alſo arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte, by W. Ling. 1s. *Rolfe.*

The ſimple yet ſtriking caſt of this old Welch melody renders it a proper ſubject for variations. Mr. Ling has not only diſcovered judgment in the choice of his theme, but has executed his deſign with taſte and ability. The variations with which he has enriched his original are four in number; all in the ſame *time* of *two crotchets in a bar*; but yet ſufficiently marked and diſtinguiſhed to oppoſe and relieve each other.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with, or without, the additional Keys; and an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, in which are introduced ſeveral favourite Airs; compoſed, and inſcribed to Miſs Porten, *by* Joſeph Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Mr. Mazzinghi has enriched the preſent work with all his uſual ingenuity and taſte. Every page exhibits true genius and the well-informed muſician. The ſeveral movements are contraſted with judgment, and calculated to produce the happieſt effect on the refined ear. We cannot but greatly admire the whole work; but at the ſame time muſt expreſs our preference to the firſt and third ſonatas; which, we think, exceed the ſecond both in fancy and conſtruction. One quality (highly intereſting to the piano-forte practitioner) is common to *all* theſe excellent pieces—they are of a caſt to be highly improving to the juvenile finger.

Valentine-Day, a Serenade for Two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by Reginald Spofforth. 1s.
Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"Valentine-Day," though not one of thoſe productions of which we can ſpeak in the higheſt ſtrains of panegyric, is a compoſition of ſome merit. The melody is ſmooth, and the expreſſion in ſome places much above mediocrity. Mr. Spofforth, we preſume, only meant it as a trifle; and as a pleaſing trifle we can recommend it to the lovers of ballad-muſic.

Two Field-Marches, for Clarinets, Horns, and Baſſoons, alſo adapted for the Harpſichord and Piano-forte. Compoſed for the Uſe of the Newcaſtle Volunteers, by Thomas Wright, *of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.* 1s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The firſt of theſe pieces is a ſlow march; the ſecond, a quick ſtep. They are both tolerable

tolerable productions in their kind; but the quick step poſſeſſes the greater degree of originality and attraction.

O ſtrew the ſweet Flow'r, as altered by the old Scottiſh Ballad, by John Rannie. *Compoſed by Mr.* Roſs, *Organiſt of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.* 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

"O ſtrew the ſweet Flow'r" is a ſweetly-imagined little air. The affecting pathos of the words is powerfully enforced by the melody; and the general conſtruction of the compoſition is highly reſpectable.

Ten Progreſſive Leſſons for the Piano-forte or Harpſichord, with the Fingering accurately marked; intended for Juvenile Performers. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Palk *by* W. Churchill, *Organiſt of Dartmouth.* 8s. *Campbell.*

Mr. Churchill, in the compoſition of theſe progreſſive leſſons, has approved himſelf a good tutor on the inſtrument for which he writes. Moſt of them are conceived in a familiar and facile ſtyle; and, excepting the variations to the air in the fourth leſſon, we can pronounce them tolerably *progreſſive*. Taken in the aggregate, the work is certainly calculated to engage the ear of the juvenile practitioner, and to accelerate that improvement for the promotion of which it is preſented to the public.

The Flitch of Bacon, a favourite Song, ſung by Mr. Dignum *at Vauxhall; written by Mr.* Virſt. *Compoſed by Mr.* Hook. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

This humorous little air is compoſed in a familiar ſtyle, and gives with effect the comic character of the words. No particular novelty in *general*, or any very ſtriking paſſage in *particular*, meets our eye; but the *tout-enſemble* is lively and *piquant*.

A favourite Duet, for Two Performers on One Piano-forte or Harpſichord, with the popular Iriſh Tune of "Go to the Devil, and ſhake yourſelf;" arranged as a Rondo. Compoſed, and dedicated to the Miſs Clairvilles, *by* W. Churchill. 2s. 6d. *Cahuſac.*

This duet exhibits Mr. Churchill's talents as a piano-forte compoſer in a reſpectable point of view. The Iriſh tune is uſhered in by a movement of conſiderable length in common time *allegro*, in which we find much fancy and contrivance; and the variations to the adapted air are judiciouſly and attractively modelled.

Two Marches for Clarinets, Horns, and Baſſoons. Compoſed by Thomas Thompſon, *Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.* 1s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Theſe marches poſſeſs ſome degree of military ſpirit. They are printed in *ſcore*, with an attached piano-forte part; and, we muſt ſay, form improving exerciſes for young practitioners on that inſtrument.

The Birth-Day of Laura, a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for a Piano-forte. The Muſic by Signior Venanzio Rauzzini. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

Though this article comes from ſo ingenious a hand as that of Signior Rauzzini, yet we cannot be laviſh of our praiſe. Some of the paſſages, as that given to the words "with choral ſong in merry dance," are pleaſing, but the ideas are detached and incongruous; and the effect of the whole conſequently dry and unimpreſſive.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October 1799.

FRANCE.

SINCE our laſt, victory has attended the Republican arms in Switzerland, in Holland, and in Egypt.

Soon after the Archduke Charles had withdrawn his army from Switzerland, to put a ſtop to the incurſions which the French were making into Swabia, &c. General Maſſena led his army acroſs the Limmat, in three different places, attacked the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies, and gained a complete victory over them; the Auſtrian commander in chief, general Hotze, was killed on the field of battle, and the camp baggage, cannon, and ſeveral ſtandards, fell into the hands of the French. The loſs of the combined armies, on this occaſion, was unqueſtionably not leſs than 20,000 men*. This attack was made on the 25th of September, in conſequence of which the 3d diviſion of the French army obtained poſſeſſion of Zurich, Dieſſentrofen, Conſtance, St. Gall, Rheineck, and the whole of the North-Eaſt of Switzerland.

General Maſſena has ſince followed up and continued theſe advantages to an aſtoniſhing extent. He has again totally defeated the Ruſſian General Korſakow, between the Thür and the Rhine, and having ſurrounded Marſhal Suwarrow (who was advancing from Italy) in the Canton of Sweitz and Glaris, he forced him to make a diſadvantageous retreat into the Griſons and Tyrol, with the loſs of his cannon, baggage, and 2,000 priſoners. His letter to the Directory of the 9th of October, ſtates, as the reſult of all theſe victories, that the Allies have loſt eighteen thouſand men taken priſoners, beſides the killed and wounded. In ſhort, it appears that the three armies of Korſakow, at Zurich, of Hotze, at Utznach, and of Suwarrow from Italy, are irretrievably ruined for the preſent campaign; and it is probable that, before its cloſe, the French armies will not only recover all that they have loſt in Italy, but will be able to penetrate into the heart of Germany. May theſe reverſes of the Allies ſeriouſly diſpoſe them to peace!

General

* The letter of Colonel Ramſay, publiſhed in the London Gazette, admits the loſs of the Ruſſians only to have been eight whole Battalions, beſides 2 or 3 thouſand of the right wing.

General Buonaparte in a dispatch, dated Head Quarters, Alexandria, July 28th, announced to the Directory, that on the 16th of June, the Turkish army landed and took, by assault, with singular intrepidity the fort of Aboukir, landed the artillery, and, reinforced by fifty ships, took a position with the right to the sea, and the left to Lake Maadie, on some hills.—That upon receiving intelligence of these movements he left his camp of the Pyramids on the 16th of June, and arrived in the face of the enemy, on the 26th of July, and immediately attacked. A fine plain of 800 yards extent separated the wings of the Pacha's army. Here the French cavalry penetrated, and drove their enemies into the water in endeavouring to get to the boats, which were three quarters of a league at sea; they were consequently all drowned. The French then attacked the second line, defeated it and pursued the enemy to the sea, where many were also drowned, and then took the fort of Aboukir. The shore was covered with the enemy's slain, they reckoned more than 6,000 of them, of whom 3,000 were interred on the field of battle. The total loss of the Turks was 18,000 in killed and prisoners: two hundred stand of colours, baggage, tents, and forty pieces of cannon were taken; and the Pacha of Natolia, commander in chief, was made prisoner, with all his officers. According to this account, the French had 100 killed and 500 wounded. Buonaparte, having thus secured the undisturbed possession of Egypt, has, with the chief of his staff, returned back to France.

The proceedings of the French legislative Councils, during the last month, have been tranquil, and not of great importance. Garrat, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 22d of September delivered a long speech on the present state of public affairs, and contended that it was necessary to oppose to the coalition of kings an union of the passions and interests of the whole Republic; and concluded with moving, that, "All Negociators, Generals, Ministers, Directors, or any French citizens of whatever description, who should receive or propose any conditions of peace, tending to modify or change, in the whole, or in part, the constitution of the people, or to change the integrity of the territory of the Republic, should be declared traitors, and be punished with death."

This motion, with some amendment, was afterwards adopted.

SPAIN.

The king of Spain issued from Madrid, on the 11th of September, a spirited answer to the declaration of war lately made against him by the Emperor of Russia; in which he states; "That the religious exactness with which he has, and shall endeavour to maintain the alliance which he had entered into with the French Republic, and the good intelligence which subsists between the two countries, had excited the jealousy of some powers, particularly since the formation of the new coalition, of which the object, instead of the chimerical and ostensible desire of re-establishing order, is only to disturb it by despotizing over those nations who will not submit to their ambitious views. That he had seen, without surprize, the declaration of war of the Emperor of Russia, because the conduct observed towards his chargé d'affaires, and other extraordinary proceedings, informed him what he was to expect; he concludes by saying, that he considered it beneath him to answer a manifesto, which contained nothing but declamation, particularly as he had given no cause for offence; and that his subjects may see how unprovoked the aggression is on the part of Russia, he subjoins the Emperor's declaration at large.

BARBARY.

By intelligence from Consul Matra, dated Gibraltar, August 9th, it appears, that the plague was making the most rapid progress in Barbary; Muly Sulliman, by marching an infected army into the South, had spread the disease over the whole empire. That Morocco was a perfect desert; the mortality generally was about 3000 a day; and as no one would bury the dead, the bodies were dragged by hooks into the streets and left there; at length 100 men were daily employed in clearing the streets, but as the service was certain death, it was discontinued on the decease of Muly Tail, who with his friends had perished. That Fez was depopulated by the 20th June. The Moors reckoned the loss in that city and its dependent villages at 274,000, in which they included upwards of 30,000 of the principal Talbs and merchants of the country. That Ben Ottoman died just as the court left Morocco.

In consequence of this dreadful intelligence, the British Government have given orders at all the ports, to enforce the quarantine laws with the greatest strictness.

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND.

The prince of Orange before the commencement of hoſtilities in Holland, in a proclamation from Hampton-Court, addreſſed the Batavians, whom he calls, "dear countrymen," recapitulates the injuries they had experienced from France, and exhorts them to join the troops which "the King of Great Britain, moved by his affection and friendſhip towards the Republic of the United Provinces, &c." had taken the generous reſolution to ſend "as friends and deliverers, in order to reſcue them from the odious oppreſſion under which they are held by the French government and by the French troops, and to reſtore them to the enjoyment of religion and liberty." The proclamation of the Hereditary Prince of Orange on his arrival in Holland is much to the ſame effect. The proclamation from the Britiſh Government has been noticed before.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King on the 24th opened both Houſes of Parliament, in a ſpeech ſuitable to the occaſion, wherein he informed them that he had called them together at that early ſeaſon, to conſider of the propriety of enabling him, without delay, to avail himſelf to a further extent of the voluntary ſervices of the militia, at a moment when our actual force abroad might be productive of the moſt important and beneficial conſequences, having already ſeen the happy effects of the meaſure which was adopted on this ſubject in the laſt ſeſſion. He then alluded to the abilities and valour of the commanders and troops of the combined Imperial armies, by whom the deliverance of Italy had been effected. That the kingdom of Naples had been reſcued from the French yoke, and reſtored to the dominion of its lawful ſovereign, and his majeſty's former connections with that power renewed. That the French expedition to Egypt had continued to be productive of calamity and diſgrace to our enemies, while their ultimate views againſt our Eaſtern poſſeſſions had been utterly confounded. That the Britiſh army had reſcued from the poſſeſſion of the enemy the principal port and naval arſenal of the Dutch Republic.

He informed the gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, that the ſupplies which they had granted to him in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion, would, he truſted, ſo nearly provide for the exigencies of the public ſervice, as to enable him without further aid to continue the preſent exertions to the cloſe of the year. He concluded, by informing both houſes, that in purſuance of their recommendation he had judged it proper to communicate to his two Houſes of Parliament in Ireland, at the cloſe of their laſt ſeſſion, the ſentiments which the Britiſh Parliament had expreſſed to him reſpecting an incorporating union of the two kingdoms.

His Majeſty's Miniſters then introduced the buſineſs for which the two Houſes had been aſſembled, namely, the bill for enabling his Majeſty to accept of the voluntary ſervices of the militia inliſting into other regiments. The opponents of the meaſure were but few, but ſeveral debates were held by them with the miniſterial ſide of the houſe againſt the bill, as being unconſtitutional.

On the 2d of October, this bill was brought up to the Houſe of Lords by Mr. Dundas, read a firſt time, and ordered to be printed. It was read a ſecond time on the 4th, after a debate of ſome length, in which the principle was ſtrongly oppoſed by Lords Fitzwilliam, Holland, and Carnarvon. Upon a diviſion, the numbers were 26 to 3 in favour of the bill, which in a few days was paſſed into a law; thoſe Lords having firſt entered a proteſt againſt it.

On the 30th of September, Colonel Gaſcoigne ſaid, in the Houſe of Commons, that, in conſequence of Hamburg having for ſome time been the medium of commerce between Great Britain and the Continent, our merchants had given credit to an uncommon amount to that city, whoſe recent failures now ſhook our credit. He ſtated, that the ſale of ſugar within the laſt month had not exceeded 100 hogſheads, that Liverpool had 190,000 hogſheads in ſtore, for which there was not any demand; that the queſtion was not whether ſugar ſhould be cheaper, but whether the trade ſhould be continued; that the merchants of London acted as agents to the Weſt India planters, whilſt thoſe of Liverpool imported on their own account, and were governed in their prices by thoſe of the Iſlands. He therefore truſted the Houſe would favourably receive a petition, which he preſented from his conſtituents, praying a temporary loan of £.500,000. The Speaker ſaid, the meaſure to be adopted muſt have the recommendation of the crown. Mr. Pitt ſaid, the objections which he felt to the meaſure, were done away by a recollection that the embarraſſment which required it, had not originated in raſh ſpeculations, but in the extent of unavoidable credit; and that there could be no riſk in a loan, where, in addition to the ſecurity of moſt reſpectable merchants, was

added that of property to four times the amount of the ſum borrowed. After a few obſervations from Mr. Buxton, the petition was received and referred to a committee.

Alderman Luſhington upon ſimilar principles preſented a petition to the like effect, from the planters connected with the Iſlands of Grenada and St. Vincent, which was likewiſe received.

On the 2d of October the Houſe went into a committee on the report of the ſelect committee, on the petition of the merchants of Liverpool and Lancaſter. Colonel Gaſcoigne moved that they receive a loan of £.500,000 by an iſſue of Exchequer Bills. Mr. Tierney diſapproved of the meaſure without further and leſs intereſted proof of its neceſſity. Mr. Pitt ſupported it as a meaſure of a general as well as individual expediency. Mr. B. Edwards, after alluding to the 50,000 hogſheads of ſugar at Liverpool, ſaid, there were 180,000 in London, which was double the quantity of any former year. The duty at 20s. per cwt. amounted to £.2,500,000. The ſugar in London had been conſigned to merchants, who had been drawn upon at the rate of £.30 per hogſhead, to the amount of £. 5,400,000, which laid the merchants under an advance of nearly *eight millions*, of which they could not for ſome time be reimburſed in conſequence of the foreign market not being open to them. He ſaid, the planters had loſt £4,500,000 at St. Domingo, beſides immenſe ſums at the other Iſlands, and that without the aid of Parliament 19 out of 20 of the Weſt India Merchants muſt ſtop payment. Meſſrs. Manners, Vent, Nichols, and Pitt, Colonel Gaſcoigne, the honourable Mr. York, and Sir W. Pulteney, ſpoke on the motion, which was put and carried. The Houſe in a committee agreed to allow a drawback on ſugar exported, when the price ſhall be below a certain ſum, and that ſugar imported from the Weſt Indies, ſhould be permitted to be warehouſed. On the 5th the bills for the propoſed relief to the merchants and planters, for allowing goods imported from the Weſt Indies to be warehouſed, for regulating the allowance on drawbacks, and for allowing merchants a further time for the payment of their duties, were read a ſecond time and ordered to be committed.

The Houſe went into a committee of ſupply on the 30th of September, Mr. Bragge, in the chair. Mr. Wallace moved the following votes for the uſe of the navy, which were agreed to; viz. 120,000 men for two calendar months, beginning the 1ſt of January 1800, wages for ditto, at 37s. per month, £.444,000; victuals for ditto, at 38s. per month £. 455,000; wear and tear of ſhips in that period £.720,000; ordnance ſtores ditto, £.60,000 making in all the round ſum of £.1,680,000. Mr. Pitt alſo moved, that £.3,000,000 be granted to his Majeſty, by way of ſupply, for paying off that ſum iſſued in Exchequer bills laſt ſeſſion, which was agreed to. The report was ordered to be received the next day.

On the 2d of October, the Houſe went again into a committee of ſupply, when Mr. Windham, after ſtating that the army eſtimates before the Houſe were for two months, moved, that there be granted the ſum of £.510,516 for 90,047 men. The motion was then agreed to.

The committee alſo voted £.16,648 for maintaining forces in the plantations, &c. £.92,635 for defraying charges of corps of cavalry in Great Britain, &c. £.232,998 for defraying charges of embodied militia, and a royal corps of miners in Cornwall, &c. £. 40,000 for defraying the charges of the increaſe of the rate of ſubſiſtence to inn-keepers and victuallers, &c. £.120,000 for defraying the charges for barracks, &c. £.230,000 for the charge of ordnance of land ſervice; £.121,510 for the ordinaries of the navy; £.115,625 for extraordinaries of ditto.

On the ſame day, the Houſe, in a committee of ways and means, voted the duties on malt, mum, cyder, perry, ſugar, tobacco, and ſnuff; and that £.2,500,000 be raiſed by Exchequer Bills.

The Commons in a committee on corn; Mr. Pitt wiſhed it to be generally underſtood, that even though our crops might turn out better than we had reaſon to expect, it was yet the determination of government, that our ports ſhould be open for the importation of corn from abroad, till the 30th of September 1800, in order that merchants might have certain grounds to go upon, and that government would not, by purchaſing, interfere with their ſpeculations.

In the Houſe of Lords, on the 11th of October, Lord Holland, in purſuance of the notice he had given, called the attention of their Lordſhips to various ſtipulations and proviſions in the late treaties with Ruſſia. His Lordſhip not only detailed his objections to the treaties in queſtion, but entered very comprehenſively into the ſubject of the war. He cenſured the ſtipulations on the part of this country, as extravagant and prodigal in the extreme, and entered into ſome calculations

to prove them much more expenſive than the celebrated Pruſſian ſubſidy, at the commencement of the war, which far exceeded in expence all thoſe that preceded it. He then contended ſtrongly, that, upon a review of the preſent circumſtances of the belligerent powers, the preſent was a proper moment for making overtures for peace, while the fortune of war was in favour of us, and the confederacy unbroken, in which we could not long reſt aſſured of the co-operation of the Auſtrians. He urged the immenſe expence and loſs of lives incurred by perſiſting in the war, and concluded by moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, repreſenting, "that the preſent was a propitious moment for overtures towards a general pacification."

Lord Grenville oppoſed the motion, as a continuation of the frequent attempts on the part of oppoſition, to throw embarraſſments and delays in the proceedings of adminiſtration, which had ſo often been ſanctioned by the approbation of the two Houſes of Parliament. When their Lordſhips divided, there appeared for the addreſs 2, againſt it 15.

On the 12th of October the royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the ſeveral bills paſſed by both Houſes; after which their Lordſhips adjourned till the 21ſt of January next.

In our laſt we left the Britiſh forces at Schagen Brug, after having repelled an attack of the Batavians on the 10th of September. The Duke of York, on the morning of the 9th, ſailed from Deal with reinforcements, and arrived at the Helder on the evening of the 13th. Eight battalions of Ruſſian auxiliary troops, conſiſting of 7000 men, under the command of General D'Hermann, landed on the ſame day. The Duke alſo met the Hereditary Prince of Orange at the Helder, who was occupied in arranging into corps a large body of Dutch deſerters and volunteers from the Dutch ſhips which had proceeded to England.

The Duke of York proceeded to join General Abercromby, and by a diſpatch, dated Schagen Brug, September the 20th, ſtates, that having determined to make an attack upon the enemy's whole poſition, the army under his command moved forward for that purpoſe on the 19th in four principal columns. The object of the firſt was to drive the Batavians from the heights of Camper Duyne, the villages under theſe heights, and finally to take poſſeſſion of Bergen; the ſecond was to force the enemy's poſition at Walmenhuyſen and Schoreldam, and to co-operate with the firſt column under the Ruſſian General D'Hermann; and the third to take poſſeſſion of Oude Carſpel, at the head of the Lange Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaer. The country in which the Britiſh and Ruſſian forces had to act preſented in every direction the moſt formidable obſtacles. The enemy upon their left occupied the high ſand hills, which extend from the ſea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, and were entrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which ſome of the columns were to paſs, is a plain interſected every three or four hundred yards by broad, deep, and wet ditches and canals. The bridges acroſs the only two or three roads which led to thoſe places were deſtroyed, and abbatis were laid at different diſtances. General D'Hermann's column commenced its attack with great ſpirit at half paſt three in the morning, and by eight had ſucceeded in ſo great a degree as to be in poſſeſſion of Bergen. In the wooded country, which ſurrounds this village, the principal force of the enemy was placed; and the Ruſſian troops, advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable reſiſtance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was neceſſary to preſerve the advantages they had gained; and they were in conſequence, after a moſt vigorous reſiſtance, obliged to retreat in great confuſion from Bergen (where the Ruſſian Generals D'Hermann and Tchertchekoff were made priſoners, the latter dangerouſly wounded) and to fall back upon Schorel, which village they were alſo forced to abandon.

As ſoon as it was ſufficiently light, the attack upon the villages of Walmenhuyſen, where the enemy was ſtrongly poſted with cannon, was made by General Dundas and ſucceeded; the village was entered and taken, but the diſaſtrous circumſtances in another part of the army compelled them to quit it ſoon afterwards; and the ſame circumſtances made it neceſſary to withdraw General Pulteney's column from the poſition which he had taken within a ſhort diſtance of Alkmaer, and alſo the corps under General Abercromby, who had proceeded without interruption to Horne, of which city he had taken poſſeſſion, together with its garriſon.

The whole of the army therefore retreated to the poſition it occupied before the action.

The loſs ſuſtained in this battle is ſo variouſly ſtated by each ſide as to create a doubt of the accuracy of both. Field Marſhal the Duke of York, ſays, "The capture

capture of sixty officers and upwards of three thousand men, and the destruction of sixteen pieces of cannon, with large supplies of ammunition, which the intersected nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loss of the enemy in the field has been far superior to our own." The total loss of the British was about two thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners. That of the Russians was from three to four thousand.

Admiral Mitchell was, however, more successful in some useless marauding expeditions upon the Zuyder-Zee; and the Duke of York was encouraged to make another effort by land. Accordingly, having made the necessary previous arrangements, he commenced the attack on the whole of the enemy's line on the morning of the 2d of October; and after an obstinate action, which lasted from six in the morning until the same hour at night, the British and Russian troops prevailed on the right wing, and the enemy were compelled to retire in the night from the position which they occupied on the Lange Dyke, and the Koe Dyke at Bergen, and upon the extensive range of sand-hills between the latter place and Egmont-op-Zee. On the night of this day, the British and Russian armies lay upon their arms, and on the following day moved forward and occupied the positions of the Lange Dyke, Alkmaer, Bergen, Egmont-op-Hoop, and Egmont-op-Zee. The enemy's force was said to consist of between twenty-five and thirty thousand men, of whom the major part were French.

The loss of the British on his occasion was about 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing, that of the Russians about 2,500.

The enemy after this action of the 2d. having taken up the more advantageous position between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, the Duke of York determined to endeavour to force them from thence before they had an opportunity of strengthening by works that short and very defensible line. Preparatory therefore to a general movement, he ordered the advanced posts which the army took up on 3d before Alkmaer, to be rushed forward on the 6th of October. At first little opposition was shewn, and the British forces had the appearance of succeeding in taking several villages: but the column of Russian troops in endeavouring to gain a height near Bacums was vigorously opposed, and afterwards attacked by a strong body of the enemy; which obliged General Abercromby to move up in support with the reserve of his corps.

The enemy advanced their whole force; the action became general along the whole line, from Lemmen to the sea, and was maintained with obstinacy on both sides until night: this conflict, the Duke was concerned to state, was severe, and was attended with as serious a loss as any of those which had been fought by the troops since the arrival in Holland.

These conflicts have since proved extremely disastrous in their consequences; for the Duke of York was obliged to retreat to his former head-quarters at Schagen Brug on the 9th of October, where he still continues to be cooped up by the enemy.

It appears by dispatches from Lord H. Seymour, commanding his Majesty's forces in the Leeward and Western Islands, that the Dutch Colony of Surinam surrendered to the British forces in the month of August with all its dependencies.

La Lutine frigate of 32 guns, has been totally lost in its passage from Yarmouth Roads to the Texel, with several passengers, and dollars worth £.140,000 sterling, on board, designed for Hamburg.

Abstract of the Ordinary Revenue and Extraordinary Resources constituting the Public INCOME of Great Britain for the Year 1798.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

		£.	s.	d.
Nett produce of the	Customs — — — —	6,086,518	6	4
	Excise (including annual Malt duty) —	10,655,981	17	8¼
	Stamps — — — —	[illegible]	18	6
	Land and Assessed Taxes — —	4,437,979	0	3¾
	Salt Duties — — — —	[illegible]	4	1
	Post-Office — — — —	824,378	2	2¼
	Shillings in the Pound on Pensions, &c. —	76,631	14	8¼
	Sixpence in the Pound on Ditto — —	50,639	6	7¼
	Hackney Coaches — — —	24,401	5	1
	Hawkers and Pedlars — — —	4,954	3	6

 Carried over 25,417,654 18 11¾

Brought forward	25,417,654	18	11½
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue, viz. Alienation Fines, Poſt Fines, Seizures, Compoſitions, Proffers, and Crown Lands —	88,847	9	10½
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.			
Received for Intereſt of Loans raiſed for Ireland — — —	236,743	1	4
From the Commiſſioners for iſſuing Exchequer Bills to the Merchants of Grenada — — — — — —	112,800	0	0
Fees of regulated Exchequer Offices — — — —	29,963	6	4
On account of the Sale of Dutch Property — — —	50,000	0	0
For Corn ſold on Government Account — — —	112,500	0	0
Impreſt Money repaid by ſundry public Accomptants — —	94,280	14	3¼
Lottery nett profit, part of 1797 and 1798 — — —	245,684	5	3
Licences for ſelling Tickets — — — —	5,807	17	7
Aid and Contributions paid by the Bank for Five Inſtalments —	2,357,527	13	10
Taxes collected under the Aid and Contribution Act, Five Inſtalments	1,451,106	5	11½
Sum paid into the Exchequer on account of Public Loans, including a Payment of 10 per Cent. on the Loan of £.3,000,000 for the Year 1799 — — — — — —	17,075,734	0	8
Advanced by the Bank on Exchequer Bills — — —	3,000,000	0	0
Total — — —	50,278,649	14	1

Abſtract of the Public EXPENDITURE of Great Britain for the Year 1798.

	£.	s.	d.
Intereſt and Management of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT —	16,147,570	11	3¾
Sums applicable to the Reduction of Ditto — — —	2,906,730	17	11
Intereſt payable for the Imperial Loans — — — —	497,735	13	8
Uſual Grant towards the Reduction of the Funded Debt —	200,000	0	0
Intereſt on Exchequer Bills — — — — —	356,847	14	0¾
The Civil Liſt — — — — —	898,000	0	0
Other charges on the Conſolidated Fund, viz. Courts of Juſtice, Mint, Parliamentary Penſions, Salaries and Allowances, &c. — —	213,075	15	9½
Civil Government of Scotland — — — —	111,974	2	3¾
Bounties for promoting the Fiſheries, Manufactures, &c. —	344,076	2	2
Other payments in anticipation of the Exchequer Receipt, viz. Penſions on the Hereditary Revenue, Militia and Deſerters Warrants, &c.	129,792	14	8½
The NAVY — — — £.7,009,092 14 2			
Victualling Department — — 3,749,815 16 4¾			
Sick and wounded do. — — 452,466 10 1	12,591,728	5	3¾
Tranſport do. — — — 1,380,353 4 8			
The ORDNANCE — — — — —	1,715,355	0	10¾
The ARMY, Ordinary Services — — 7,297,471 0 0			
Extraordinary Services — — 3,165,854 0 0	11,152,151	0	0
Barracks — — — — 688,826 0 0			
Loan to Ireland — — — — —	2,000,000	0	0
Aſſiſtance to the Queen of Portugal — — —	120,013	13	0
Miſcellaneous Services, at Home, viz. American Loyaliſts, Convicts, Proſecutions, Printing Journals of the Houſe of Commons and other Papers, Board of Agriculture, Veterinary College, Clergy and Laity of France, &c. — — — —	636,106	15	6¾
Miſcellaneous Services, Abroad, viz. Civil Eſtabliſhment of the Colonies, African Forts, Settlement at New South Wales, Levant Company, and Foreign Secret Service — —	191,492	19	6
Total — — —	50,212,651	6	2

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
TYPHUS mitior — —	5
Peripneumonia — —	2
Hæmoptyſis — — —	2
Quotidian — — —	2
Acute Rheumatiſm — — —	4

CHRONIC

CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	14
Dyſpnœa	9
Cough and Dyſpnœa	12
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	6
Hydrothorax	2
Pleurodyne	3
Palpitatio	2
Leipothymia	1
Cephalœa	5
Vertigo	3
Epilepſia	2
Apoplexia	1
Paralyſis	2
Dyſpepſia	7
Gaſtrodynia	5
Diarrhœa	13
Dyſenteria	6
Cholera morbus	4
Hæmorrhois	2
Colica Pictonum	3
Menorrhagia	4
Amenorrhœa	5
Chloroſis	7
Dyſuria	5
Hyſteria	6
Hypochondriaſis	5
Piſora	1
Prurigo	3
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Low Fever	3
Ephemera	4
Maſtodynia	7
Menorrhagia lochialis	4
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Hooping-Cough	5
Meaſles	8
Ophthalmia	3
Ophthalmia purulenta	2

The following Liſt of Deaths is given by the Bills of Mortality for the laſt three Months.

Abſcefs	4
Abortive	7
Aged	226
Ague	1
Apoplexy	16
Aſthmâ	70
Cancer	8
Child-bed	22
Colic	3
Conſumption	972
Convulſions	785
Croup	2
Dropſy	217
Evil	2
Fever	334
Flux	3
French Pox	3
Gout	16
Hooping-Cough	47
Jaundice	22
Inflammation	99
Lunatic	23
Meaſles	51
Mortification	55
Palſy	35
Pleuriſy	2
Rupture	5
Small-Pox	161
Still-born	91
Suddenly	31
Teething	44
Water in the head	21

The diſeaſes taken notice of in the laſt report ſtill continue to prevail. Diſorders of the bowels are very frequent, and in ſome inſtances obſtinate. In moſt of the caſes they conſtitute the principal diſeaſe; but in ſome few, they blend themſelves with other diſeaſes of the ſyſtem. In addition to the Diarrhœa and Dyſentery, which were mentioned before, ſome caſes of Cholera Morbus have occurred. Several perſons in one family were affected by it at the ſame time: the ſymptoms, however, were mild, and a recovery was ſoon obtained.

The hooping-cough and meaſles have prevailed amongſt children; but have not in general been attended with any formidable ſymptoms. The number of inſtances in which the former of theſe diſeaſes has proved fatal, as ſtated in the liſt of deaths given by the Bills of Mortality for the laſt three months, as annexed to this report, forms a pleaſing compariſon with the account of the ſame period in the laſt year. In the months of July, Auguſt, and September, 1798, 104 fell a ſacrifice to this diſeaſe. In the ſame months of the preſent year, only 47 died.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of September, and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

BOEDECKER, A. W. Great St. Helens, merchant. (Meſſrs. Winter, Kaye, and Maynard, Swithin's lane).

Bary, J. Grocer's Hall Court, warehouſeman. (Birket, Bond-court).

Barber, J. Gerard-ſtreet, woollen-draper. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford-court).

Bourke, J. Bouvrie-ſtreet, merchant. (Holdſhip, Bridelane).

Buttivant, J. and W. White, Norwich manufacturers. (Gregſon and Smart, Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet).

Brander, J. Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant. (Crowder and Lavie, Old Jewry).

Cox, J. & F. Helick, New-court, merchants. (Mr. Gatty, Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.)

Cullen, W. late of Calcutta, now of Panton-ſtreet, merchant. (Lewis, Chancery lane).

Cooper, H. Croſs-ſtreet, Newington, grocer. (Maberley and Daniel, Bedford-row).

Cheap, A. and A. Loughnan, New-court, merchants. (Winter and Co. Swithin's-lane).

Coſlett, W. Great Gardner-ſtreet, ſugar-grinder. (Raine and Wrangham, Seething-lane).

Edwards, W. Worceſter, banker, (Mr. F. Welles, Upton-upon-Severn).

Ford, E. Ipſwich, ſchoolmaſter. (Mr. Notcutt, Ipſwich).

Fox, W. H. Layton-ſtone, apothecary. (Jones, Baſinghall-ſtreet).

Fell, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Fiſher, Liverpool).

Gale, R. Birmingham, mercer. (Mr. Egerton, Gray's-inn).

Gard, J. North Tawton, merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn.

Gedge,

Gedge, R. C. Cheapſide, draper. (Willes, Warnford-court).
Gintzey, H. Sherard ſtreet, taylor. (Dixen, Naſſau-ſtreet).
Hatten, R. St. John's Square, coachmaker. (Meſſrs. Rhodes, Cook, and Hundley, St. James's Walk).
Knapp, J. & J. Rymer, Norwich, dealers. (Meſſrs. Foſter and Unthank, Norwich).
Long, G. jun. Downbury, linen-draper. (Meſſrs. Yardley and Fiſher, Bread-ſtreet).
Noble, J. Walthamſtow, brewer. (Mr. Parnell, Spital-fields).
Nunn, T. Leominſter, dealer. (Tourſe, Palmer and Pugh, Carlile-buildings).
Perkins, M. W. and A. W. Bædecker, Little St. Helens, ſtationers. (Meſſrs. Winter, Kaye, and Maynard, Swithin's-lane).
Partridge, J. Welbeck-ſtreet, coach-painter. (Greenwood, Manchester-ſtreet).
Pately, W. Mark-lane, broker. (Sudlow and Richardſon, Monument-yard).
Paul, T. North fields, butcher. (Teaſdale, Chancery-lane).
Perry, J. Oxford-ſtreet, ſadler. (Prendergraſt, Red-lion-ſquare).
Reimer, H. Catharine-court, merchant. (Mr. Oakley, New London-ſtreet).
Richmond, T. C. Bridge-yard, cornfactor. (Brown, Little Friday-ſtreet).
Scholefield, R. Great Portland-ſtreet, cabinet-maker. (Mr. Fairbank, Ely-place).
Smithſon, C. Cambridge, Livery-ſtable-keeper. (Owen, Temple).
Sack, L. Hatton-court, merchant. (Latkow, Wardrobe-place).
Titterton, G. Mount-ſtreet, ſtable-keeper. (Mr. Heſter, Strand).
Taylor, R. Cullompton, carrier. (Hurley, Gaddon).

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ashmore, T. Swithin's-lane, merchant, Nov. 12.
Alwyn, R. P. Swan-yard, tallow-chandler, Oct. 21.
Allan, J. and T. New Malton, cornfactors, Oct. 29.
Atkinſon, J. Beech-ſtreet, taylor, Nov. 2. final.
Angrews, H. Petworth, grocer, Nov. 19.
Berſton, T. and B. Turton, Coleman-ſtreet, druggiſts, Nov. 12.
Bowler, G. Shrewsbury, taylor, Oct. 30.
Browne, G. and H. Elverpool, merchants, Nov. 12.
Brownring, S. and S. Triſt, Cheapſide, haberdaſhers, Dec. 13, final.
Cook, J. Kinſbury, clothier, Oct. 16.
Carter, J. Cambridge, carpenter, Oct. 28.
Charters, R. Manchester, grocer, Oct. 31.
Carrington, J. Thorpe, innholder, Oct. 31.
Cobb, G. Leeds, woolen-draper, Nov. 11.
Catton, H. North Eintham, grocer, Nov. 9.
Carter, W. Cricklade, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 23.
Cooper, J. Fen Ditton, dealer, Nov. 11.
Dodſworth, J. Grantham, merchant, Oct. 31.
Dipple, J. Wandſworth, whitener, Nov. 18.
Day, F. David-ſtreet, builder, Nov. 16.
Dixon, K. and W. W. Viney, Mincing-lane, merchants, Nov. 16.
Duffin, E. and D. Chipping Norton, and F. Duffin, Thame, linen-drapers, Nov. 2.
Dench, D. Cuckfield, innkeeper, Nov. 9.
Evans, J. Duke-ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 16.
Elliot, D. Cuſhion-court, merchant, Nov. 12.
Emerſon, M. Shepherd's market, ſtable-keeper, Nov. 12, final.
Falkner, M. and W. Birch, Manchester, ſtationers, Oct. 10, Nov. 13.
Greenwood, T. Oxford, innkeeper, Oct. 12.
Hart, H. Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, cardmaker, Oct. 22.
Hague, J. Walkley, merchant, Oct. 13.
Heaton, E. Hoghton, calico-printer, Oct. 15.
Haynes, R. Bedford-court, mercers, Nov. 12.
Ball, J. Tower-ſtreet, hatter, Nov. 16.
Harris, T. Chiſwell-ſtreet, victualler, Nov. 5.
Horſman, E. and J. Chipping Camden, bankers, Nov. 15.
Jackſon, J. R. Taylor, and J. Peaſe, Newcaſtle, oilmen, Oct. 23.
Johnſton, J. St. James's pariſh, Weſtminſter, brewer, Nov. 16.
I'Anſon, W. Pontefract, brandy-merchant, Nov. 16.
Kirkpatrick, T. Manchester, merchant, Oct. 27, Nov. 1.
Kelly, J. Woolwich, ſawyer, Nov. 12.
Marſhall, A. Bridlington Key, merchant, Oct. 28.
Mears, J. Canterbury, glaſs-ſeller, Oct. 29.
Machu, P. P. and J. Tancere, Spital-fields, ſilk-weavers, Nov. 1.
Miles, R. Glouceſter, hallier, Nov. 8.
Metcalfe, T. Birmingham, factor, Nov. 5.
Uſman, T. Bath, brandy-merchant, Oct. 16.
Parkin, P. Sheffield, caſt-ſteel maker, Oct. 12.
Price, R. Mile-end, corn-dealer, Nov. 18.
Pardy, S. Avon, wheelwright, Nov. 5, final.
Ponting, E. Wigmore-ſtreet, glazier, Nov. 5.
Righton, B. Eaſt-cheap, cooper, Oct. 12.
Richards, J. Briſtol, milliner, Nov. 28.
Reynolds, E. Blackfriar's road, linen-draper, Nov. 2.
Reeve, N. Leiceſter, grocer, Nov. 2.
Redford, J. Feltham, dealer, Nov. 5, final.
Syme, J. London, merchant, Oct. 26. final.
Shaw, J. and T. Riley, Daventry, bankers, Oct. 12.
Stone, J. Cockſpur-ſtreet, victualler, Oct. 15.
Simmonds, H. High Wycombe, grocer, Nov. 5.
Smith, J. Calton, dealer, Nov. 5.
Stock, W. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, linen-draper, Nov. 12.
Sargent, G. College-hill, looking-glaſs manufacturer, Nov. 26.
Salmon, J. Sunderland, coal-ſiller, Dec. 12.
Townſend, E. and R. Filke, Chepſtow, grocers, Oct. 15.
Townſend, E. Chepſtow, wine-marchant, Oct. 16.
Tory, J. Wimborne-Miniſter, dealer, Nov. 4.
Thompſon, W. Red-lion-ſtreet, watchmaker, Nov. 5.
Thompſon, J. Kighley, cotton-ſpinner, Nov. 4.
Vernon, T. Prince's-ſtreet, upholiterer, Nov. 12.
Watſon, R. New Malton, woodmonger, Oct. 21.
Williamſon, J. Fleet, draper, Oct. 18.
Wild, S. Warwick, innholder, Oct. 30.
Wiſe, T. Tottenham-court-road, brickmaker, Nov. 7.
Warburton, W. Gainsford-ſtreet, wine-merchant, Nov. 23.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] At Godſtone, Capt. John Gaſcoyne of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Charlotte De Coetlogon, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. C. C. De Coetlogon, rector of Godſtone.

Thomas Saunders, eſq. of Great Newport ſtreet, to Miſs Bodle of Chigwell, Eſſex.

At St. James's Church, William Henry Reynell, eſq. to Miſs M. Wade.

At Greenwich, Henry Jenkins, eſq. to Miſs Movle.

At Liſſon Green, A. Jenkins, eſq. to Mrs. E. Southouſe.

Mr. William Capper, to Miſs Jane Lutyens, of Canon-ſtreet.

Mr. Dodd of the Temple, to Miſs Du Ferron.

Mr. Edward Wihſtanley of the Poultry, to Miſs Wiltſhire of Clapham.

At Hammerſmith, John Nath, jun. eſq. to Miſs M. Love.

Mr. Richard Solly, of St Mary Axe, merchant, to Miſs Flood, only daughter of Sir Richard Flood, bart.

Mr. N. Charrington of Mile End, to Miſs Harriet Milward, daughter of the late J. Milward, eſq. of Bromley.

Mr. John Taveinen, of Lombard ſtreet, to Miſs Appleton, of Henley, Oxfordſhire.

At Acton, Mr. John Deacon, of New Bond ſtreet, to Miſs Weatherell.

At Greenwich, John Jeffery, eſq. M. P. to Miſs Snodgraſs.

At St. James's church, W. H. Reynell, eſq. to Miſs F. M. Wade.

At Newington, William Bloxam, eſq. to Miſs Buckley.

At Kingſton, J. V. Purrier, eſq. to Miſs C. M. Thomas.

B. Dealtry, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Hanſon, daughter of R. Hanſon, eſq.

At Stoke Newington, Peter Swanſon, eſq. to Miſs Tinnus.

At St. Luke's, Henry Card, eſq. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miſs Bulkely, of South Lambeth.

At St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, A. Wood, eſq. to Miſs Fry, of Fleet-ſtreet.

Sir Henry Wilſon, of Chelſea Park, to Lady Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Aylesbur...

Died.]

Died.] In his 60th year, the Right Honourable Willoughby Bertie, Earl of Abingdon. This ſingular nobleman was educated at Geneva, and ſucceeded to his title in the year 1760, being then twenty years old. His lordſhip ſeems at firſt to have been deſtined to a military life, as he was the ſame year appointed aid-de-camp to General, afterwards Earl, Waldegrave, then going out on an expedition; but he ſoon relinquiſhed this kind of life, and entered warmly into political warfare. Lord Abingdon attached himſelf to the Whig party, which at that period could boaſt of poſſeſſing the firſt fortune, and the firſt talents of the kingdom. With that part of the oppoſition which was led by the late Lord Chatham, Lord Abingdon was more particularly connected. When his friends came into power, he ſupported them with that warmth, or it may be ſaid enthuſiaſm, for which he was diſtinguiſhed: we do not, however, find that he ever ſtooped to accept a place, but maintained a pure independence. During the deſtructive adminiſtration of Lord North, Lord Abingdon ſteadily attached himſelf to his opponents, voting with them, and ſpeaking on every great queſtion on money; and we frequently find his name to ſeveral of the proteſts then entered on the Journal: Lord Abingdon's ſpeeches in the Houſe were often diſtinguiſhed by their eccentricities, although fraught with ſound ſenſe and reaſon. But what cauſed them to be more particularly noticed out of doors, was their appearing *verbatim* in every newſpaper, and always written in the firſt perſon. Subſequent inquiries have explained this, and it has been found that, not poſſeſſing the talent of extempore ſpeaking, he was in the cuſtom of writing what he had to ſay, and ſending copies to the editors of the different papers. To enable him to introduce theſe effuſions with propriety, he was obliged either to give notice of a motion, or by early attendance to get what, in parliamentary language, is called poſſeſſion of the Houſe. But Lord Abingdon has not only endeavoured to be uſeful to his country in the Houſe of Lords, he has frequently taken up his pen in her ſervice; of his publications we ſhall ſpeak afterwards. In 1768 his lordſhip married Charlotte, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Peter Warren, by whom he has had two ſons and two daughters. Of the former one only ſurvives, Lord Norreys, who ſucceeded him in title and eſtate. His lordſhip had the misfortune to loſe one of his daughters a few months ago. With a fortune never large, but which he had reduced by ſome imprudent conduct in the early part of his life, he maintained his family, and ſupported an independence for many years. In 1777 Lord Abingdon publiſhed "Thoughts on Mr. Burke's Letter to the Sheriff of Briſtol, on the Affairs of America," which was read with applauſe; and in 1780 he ſent forth another pamphlet, "On the Political Diſtraction of the Times." Theſe publications ſhew that his lordſhip, although an oppoſition man, is of the Chatham or Shelburne party, who were never inclined to go the lengths with reſpect to American independency that the other party were. The year 1782 was a buſy year for his lordſhip. Having reſided at Geneva, he could not but feel himſelf intereſted in the fate of that people oppreſſed by the monarch of France. His lordſhip made ſome attempts to intereſt the Britiſh miniſtry in the fate of this republic; for which the commiſſaries of that city ſent him their acknowledgments, and beſought him to continue his good offices. Lord Abingdon, in reply, lamented that his application to the Britiſh miniſtry had been unſucceſsful, and that he had too much reaſon to fear they would continue to be ſo. He attributed this to the preſent ſituation of Great Britain, rent by diviſions at home, and ſurrounded by enemies abroad. "There was a time," he ſaid, "when the fleets and armies of Great Britain ſpoke juſtice to the world; but there was a ſad reverſe; and ſhe was no longer in a capacity to ſpeak to the enemies of the liberties of mankind in her wonted ſtrain of authority." In the beginning of this year the North adminiſtration found themſelves tottering on a precipice, and Lord Abingdon ſteadily ſupported every motion that could rid his country of ſo bad a ſet of men. When Lord Carmarthen made his ſecond motion relative to the diſhonour the Peers ſuſtained by admitting ſuch a character as Lord George Germain among them, his lordſhip ſupported the motion; and contended, that, although there was not a right of election veſted in the Houſe, there muſt be a right of excluſion, when the admiſſion of any Peer happened to be againſt the ſenſe of their lordſhips. This reaſoning he enforced with great energy, and was ably ſupported by the Duke of Richmond. This is a point in the Engliſh Conſtitution of the greateſt importance, and which may one day or other be ſeriouſly taken up. When the party with whom he had been acting came into power, Lord Abingdon does not appear to have received any favour from them; on the diviſion of that party he joined Lord Shelburne, with whom, when the coalition had ouſted him, he continued to act; and ſoon after joined Mr. Pitt in harraſſing the miniſtry, by a very vexatious and troubleſome bill for reform in the public offices; and on the loſs of the bill in the Houſe of Lords, he entered his proteſt. The India bill of Mr. Fox his lordſhip ſteadily oppoſed; and on the removal of that adminiſtration as ſteadily ſupported their ſucceſſor, with whom he has continued to act almoſt invariably ever ſince. His lordſhip has not favoured the world with any political pamphlet for ſome years; indeed, he ſeems to have been ſo warm an admirer of the preſent miniſtry and their plans, that he had no opportunity to employ his pen, till a late delivery of a pair of colours by Lady Loughborough, to the Bloomſbury Volunteers,

lunteers, induced his lordſhip to favour the world with a *Philoſophical* Letter on this *political* ſubject. His lordſhip, ſome little time ago, thought himſelf ill treated by an attorney, of whom he ſpoke in very ſevere terms in the Houſe of Lords; and thus far he was perfectly ſafe: but unfortunately he followed his old practice, and ſent his ſpeech to the public papers; which being deemed, by the court and jury who tried the cauſe, a publication and a libel, his lordſhip was ſentenced to a few months' impriſonment in the King's Bench; which we hope has fully convinced, that the characters of ſuch immaculate perſons as attornies ought not to be ſported with.

On the 18th of October, Mr. Middleton, the actor. This unfortunate young man, whoſe real name was Megan, was the ſon of a reſpectable linen-draper at Dublin. He received a liberal and claſſical education, as his friends intended to place him in the profeſſion of ſurgery. He was however ſeduced by the ſtage, and, aſſuming the name of Middleton, performed on ſeveral provincial boards, as well as at the theatres royal of London. His conception of the characters he played was generally juſt; but Nature had thrown inſurmountable obſtacles in his way to theatrical fame, both in his voice and countenance.—He married a very amiable woman, the daughter of Mr. Whyte, who was the friend of the elder Sheridan, and kept the famous Engliſh grammar-ſchool in Dublin many years. This wife and two children are left to lament the indiſcretions of a huſband and a father, which have placed them in the moſt deſtitute ſituation, after having conducted him to extreme poverty and an early tomb. The expences of his interment were defrayed by the contributions of his theatrical brethren.

In Great Wincheſter ſtreet, Zacoharly Hubberſty, eſq.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Rachael Bayne.

At Kenſington, Mr. William Moorman.

In Spring Gardens, ſuddenly, Mr. S. S. F. Hingeſton.

At Hammerſmith, Lady Hales, wife of Sir John Hales, bart.

In Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, Robert Colville, eſq.

At Stockwell, aged 75, Mrs. Perfect, wife of the Rev. Mr. Perfect.

In the Middle Temple, John Kenrick, eſq.

In Duke-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, Mrs. Calcraft, widow of the late General Calcraft.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet, Mrs. Maſters.

In Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland Place, Samuel Fitch, eſq.

In Artillery Place, Moorfields, J. C. Gilbee, eſq.

At Walworth, Mr. James Henderſon, formerly of Lombard-ſtreet.

In St. James's-ſtreet, Bedford-row, Mrs. Daniel Crofts.

In Berner's-ſtreet, Miſs Stephens, daughter of S. Stephens, eſq.

Mr. Thomas Burgeſs, ſenior clerk of the Lock Chapel.

Thomas Cheetham, eſq. one of the Surveyors General of the Cuſtoms.

At Windſor, Mr. Alderman Blunt.

At St. Alban's, J. B. Gilbee, eſq.

In Mount-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare, Mr. James Hall.

At Bethnal Green, Mr. John Heathfield.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, ſuddenly, Mr. Lukyn.

At Kennington Place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Barthelemon.

In Eaſt Lane, Bermondſey, George French, eſq.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland Place, aged 83, Doctor Johnſon.

Aged 29. Mr. T. Spilſbury, of the Bank.

In the Adelphi, Mr. Moore, Secretary to the Society of Arts and Sciences.

At Kentiſh-Town, after a ſhort illneſs, James Mainſtone, eſq. of Eſſex-ſtreet, in the Strand.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Chelſea-road, aged 74, Andrew Hogg, eſq. formerly a goldſmith in Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare, and late one of the court of aſſiſtants of the worſhipful company of drapers.

IRELAND.

Auguſt 1, in Dorſet-ſtreet, Dublin, in his 74th year, Mr. Cooper Walker, late of Eccle's-ſtreet, of the ſame city; a gentleman who, to all the virtues of a huſband and parent, united univerſal benevolence, great equanimity of temper, a ſound underſtanding, a memory remarkably retentive, and a mind replete with an infinite variety of uſeful and elegant information. His perſon was ſmall, but remarkably well-proportioned, and his face uncommonly handſome; nor did the bloom of youth forſake it even in old age. Obliged, by the delicate ſtate of his health, to live for many years in retirement, he occaſionally beguiled the paſſing day in recording the domeſtic and other occurrences of the one preceding; thus forming a curious and intereſting body of *Ricordi*, in the manner of the diary of the firſt *Cosmo de' Medici*, which proved to Mr. Roſcoe ſo abundant a ſource of information. In alluſion to this circumſtance, and in conſequence of ſome ſtriking traits of reſemblance between his character, and that of the founder of the Medici family, Mr. Walker was diſtinguiſhed in his own family by the name of Cosmo. Beſides the work we have already noticed, he had collected materials for, and was gradually giving a form to, an *Hiſtory of the City of Dublin*; which, had he lived to finiſh it, would have proved a laſting monument to his memory. Ardent in reſearch, and faithful in narration, he was highly qualified for ſuch an undertaking. Mr. Walker was deſcended from the ancient families of the Walkers and Ruſſels, of Warwickſhire, and maternally allied to the Bedhams, of the county of Cork, and other reſpectable

ſpectable families in Ireland; but, except his own children, he had no relative of the ſame name in that kingdom. His father, a ſuffering loyaliſt, abandoned England in the time of the civil wars, and married into a wealthy family in Ireland. Left an orphan at a tender age, the ſubject of this article never enjoyed the full benefit of this alliance; through the careleſſneſs of a guardian, and the corruption of a judge, he was deprived of a conſiderable property in right of his mother; part of which (the place of his nativity), lying in the county of Dublin, is now let at above 1500l. a year. Mr. Walker has left a widow and three children, one daughter (Jane), and two ſons (Joſeph Cooper and Samuel).

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, the celebrated Beaumarchais, of whom a particular memoir ſhall be inſerted hereafter; Lalande writing to Von Zach, obſerves on this event: "I have loſt a friend, whom I have loved for forty years, the celebrated Beaumarchais. He had indeed been dreadfully decried; but I often defended him: nor am I the only honeſt man who took his part. *Gudin*, an eſtimable philoſopher, whoſe eſteem and veneration for him knew no bounds, was his familiar friend and conſtant companion; and in his funeral oration on Beaumarchais, in the *Journal de France*, deſcribes him a man of great genius, and of an exalted character. Beaumarchais died on the ſame ſpot, and in the ſame poſture in which the preceding evening he had in good health and ſpirits laid himſelf down to ſleep.—How happy, placid, and enviable a death!"

November the 14th, 1798, François Callet, the celebrated French Aſtronomer. He was grand-nephew of the great René Deſcartes, and in his youth applied himſelf to poetry. Hearing accidentally the panegyric upon Deſcartes, delivered in the French academy by Thomas, he was affected by it, as by an electrical ſhock, and from that moment devoted himſelf excluſively to the ſtudy of mathematics. In the year 1781, he undertook the edition of the famous logarithmical and trigonometrical tables, reducing thereby the large, incorrect, Engliſh and French quarto edition of Gardiner's tables, with more correctneſs, to a ſmall octavo volume. They appeared in 1783, and an edition of 6000 copies was ſold off before the year 1791. Firmin Didot, the celebrated letter-founder, printer and bookſeller, undertook therefore a new edition of theſe tables, and publiſhed the famous *ſtéreotype* edition, which appeared in the year 1795. In this manner of printing, the compoſed moveable types are ſoldered to a leaden plane, and thus compoſe one ſolid body, which is expreſſed by the Greek denomination, compoſed of στερεος, *corporeal, immoveable*, and τυπος, *type*. Thus ſuch a form is rendered as ſolid as an engraved plate; and as many impreſſions may be taken from it as are wanted. Gedd, a goldſmith of Edinburgh, is ſaid to have furniſhed the firſt idea of this invention. Callet laid before the Academy of Sciences at Belogna a treatiſe, in which he proved that the whole ſcience of logarithms could be compriſed in a very few tables, each of 50 lines, and that all poſſible kinds of logarithmic tables could be made merely by addition and ſubtraction. During the revolution Callet, as well as many more eminent *literati*, was reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs. Mauduit, profeſſor of mathematics in the *collége de France*, propoſed to reſign in his favour; but Callet refuſed to accept of this honourable offer, and afterwards was ſupported by government. A ſhort time before his death he publiſhed the following excellent work: *Supplément à la Trigonometrie Sphérique et à la Navigation de Bezout, où Recherches ſur les meilleurs manières de déterminer les longitudes à la mer, ſoit par des méthodes de calcul, ſoit par des conſtructions graphiques, ſoit avec le ſecours d'un inſtrument; à Paris, chez Firmin Didot*, 1798. Prony and Borda, being nominated to examine it, gave a moſt favourable account of it to the National inſtitute.

[*Account of the late Dr.* Reinhold Forſter, *who, together with his ſon* George, *accompanied Captain* Cook *in his ſecond Voyage round the World; by the celebrated* Kurt Sprengel, *Profeſſor of Medicine at* Halle.]

Botanical Garden, in the Vicinity of Halle, December 17, 1798.

On the 9th inſtant, in the evening, a little before ſeven o'clock, our *Forſter* paid the debt of nature. I ſaw him die. The ties which united his ſpirit, thirſting after immortality, to its terreſtrial abode, were diſſolved ſlowly, but under no terrific ſymptoms. Doctor Meckel had ſuſpected oſſifications of the aorta extending far down into the abdomen, which, together with a miſhapen expanſion or that artery in the place where it iſſues from the heart, were really diſcovered after Foſter's death. Hence thoſe ſymptoms of aſthma, convulſions in the cheſt, chillneſs of hands and feet, and ill digeſtion, which he had experienced for ſeveral years back, and which were continually increaſing. He would frequently converſe with me on the cauſe of thoſe ſymptoms, and poſitively, yet compoſedly, inſiſt, that they were the precurſors of his ſpeedy diſſolution. His natural vehemence decreaſed as he grew weaker. One night, ſitting up with him in company with his excellent daughter, I happened to remark, not without emotion, the gentleneſs and calm benignity wherewith he received every little office. "Have I not," ſaid he, preſſing my hand, "very good daughters and good friends?"

Longing with ardour for a better life, and looking back with gladneſs on his former voyage in the Pacific Ocean, he ſeemed already the inmate of a future world. The moſt frigid man could not quit his bed without being moved. No veſtige of his conſti-

tutional impetuosity appeared, no spark of the innate desire for life; he felt in anticipation the bliss of real existence, having, as it were, totally detached himself from whatever was dear to him in this world. Every succeeding day he perceived more, how his exhausted body declined, and how the divine particle, soaring above the dust, strove to unite itself to that eternal source from which it had flowed. All of us, that were placed about his bed, would gladly have recreated him; but refreshments had lost their effects on him, and we could only pray for him, as we did for ourselves, to implore a similar termination of our days. It was not the death of a philosopher, nor that of a devotee. It was the death of an happy man, remarkable even now, as he had been peculiarly so during his life-time. To a knowledge of books in all branches of science that is seldom to be met with, he joined an uncommon fund of practical observations, of which he well knew to avail himself. In natural history, in geography, both physical and moral, and in universal history, he knew a vast number of facts, of which he who draws his information from books only, ὁ ἐκ βιβλίων κυβερνήτης, as Galens expresses it, has not even a distant idea. This assertion is proved in a most striking manner by his *Observations made in a Voyage round the World*. Of this book it may boldly be said, that certainly no traveller ever gathered so rich a treasure on his tour. What person of any education can read and study this work, which is unparalleled in its kind, without discovering in it that species of instructive and pleasing information, which most interests man, *as such*. The uncommon pains which Forster took in his literary compositions, and his conscientious accuracy in historical disquisitions, are best evinced by his history of *Voyages and Discoveries in the North*; and likewise, by his excellent antiquarian dissertation *on the Byssus of the Ancients*. Researches such as these, were his favourite employment, wherein he was greatly assisted by his intimate acquaintance with the classics. There are few practical literati so noted for their attachment to classical literature, and who so much blend and interweave their enthusiastic partiality to it with all their pursuits, as Forster. A copy of Horace he usually carried with him in his pocket when he came into our garden. It was the same which had attended him in his Voyage round the World. Nothing gave him greater delight than being addressed in an elegant Latin epistle, to which he never failed to return a similar answer immediately. A year ago I wrote to him in Latin, concluding with the expressions of Agamemnon to Nestor. (Iliad iv. ver. 313—316)

Ω γερον, ἐιθ', ὡς θυμὸ ενὶ σἰνθεσι φιλησιν,
Ὡς τοι γουναθ' ἑποιτο, βιη δε τοι ἐμπεδος ειη.
Αλλα σε γηρας τειρει ὁμοιιον· ὡς ὀφελεν τις
Ἀλλος αναξ αλλος εχειν, συ δε κουροτεροισι μετειναι.

Immediately I had a reply to it, beginning with the following lines from the 4th book of the Iliad:

Αλλ' ουπως ἁμα παντα θεοι δοσαν ανδρωποισιν·
Ει τοτε κουρος ἐα, νυν αυτε με γηρας ικανει.
Αλλα και ὡς ἱππευσι μετεσσομαι, ηδε κελευσω
Βουλη και μυθοισι· το γαρ γερας ἐστι γερουσιν.

What a profusion of classical learning is there not displayed in that single sheet published by him a few years ago, which contains a general view of the mineral substances! In the history of Botany and Zoology, he as well as his great son, who passed the mortal bourne before him, will ever occupy a distinguished rank among the first discoverers of the age. Yet I freely acknowledge that his *Nova genera plantarum* can scarcely be considered as his master-piece. He often lamented having precipitated the publication of them, without comparing Sir Joseph Banks' discoveries with his own. His son, sollicitous to make amends for this, in his *Prodromus Florulæ Insularum Australium*, fell into the other extreme, and, from an overweening complaisance to Sir J. Banks, as well as other naturalists, rejected many new genera proposed by his father, occasioning thereby numberless errors, into which the Continental Botanists, without ever having beheld the plants themselves, were led merely through Forster's authority. The father's collection of plants is still a treasure, by the careful examination of which very many errors in our systems and books of Botany might be rectified. It is much to be wished, that the great and good prince, who so generously promotes *useful* science, might, by purchasing this collection for our University, render it publicly beneficial. Forster had a predilection for the sublime in Natural History, and aimed at general views rather than detail. Hence *Buffon* was his favourite author, whom he used to recommend as a pattern of style, especially his *Epoques de la Nature*, his description of the horse, the camel, &c. He had enjoyed the friendship of that distinguished naturalist, and likewise kept up an uninterrupted epistolary intercourse with *Linnæus*, till the death of the latter. It afforded great delight to hear Forster draw a parallel between both of them, whose merits he certainly knew justly to appreciate. His propensity to general views in nature, and to the investigation of the ultimate ends in all her works, were strictly connected with his religious notions and moral feelings. Without tickling for the forms and ceremonies of any particular persuasion, he adored the eternal author of all, that exists in the great temple of nature, and venerated his wisdom and goodness with an ardour and a heart-felt conviction, that, in my opinion, alone constitute the criterion of true religion. Often have I beheld him shedding tears of joy, gratitude and homage, when he spoke to me of the Invisible, whose vestiges are imprinted in all the works of the creation, and when he conversed

verſed of man's expectations hereafter, and of our ſublime proſpects into a better world, where all that is diſſonant here below, will be reſolved into eternal harmonies. Never, never did I hear a man, who was not very punctual in the obſervance of public worſhip, expreſs his religious ſentiments with ſo much ſincerity, and ſuch unfeigned ardour. He made no parade of theſe ſentiments; neither was he aſhamed of them. Such as favoured different opinions in this reſpect, he reproached for their inconſequence, with a warmth peculiar to himſelf. He held in utter contempt all thoſe who, to gratify their paſſions, or imitate the prevailing faſhion, made a jeſt of the moſt ſacred and reſpectable feelings of mankind. His moral feelings were as animated. He was attracted with irreſiſtible force by whatever was true, good, or excellent. Great characters inſpired him with an eſteem, that was ſometimes expreſſed with an incredible ardour. He would often relate to me his converſation with the great king, whom he worſhipped as his idol. I ever heard him with delight; for I gueſſed, by the ſparkling of his eyes, the force of thoſe ſenſations which the greatneſs of Frederic excited in him. I clearly recollect, that one day, as he was picturing to me the ſublime qualifications of that great man, he was prevented by his tears from proceeding. Frederic had an uncommon value for Forſter; and had my friend not ſtood in his own light, that monarch would have rendered his ſituation ſtill more deſirable. Our preſent excellent ſovereign, too, teſtifies his eſteem for Forſter's merits by affording hopes of a penſion to his truly reſpectable widow. In Forſter's moral character, his uncommon complaiſance and obligingneſs were the moſt brilliant features. For thoſe, whom he eſteemed and loved, he willingly ſacrificed himſelf: and how often has his kindneſs been requited with ingratitude! To mention only one inſtance, the Swediſh Archiator Bäck applied to Forſter, after the latter's return from the South Seas, for thoſe rare plants of which he poſſeſſed ſeveral ſpecimens. Theſe being readily communicated, were inſerted in the *Supplement* publiſhed ſoon after by Linnæus the younger, as having been furniſhed by Bäck, without the leaſt mention being made of Forſter. This return the recollection of which uſually reminded him of the line

Hos ego verſiculos feci, tulit alter honores,

deterred him from ſhewing his valuable collection of plants to travellers, or other naturaliſts. I have, almoſt excluſively, had the good fortune, ſo late as two years ago, to examine in his company that excellent collection, and to receive a ſpecimen of every plant of which he had more than one. With the moſt chearful cordiality, with an ever equal readineſs, he preſented me, by degrees, with ſeven or eight hundred of the ſcarceſt plants from the Cape, the Friendly Iſlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Patagonia. Theſe plants enhance the value of my own collection, not only by the circumſtance of their exiſting, perhaps, only twice or three times, as complete in Europe, but ſtill more by their having been ſelected for me by my deceaſed friend, with the utmoſt care, at a time when his bodily ſtrength had already been much impaired. Whenever I caſt my eyes on theſe preſents, I call to my remembrance the chearfulneſs with which he gave them to me; and I ſhall never forget the diffidence with which he liſtened to ſome of my objections in regard to the character affixed by him to ſeveral plants. One of Forſter's greateſt merits was the education of his children, which indeed produced the choiceſt fruit in his eldeſt ſon. In his firſt great journey, through the weſt of Aſia, George accompanied him as a boy; and in his diſtant voyage round the world, as a youth of eighteen. George alſo induced the father, when yet miniſter in a village near Dantzick, to take up the ſtudy of Natural Hiſtory. The inſatiable curioſity of the boy compelled the father to acquire the information which his ſon wiſhed to obtain from him. George was never ſent either to ſchool or college; for the whole of his education he was indebted to his father; and, from this very reaſon, what an extraordinary man did he become! In the education of the other children, the worthy mother bore an equal ſhare. She, who to a truly angelic goodneſs and meekneſs joins ſo many other domeſtic virtues, was treated by her deceaſed huſband with an affection and reſpect, that ſhe certainly deſerved. He condoled with her in the tendereſt manner for every bodily pain, of which ſhe had but too often occaſion to complain. Dr. Forſter was, beſides, a pattern of candour and ſincere regard for foreign merit. From the bottom of his heart he reſpected his colleagues, among whom he would, with an amiable openneſs, recommend to ſtrangers, particularly the profeſſors *Meckel*, *Niemeyer* and *Wolf*. It is well known here with what eagerneſs he peruſed *Wolf's* Homer and *Kappe's* New Teſtament, and how careful he was, that theſe maſterpieces of his colleagues ſhould appear in his library arrayed in the moſt elegant bindings. I ſtill remember how his enthuſiaſm overcame me when he embraced me after he had read the ſecond volume of my *Hiſtory of Medicine*. I alſo preſerve many a dear teſtimony of the approbation beſtowed upon my performances, interlarded with beautiful paſſages from the claſſics.—Is not this eſteem for the literary efforts of others, a very rare virtue in our days? I will add no more. I have placed both the literary and moral character of my deceaſed friend in a very advantageous light. To draw forth his foibles, I will leave to others. His virtues and his failings are before him who is the fountainhead of juſtice and mercy.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A female lunatic has lately been admitted into the Hospital near Newcastle, who has lived more than three years among the rocks on the sea shore, near Seaham. By what means she came there, or from whence she has wandered is unknown: she speaks the Scottish dialect, appears to be about thirty-five years old, and is chearful and inoffensive. During her residence among the rocks, she dressed herself fantastically with the rags which chance or a wreck threw in her way. She constantly kept a good fire of weed or coal, which the sea threw up, and, it is supposed must have lived upon shell-fish, &c. It is remarkable that her beard has grown on the lower part of her chin nearly an inch long, and is bushy like the whiskers of a man.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. D. Wilkin, linen-draper, to Miss Ann Hall.

Mr. John Friend, of Alstone, Cumberland, to Miss Lee, formerly of that place. Mr. John Rayne, to Miss G. Fothergill.

At North-Shields, after three days courtship, Capt. H. Anderson, to Mrs. Codling, being his fifth wife.

At Durham, the Rev. C. Burgess, prebend of Durham, to Miss Bright. Mr. George Brown, jun. to Miss A. Rontree.

At Stanhope. Mr. J. Davidson, to Miss M. Rumney.

At Winston, W. Heard, esq. of London, to Miss Harrison, of Stubb-House.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. J. Bell, painter.

At West Shaftoe, Mrs. Kirkley, wife of Mr. Kirkley, of Newcastle.

At Bamburgh Castle, Mrs. Maughan, wife of the Rev. Mr. Maughan.

At Rothbury, Capt. Quin, late of the 81st regiment of foot.

At Monkwearmouth, Lieutenant William Abbs.

At St. Anthon's, near Newcastle, Mr. Dagnie.

At Morpeth, Mr. H. Lumsolen, dyer.

At Durham, George Wood, sen. esq. proctor of the Consistory Court of Durham, &c. &c.

At Throston, near Hartle-pool, Mr. William Stephenson.

At Whitehall, near Chester-le-street, aged 79, Mr. George Pattison.

At Stockton-upon-Teese, in the prime of life, Mr. Atkinson of London.

At Sunderland, Miss M. Hardcastle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the late quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Westmoreland, holden at Kendal, Mr. William Alderson, overseer of the poor for the township of Nutland, near Kendal, was convicted of having neglected and suffered to die of want, Elizabeth Atkinson, aged 80, and Eve, her daughter, an idiot. It appeared on the trial that the sufferers, being unable to work, received a pension from the overseer, which was too small, to enable them to procure the common necessaries of life: and that they were frequently seen wandering in lanes, and complaining that they were starving for want of food. In this sad condition these poor people existed during the last inclement winter; when, at length, becoming too weak to crawl out of doors, their wants and themselves were entirely forgotten by Alderson and the neighbours. How long they remained without food is uncertain, as they were accidentally discovered by a passenger, who, looking in at the window, saw the old woman stretched on the floor. Upon entering the house, Mrs. Atkinson was found to be dead, and her body in various parts was eaten into holes by vermin. Her daughter was in bed, too ill to rise; and covered with filth and vermin. Upon this discovery, Alderson was sent for, who locked them both in the house, without ordering any attendance or food to the wretched survivor.—The following morning, when the undertaker went to measure the corpse of the old woman for a coffin, he found the daughter dead!!! Alderson was sentenced to be confined in a solitary cell in the house of correction for three months, and to stand one hour in the pillory, in Kendal, on the next fair-day, November the 8th.

At Ginns, near Whitehaven, as Mary Simpson, a poor woman, was lately working in a field, she received the agreeable intelligence that the sum of 14,000 l. and other considerable property was bequeathed to her and her two daughters, by a brother of her deceased husband, who had acquired it in the Island of Grenada.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Richard Sewell, of Cummersdale, to Miss J. Blamire, of Blackwell.

At Moorhouse, near Carlisle, Mr. T. Johnson, tallow-chandler, to Miss Stordy, of Great Orton.

At Whitehaven, Capt. Askew, of the Susannah, to Miss M. Kinney. Capt. Richardson, of the Phœnix, to Miss Shepherd, daughter of Mr. J. Shepherd.

At Harrington, Mr. T. Horn, to Miss S. Simpson, both of Parkhouse.

At Dissington, Mr. William Cape, shoemaker, at Parton, to Miss M. Storey, of Dissington Castle.

At Greysouthen, Mr. J. H. Sutton, spirit dealer, of Carlisle, to Miss M. Pearson, late of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. George Snowden, many years Sexton of St. Mary's church. Miss S. Scott. Mr. Jeremiah Blow, son of Mr. E. Blow.

At Tell Hall, near Cockermouth, Mr. John Fisher.

At

At Whitehaven, aged 70, Mr. John Moore. Mr. William Henry, master of a small coasting-vessel; he was unfortunately drowned in the harbour. Mrs. Askew, wife of Mr. Askew, hair-dresser. Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Simpson, widow. Aged 78, Mrs. Duffield.

At Stanwix, near Carlisle, Mr. George Graham.

At Sedgefield, Mr. Peter Burrell.

At Dissington, aged 18, Miss Jane Penrice.

At Workington, aged 17, Mr. William Birbeck, son of Mr. R. Birbeck, of Whitehaven; he fell from a ship lying in the harbour, and was unfortunately drowned. Suddenly, Mr. John Henderson.

YORKSHIRE.

The members of the East Riding Agricultural Society, in support of the manufacture of British wool, have ordered a large quantity of cloth made from British wool only; and each member has resolved to adopt it for wear.

Married.] At York, Mr. Robert Cundall, brewer, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of Mr. P. Atkinson. Mr. John Jackson, plumber, &c. to Mrs. Harker.

At Leeds, Mr. Richard Fenton, hosier, to Miss Thompson. Mr. James Tunnicliffe, of Prestbury, Cheshire, to Miss Ann Topham, of the Talbot inn. Mr. Ainsley, brewer, to Mrs. Ellis, widow of the late Mr. Ellis, cornfactor. Mr. M. Carwood, merchant, to Miss E. Simpson, of Holbeck.

At Hull, Mr. J. Clengman, to Miss Fisher, daughter of Capt. N. Fisher.

At Sheffield, Mr. A. Goodman, of the Park, to Miss Shore, daughter of J. Shore, esq. banker.

At Halifax, Mr. William Davy, linen-draper, to Miss Pollard.

At Scarborough, William Ironside, esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, Capt. of the 68th regiment, to Miss Maughan, of York. J. A. Busfield, esq. of Myrtle Grove, to Mrs. Schaak, of the Hollings, near Halifax.

At Hatfield, B. Dealtry, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Hanson, daughter of R. Hanson, esq. of Hatfield Manor. J. M. Jenkins, esq. Capt. and Adjutant in the West Middlesex militia, to Miss Kitson, daughter of G. Kitson, esq.

At Malton, Mr. T. Galilee, farmer, to Miss Clark, daughter of Mr. J. Clark, both of Whitby.

At Snaith, Robert Cave, esq. of Doncaster, to Miss Perkins.

At Rawmarsh, Capt. Beaumont, to the daughter and co-heiress of John Wilson, esq.

At Staple Hall near Halifax, Mr. Mitchell, of Sheffield, to Miss Walch.

At Birstall, Mr. Dixon, of Stone, Staffordshire, to Miss Rangeley, of Birkenshaw, near Leeds.

At Darfield, Mr. Sanderson, of Wellingborough, to Miss J. Sanderson, late of Doncaster.

At Gilling, Mr. Pugh, of London, to Miss Gray, of Richmond, in this county.

At Helmsley, Mr. William Marriage, of Chelmsford, to Miss M. Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. L. Hutchinson.

At Rudby, Mr. L. Ray, of Leeds, dyer, to Miss Colbeck, of Middleton, in Cleveland.

At Elland, John Whitfield, esq. of London, to Miss Ashworth, daughter of Mr. Ashworth, of the Elland Bank.

Died.] At Scorton, Edward Holmes, M. A. master of the grammar school of Scorton, in the parish of Cattereck, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and under master of Harrow school. He declined officiating in the church on account of the worship: it being his opinion, that Christians should not pray to Jesus Christ, but to God only. He drew up a reformed liturgy in agreement with his sentiments, and printed it at Newcastle, Northumberland. He was generally allowed to be an excellent scholar, and critic, in the learned languages.

At York, aged 25, M. J. B. Jones. Mr. C. Patrick, formerly of Hull, grocer. Aged 69, Mrs. Jubb, relict of the late R. Jubb, esq.

At Leeds, suddenly, Mr. John Teal, hosier. Mr. Charnock, merchant.

At Sheffield, Mr. Proctor, son of Mr. Proctor, optical instrument maker.

At Hull, suddenly, Mrs. Bramston, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Bramston.

At Scarborough, aged 79, E. Lodge, esq. of Wilton Hall, near Halifax. He was formerly an Alderman of Leeds, and served the office of Mayor in 1771.

At Beverly, aged 82, John Bowman, esq. late an alderman of that corporation, during which time he twice served the office of mayor, was many years one of the honourable members of justices of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the East Riding. He was a person of an amiable disposition, unfeigned piety, and universal benevolence.

At Doncaster, aged 54, Mr. Littlewood, grocer.

On the twenty-seventh of September, the Rev. Andrew Scot, Minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Doncaster. He was the younger son of a respectable family in Fifeshire, North Britain. Designed by his parents for the church, he was entered of the College of St. Andrew's, where he went through the usual course of education. Not meeting with immediate employment in the church, he returned to the place of his nativity, where he spent some time in revising his studies, and acquiring a yet greater stock of useful and valuable information. During this interval he made occasional visits to Edinburgh, and attended the lectures of such professors as were likely to be advantageous to him in the line of life he intended to pursue. It is a prevalent and very laudable custom among the nobility and gentry of Scotland, to have their sons educated in their own houses;

houſes; and applications are uſually made to the profeſſors of the ſeveral colleges to recommend young men whom they believe qualified to undertake ſuch an important charge. Mr. Scot was recommended for this purpoſe, and entered into a nobleman's family, where he reſided ſome years; after having finiſhed his engagements with general ſatisfaction, he removed into ſeveral others in ſucceſſion. His aſſiduity and diligence for the improvement of his pupils, and the ſucceſs which attended his labours, may be well ſuppoſed, by what, with honeſt pride, he has frequently related to his confidential friends, that ſeveral of them have ſince filled important ſtations at the bar, or figured in the Britiſh Senate. Mr. Scot, in proceſs of time, became wearied of the conſtant attention which was requiſite to the faithful diſcharge of thoſe duties required of a tutor, and therefore again turned his thoughts to the profeſſion for which he was originally intended; but not ſatisfied with all the forms and diſcipline of the Kirk of Scotland, he determined to take his lot among the Diſſenters: agreeably to this reſolution he accepted an invitation from a ſmall ſociety of this perſuaſion at Sunderland, where he reſided ſome time. About the year 1770 the congregation of Diſſenters in Doncaſter wanting a miniſter, Mr. Scot received an invitation to take the charge, which he accepted. After he had been fixed at Doncaſter more than a year, he, by his own requeſt, and that of his people, was ordained after the mode uſually practiſed by the Diſſenters. On this occaſion a moſt affecting charge was given to him, by the very learned and venerable Mr. Turner of Wakefield, ſince deceaſed; he alſo ſoon afterwards commenced an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Prieſtley, at that time miniſter to the congregation at Mill Hill Fields, and became an occaſional contributor to the Theological Repoſitory, then under the direction of the Doctor. Mr. Scot had the happineſs alſo to begin an intimacy with the Rev. Mr. Lindſey, which continued to the laſt. The reſpect of ſuch a man is an honour to thoſe on whom it is conferred. His ſacrifices to integrity and a good conſcience will ever render him highly eſteemed by good men of every denomination. From the converſation and correſpondence of theſe celebrated Unitarians, Mr. Scot was convinced and ſaw reaſon to embrace their ſentiments. With regard to his character as a ſcholar, he was an elegant claſſic; he had his library ſtored with a valuable collection of books: but his principal attention was devoted to the acquiring theological knowledge, and attaining the genuine ſenſe of Scripture; for this purpoſe he procured the beſt editions of the ſacred volumes in the original language, and diligently compared them. The public have received (though anonymouſly) the benefit of theſe reſearches; but thoſe whom he conſidered as under his more immediate care, have reaped the great advantages; to them he faithfully and conſcientiouſly diſcharged the various duties dependant on the honourable and important office of a paſtor for near 30 years; and, by declining many more advantageous offers he received from other ſocieties, evinced towards them the marks of ſincere affection. As a friend, he was highly to be valued; his ſympathiſing heart readily participated in the joys and griefs of another, and the amiable qualities of his mind ever ſecured him the reciprocal marks of regard; his merits procured him the reſpect of all who knew him, and his acquaintance was courted as a privilege: thoſe who were indebted to his forming hand for the enlargement of their ideas, and the bent of their inclinations, paid him to the laſt the juſt tribute of reſpect, and carried with them the teſtimonials of his care in their education. His wiſh to promote the cauſe of virtue and religion was univerſal; he beſtowed uncommon pains in the diſtribution of tracts on moral and religious ſubjects, with a view to diſſeminate the ſeveral branches of uſeful knowledge among the lower orders of ſociety. The poor will ever have reaſon to remember his name with gratitude; to them (ſo far as his ability would permit) he was a generous benefactor. Theſe brief memoirs ought not to be concluded without mentioning Mr. Scot as the chief founder of the circulating library at Doncaſter, and for ſome time an active and zealous ſupporter of it: his exertions were always called forth in the promotion of every good deſign; and it is greatly to be lamented, that his literary purſuits were almoſt put a ſtop to by the unfortunate loſs of one eye; his conſtant dread of being deprived of the other affected his ſpirits, which rendered him averſe to that active courſe of life he had been accuſtomed to, and thus contributed to bring on that diſorder which put a period to his exiſtence, robbed his congregation of a faithful paſtor, thoſe who were nearly connected with him of an affectionate friend, and ſociety at large of a valuable and reſpectable member. It is the laſt tribute of reſpect that can be paid the memory of departed worth, to retrace their virtues; while performing this ſolemn duty due to the deceaſed, let it be remembered, the greateſt inſtance of regard that can be ſhewn, will be in acting up to his example.

When the bright beams of virtue diſappear,
We give, they claim, the tributary tear.
Such the ſad loſs ſincerely we deplore,
A light extinguiſh'd, here to ſhine no more.
The Chriſtian path with ardent zeal he trod,
Juſt to mankind, obedient to his God;
To him he liv'd, to him reſign'd his breath,
With mild compoſure met the ſtroke of death.

At Setterington, Mrs. Maſterman, relict of H. Maſterman, eſq.

At Marowmatt, near Driffield, Mrs. Vickerman, wife of Mr. Vickerman.

At Malton, Mr. William Wallace, of Hull, innkeeper, formerly a Captain in the Greenland trade.

At

At Nafferton, near Driffield, Mr. T. Etherington, late of Hull, merchant.

At Wakefield, T. Stephenson, esq. formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st West York militia.

At Longbottom, near Halifax, aged 16, Miss E. Milne, daughter of Mr. L. Milne, merchant.

At Shirsk, Capt. John Bell, late of Stockton.

At Barnsley, Mr. Arthington Wilson, a quaker.

At Richmond, Miss Readshaw.

At Clifton, near York, aged 82, Mrs. Lund, wife of Mr. Lund.

LANCASHIRE.

From the 5th of July 1798, to the 5th of July 1799—52 vessels have cleared out from the port of Lancaster, for the West Indies, registering 11,669 tons. The number of packages of merchandize exported in these vessels amount to more than 90,000, and, at a moderate calculation, appear to have been worth upwards of 2½ millions sterling. Great improvements are about to take place, which are calculated to obviate entirely the difficulties attending the navigation of the Lune.

A spacious dock is to be formed at Thornbush, capable of containing 50 sail of vessels; from whence to Glasson Dock, about a mile higher up the river, will be a communication by means of a canal, to be continued up to Lancaster 5 miles farther, where it is intended the principal docks shall be situated. The canal is intended to admit vessels of the largest size to pass and repass.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. S. Robson, of Staindrop, Durham, to Miss S. Waterhouse. Capt. White, to Mrs. Launcelot. Mr. James Willand, of the Princess Augusta, to Miss Ann Linnacre. Mr. T. Revett, jun. late Lieutenant in the 2d Royal Lancashire militia, to Miss M. Scott. Mr. Threlfall, cabinet-maker, to Miss Berry. Dr. K. Foulkes Currie, of Chester, to Miss Stewart, daughter of A. Stewart, esq. Mr. Brownbill, watchgilder, to Miss H. Ellison. Mr. Yaniewicz, to Miss E. Breeze.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Taylor, merchant, to Miss Withington, daughter of Mr. S. Withington. Thomas Henshaw, esq. of Oldham, to Mrs. Taylor, of Blackley. Mr. James Aspden, of Blackburn, to Miss Hargreaves. Mr. James Parkinson, manufacturer, to Miss Hall.

At Blackburn, Mr. John Watson, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Blundell. Mr. M. Aspinall, to Miss France, daughter of Mr. W. France. Mr. William Hilton, bleacher, to Miss Barton, both of Over Darwen.

At Ormskirk, the Rev. G. Ford, rector of North Meoles, to Miss E. Watson.

At Caton, near Lancaster, Mr. William Edge, attorney at law, of Manchester, to Miss Gibson.

At Heysham, Mr. P. Hind, of Liverpool, ship builder, to Miss Caton.

At Salford, Mr. John Kinaston, to Miss E. Sandford.

At Wigan, Mr. Thwait, of Bolton, to Miss Ward.

At Burnley, Mr. T. Yates, of Bury, to Miss Craven, of Barcroft.

At Standish, Mr. J. Shaw, jun. bleacher, of Rivington, to Miss Suddall, of Welch Whittle, near Chorley.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 46, Thomas Barton, esq. of the Sandhills. Aged 66, Mr. William Stainstreet. Mr. P. Lloyd. Mr. P. Rideing. Aged 24, Mr. William Cosse, mariner. Aged 78, Mr. R. Rose, who was 50 years manager of the Dungeon salt-works. Capt. Alexander Spears. Mrs. Dale, wife of Mr. D. Dale. Aged 66, Mr. D. Mc Clure.

At Manchester, Mrs. Lowe. Mr. John Webster, of Strangeways. Mr. Richardson, M. R. Newton; his death was occasioned by a fall from a new building. Mrs. Broome, wife of Mr. Broome, collector of the posthorse duty. Mr. Richard Higson. Aged 80, Mr. Thomas Stephton, sen.

At Lancaster, aged 58, John Rawlinson, esq. At an advanced age, Mrs. Barker, who was many years a school-mistress in this place.

At Blackburn, aged 81, Mr. M. Aspinall.

At Preston, John Cross, esq. deputy prothononotary for this county. Mrs. Taylor, mother of J. Taylor, esq. deputy clerk of the peace for this county.

At Oldham, Mrs. Poole, wife of Mr. Poole.

At Whalley, aged 74, Mr. John Wiggin.

At Everton, Mrs. France, relict of the late J. France, esq.

At Park-lane, near Wigan, the Rev. H. Kirkpatrick.

At Shawhall, Mrs. Addison, who was 30 years house-keeper in the family of T. Cross, esq.

At Scaicliff, John Crosley, esq.

At Blackpood, after a few days illness, the Rev. T. Baron, of Walshaw.

At Sollom Lock, after a short illness, Mr. E. Spencer.

At Chetham, Miss Burton, daughter of Mr. W. Burton.

At Little Harwood, near Blackburn, Mr. A. Frankland, farmer.

At Wigan, Mr. Bird, of the Eagle and Child inn.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Munnerley, to Mrs. Ball, of the Moon Tavern. Mr. Norton, to Mrs. Davies, of the Black-lion public house.

At Lymm, the Rev. William Hockenhull, vicar of Sherbourn and Fenton, Yorkshire, to Miss E. Taylor, of Lymm-hall.

At Swettenham, Mr. Samuel Edge, of Manchester, attorney at law, to Miss Swettenham, of Swettenham-hall.

At Astbury, Mr. J. Dean, printer, of Congleton, alderman, to Miss Knight, of New-house,

houſe, near Stone. Mr. Samuel Broad, to Miſs Trouthbeck, both of Congleton.

At Runcorn, Mr. John Mainwaring, joiner, to Miſs Nixon, of Frodſham.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Moyle, watch-maker. Suddenly, Mrs. Gunſtone, wife of Mr. Gunſtone, ſhip-builder, who died a few days after; he went out in good health, to pay the bill for his wife's funeral expences, and expired almoſt inſtantly. Suddenly, Mrs. Litler, wife of Mr. Litler, brazier.

At Tatton-hall, the lady of W. Egerton, eſq. member of parliament.

At Glover's-ſtone, Mr. Linney, formerly of Cheſter, pawn-broker.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Glaſſop, Mr. J. Platt, of Heathfield, Saddleworth, to Miſs Shaw, of Charleſworth.

Died.] At Derby, aged 73, Mrs. Edwards, wife of W. Edwards, eſq. Aged 66, Mr. George Bruckfield, draper.

At Buxton, Mr. H. Hallam, of Mancheſter, merchant.

At Wirkſworth, aged 86, Mrs Wilcockſon, relict of the late J. Wilcockſon, eſq.

At Kniveton, Dorothy Webſter, a lunatic; ſhe put an end to her exiſtence, by hanging herſelf.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Weaver, of Brideford on the Hill, to Mrs. Cooke. Mr. E. Roſe, ſhoemaker, to Miſs S. R. Graves. Mr. C. Lawrence, butcher, Narrow-marſh, to Miſs A. Leaveſley, of Bingham.

At Newark, Mr. John Varney, ironmonger, to Miſs Gillſon. Mr. Gledhill, to Miſs Ledger, both of Wakefield, Yorkſhire.

At Beeſton, Mr. J. Allcock, of the Shakeſpear public houſe, Nottingham, to Miſs M. Walker.

At Workſop, J. Champion, eſq. Capt. to the Workſop Volunteers, to Miſs E. Nicholſon, of Darlton.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 62, Mr. Calar, at the Carpenter's Arms. Suddenly, Mrs. Stephenſon, of the Talbot inn. Miſs Senior, daughter of Mr. Senior, perfumer.

At Newark, Mrs. Hilton, relict of the late Mr. Hilton.

At Orton, near Bingham, aged 66, the Rev. G. Chappel.

At Eaſt Bridgford, near Bingham, aged 81, Mrs. C. Clarkſtone, a maiden lady.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Flowers, butcher, to Mrs. A. Wilkinſon.

At Crowland, Mr. J. Smith, jun. grazier, to Miſs M. Muſſon, of Counthorpe.

At Stamford, Mr. Robinſon, coach-maker, to Miſs M. Williams. Mr. Wright, butcher, to Mrs. Fancount.

At Gainſborough, Mr. John Wright, to Miſs Rollett. Mr. Hemſworth, to Miſs Dawſon, both of Stockwith. Mr. J. Hind, jun. cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Knight, widow.

At Boſton, Mr. John Adams, ſchool-maſter, to Miſs Pearſon.

At Stretton-under-Foſs, Mr. Rowlett, of Weſton, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Hobbley.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 79, Mrs. Walker, widow.

At Stamford, aged 80, Mr. William Allitt. Aged 81, Mrs. White, widow. Aged 89, Mrs. Searſon, relict of Alderman G. Searſon, who was Mayor of this place in 1758.

At Spalding, aged 73, M. F. Viſe, ſurgeon.

At Louth, aged 79, B. Laughton, eſq. of Gainſborough.

At Billingborough, Mr. F. Norborough.

At Horbling, Miſs M. Tomiſman, daughter of Mr. Tomiſman.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Benſon.

At Spridlington, near Lincoln, aged 66. Mr. W. Morris, farmer.

At Tallington, near Stamford, aged 57, Mrs. Mary Hilton.

At Grantham, Mr. Thomas Hurſt, printer and bookſeller.

At Boſton, aged 63, William Smith, eſq.

At Sleaford, aged 43, Mr. Soloman Wiſeman.

At Holbeach, Miſs S. Smalley, formerly of the Talbot-inn.

At the Six-Hundreds, in Heckington Fen, Mrs. Redford, wife of Mr. H. Redford, farmer.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Uppingham, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, the Rev. Mr. Johnſon of that place, and rector of Martinthorpe. Miſs Hubbard.

At Exton, Mrs. Chapman, relict of Mr. J. Chapman, late of that place.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Samuel Perkins, of Fleckney, to Mrs. Emmerſon.

At Oſbaſton, the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, to Miſs Elizabeth Munday, youngeſt daughter of the late W. Munday, eſq. of Oſbaſton, who was many years repreſentative in parliament for this county.

At Melton Mowbray, T. North, eſq. of Burton Lazers, to Miſs M. Snow, of the ſame place.

At Blaby, Mr. Freer, of Birmingham, druggiſt, to Miſs Freer.

At Wanlip, Mr. J. Cropper, of Loughborough, to Miſs Allſop.

At Kilby, Mr. T. Perkins, of Fleckney, to Miſs Preſton.

Died.] At Leiceſter, after a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Bankart, wife of Mr. S. Bankart, junior. Mr. Chatteris, druggiſt and grocer.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Holland, ſon of H. Holland, eſq. Captain of the Loughborough Volunteers.

At Waltham on the Woulds, Mr. Burton, ſenior, farmer.

At Bottesford, Mr. Bartram, ſen. farmer.

At

At Little Aſhby, the Rev. Mr. Boyer.

At Crow Mills, Mr. Joſeph Lewis, grazier.

At Hinckley, aged 58, Mrs. C. A. Hurſt, wife of Mr. T. Hurſt.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, after a few days illneſs, Mr. T. Farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Tettenhall, near Bilbe, the Liverpool coach was overturned in the river; by which accident a Mr. Robinſon, (formerly treaſurer to the Prince of Wales) his wife and ſervant were unfortunately drowned. There were alſo in the coach two ſailors, who forced the doors, and by great exertion, dragged out a Mr. Downward, merchant of Liverpool, who, with five outſide paſſengers, were all ſaved.

Married.] At Stone, Mr. John Rangeley, junior, to Miſs Dixon.

At Atcham, Mr. J. Smith, of Litchfield, draper, to Miſs Dixon, of Atcham Grange.

At Tettenhall, Mr. Bacon, to Miſs Gibbons, daughter of T. Gibbons, eſq. banker, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Ewbank, ſenior, late of Coventry, druggiſt.

At Wolverhampton, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Wright, hat-maker.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At Warwick ſeſſions, William Purſall profecuted for ſelling in his ſhop a promiſſory note for one pound penny, with the word ONE in imitation of the one pound notes of the Bank of England, was ſentenced to three months impriſonment; and Thomas Sanders for fraudulently obtaining twenty ſhillings for one of theſe notes was ſentenced to one year's impriſonment. The proſecution was inſtituted by the Bank of England.

The collection at the three muſical feſtivals lately celebrated at Birmingham for the benefit of the General Hoſpital, amounted to above 2560l. It is the largeſt receipt ever known on any ſimilar occaſion.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. U. B. Parker, refiner, to Miſs Kirkby. Mr. Bracken, merchant, to Miſs Pearſon. Mr. Fleiſchman, merchant, of Amſterdam, to Miſs Willey. Mr. William Palmer, to Mrs. Piper, of Baldeſtone. Mr. H. Barnet, to Miſs A. Orme, of Bordeſley. Mr. B. Cooke, to Miſs S. Hadſon.

At Handſworth, Mr. William Hughes, of Edgbaſton, to Miſs A. Baker, of Birmingham.

At Aſton, Mr William Eoſton, tin-plate-worker, to Miſs E. Price, both of Birmingham.

At Aſhted, Mr. John Rotten, junior, to Miſs Gibbs.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. Collins, braſs-nail founder. Mr. Cooper, formerly of the Red Cow public houſe. Mr. John Darby, file-maker. Aged 74, Mr. T. Francis, formerly cutler. Mr. T. Smith, braſs founder. The Rev. John Nutt, many years paſtor of the Catholic congregation. Mrs. Mammat, wife of Mr. Mammat, grocer. Aged 30, Mr. Parrow, junior, ſurgeon. William Withering, M.D. and F. R. S. Aged 74, Mrs. C. L. Brueton, wife of Mr. T. Brueton, lately deceaſed. Aged 33, the Rev. S. Pearce, M. A. paſtor of the Baptiſt Meeting. Mr. Abraham Perkins. Aged 45, Mr. James Cade.

At Solyhull, aged 72, Mr. Samuel Wood.

SHROPSHIRE.

Several farmers in this and the neighbouring counties, have been obliged to dry their wheat upon malt kilns, before houſing it, or laying it upon ſtacks. The method adopted, is, by firſt preparing the kiln of a moderate heat, and then placing the ſheaves in a perpendicular direction upon it, in the ſame manner as piled in the field. The fire beneath being judiciouſly managed, a proper heat is gradually diffuſed through the whole heap, till the corn is perfectly dry. When dried in this manner, it remains uninjured, and is ready for the flail in a very ſhort time.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Quick, to Miſs Addenbrooke.

At Newport, Mr. J. Wheeler, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miſs Daniel, daughter of W. Daniel, eſq.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Richard Hughes, his death was occaſioned by the wheel of a loaded waggon going over him.

Aged 70, Mr. Carewright. Mr. Stephens, ſhoemaker. Mrs. Gorton, wife of Mr. Gorton, officer of exciſe.

At Dogpole, after a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Leake, wife of Mr. Leake, baker.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. J. Wright, bookſeller.

At Market Drayton, R. S. Daviſon, eſq. Captain in the 2d battalion of the Shropſhire militia.

At Mardol, Mr. Nicholas. Mr. Roberts, of the Wine Vaults.

At Ludlow, in an advanced age, C. Wolcott, eſq. late of Bitterley Court; he was for many years a highly reſpected juſtice of the peace for the county.

Mr. John Knowles.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Edward Pridden, mercer.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mrs. Griffiths, of the Three Tons.

At Broſeley, at an advanced age, the Rev. John Hermus, rector of that place.

Mr. Jennings.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, John Harwood, eſq. of Hammerſmith, to Miſs Watſon.

At Shipſton-upon-Stour, Capt. Price, of the Royal Birmingham Fencibles, to Miſs E. Parry.

At Stock-and-Bradley, Mr. John Crowell, baker, of Droitwich, to Miſs Barrett.

At Ham Green, Feckenham, Mr. Wm. Fortnam, to Miſs A. Ledberrow.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. M Field, upholſterer, of London.

At Park Farm, near Croome, Miſs Hobbs, daughter of Mr. Hobbs.

At Sidbury, aged 77, Mrs. Crane.

At Lower Pudford, Martley, Mr. Richard Griffin.

At Redmarley, aged 38, the Rev. John Howe, rector of that place.

At Stourbridge, aged 76, Mr. J. Cox, tanner.

At the Hope, ſuddenly, Richard Jones, eſq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On the 8th inſtant, at Hereford, was felt a thunder-ſtorm, of ſhort duration, but attended by violent effects. The Black Swan inn was unroofed, and other parts of the building damaged; two empty poſt chaiſes in the ſtreet were impelled many yards forwards with conſiderable velocity. The ſtorm was equally violent in different parts of the neighbourhood.

Married.] At Leominſter, Mr. William Purſer, of Madresfield, to Mrs. Wyke, relict of the late Mr. Wyke, ſurgeon.

At Hereford, Mr. Wainwright, to Miſs S. Ravenhill, daughter of W. Ravenhill, eſq.

At Holmer, near Hereford, Mr. Coles, of Hatfield Court, near Glouceſter, to Miſs Beddicott, of Swanſea.

At Shobdon, Mr. H. Stone, of Leominſter, ſurgeon, to Miſs William, daughter of the late Rev. T. William, rector of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. A. Jennings.

At Roſshall, Mrs. Bather, widow of the late Mr. Bather.

At Aſh, near Roſs, aged 87, G. Meend, eſq.

At Roſs, Mr. William Roberts, hatter and hoſier.

At Dinedor, near Hereford, aged 69, the Rev. F. Brickenden, A.M. rector of Brampton Abbots and Dinedor.

At Mainſtone Court, aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Durbin.

At Much Cowarne, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Mr. Richard Rowbury, farmer.

At Treyſce, W. Roberts, eſq.; he ſerved the office of High Sheriff of Breconſhire a few years ſince.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Trelleck, near Monmouth, aged 60, Mr. Morris, to Mrs. Davis, aged 63.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. L. Watkins, of the Bull public houſe, whoſe death was occaſioned by a fall from a tree.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The late Glouceſter muſic meeting was very numerouſly attended; among the company were ſeveral noble perſonages, who were highly gratified by the performance. A ſermon on the occaſion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Small, when a collection was made for the benefit of the Charity, which amounted to 422l. 12s. 6d.

Married.] At Little Riſſington, Mr. Richard Rayer, of Scarborough, to Miſs M. Bennet, daughter of John Bennet, eſq.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Bunce, of the Dolphin inn. Suddenly, Mrs. Barns, wife of Mr. J. Barns, fellmonger.

At Chalford, after a ſevere illneſs of nearly four years, Miſs Vizard, daughter of W. Vizard, eſq. of Durſley.

At Stroud, Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Dr. Jones.

At Durſley, the Rev. Mr. Barker, curate of that place, and nephew to the Archdeacon of Glouceſter.

At New Mills, near Stroud, T. Baylis, eſq.

At Alderley, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. A'Deane, wife of M. A'Deane, eſq.

At Minchin Hampton, in an advanced age, Miſs E. Pinfold.

At St. Werburgh, Briſtol, aged 77, the Rev. Richard Symes, rector of that place for nearly half a century.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. T. Roberts, of Holborn Hill, London, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Robinſon of this univerſity. Thomas Underhill, eſq. of Hampſtead, near Birmingham, to Miſs Price, of Staffordſhire.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 54, Mr. Joſeph Smith. Mr. James Pring, organiſt of New College. Aged 75, Mr. John Chadwell, of the Swan public houſe. Aged 33, Mrs. Langſton, wife of Mr. T. Langſton.

At Hornton Grounds, aged 87, Henry Wells, eſq.

At Holton, near Oxford, aged 72, Mr. John Sheldon, farmer.

At Tiddington, Mr. John Slader, clerk of that pariſh. He was found dead in the church.

At Witney, aged 58, Mr. Edward Batt, ſurgeon.

At Standlake, Mrs. Tuckey, relict of the late Mr. Tuckey, butcher.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Tite, baker, to Miſs R. Bennett.

At Oundle, Mr. John Tookey, to Miſs Johnſon.

At Dallington Lodge, near Northampton, Mr. Widowſon, of Great Harrowden, to Miſs Weſt, of the former place.

At Braſield on the Green, Mr. Douglas, of Northampton, cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Eaſton.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Odell, wife of Mr. W. Odell. Mr. John Baker, jun. wool-ſtapler. Mr. Billingham, ſhoemaker.

At Stoke, Albany, Mr. Lennell.

At Furtho, Mr. Pittam.

At Overſtone, near Northampton, aged 76, Mr. S. Reddiſh.

At Brington, aged 70, Mr. M. Checkley.

BUCK-

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Four Aſhs', Mr. J. Naſh, jun. attorney, of High Wycombe.

Died.] At Aſton Clinton, Mrs. Minſhull, wife of W. Minſhull, eſq.

At Chetwood, Elizabeth Chandler, ſhe was found drowned in a ditch.

At Woughton on the Green, James Cooper, a youth, who was found drowned in a clay-pit.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Shitlington, Mrs. Mary Truſſell; ſhe fell into a ditch, and was drowned.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Fenſtanton, William Page, eſq. of St. Ives, to Miſs Allpreſs.

At St. Ives, C. Gardner, eſq. to Miſs Panting, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Panting, diſſenting miniſter.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mr. T. Johnſon, farmer.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. William Foſter, of St. Neots, brewer, to Miſs M. Lyon, daughter of Mr. W. Lyon. Mr. T. Hine, of Bury, to Miſs S. Grain, of Horningſey.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. A. Flood, butcher; he was unfortunately killed by a blow from the pole of a coach, as he was croſſing the road.

At Newmarket, Mrs. P. Robinſon, diſtributor of the racing liſts at that place.

NORFOLK.

The Herring Fiſhery, on the Norfolk coaſts, has commenced favourably: a ſingle boat, at Cromer, caught above 9000 herrings.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Robinſon, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Breſley. Mr. F. Oliver, miller, at Frettenham, to Miſs Bullard, whiteſmith. Mr. J. Cook, to Miſs E. Peyhoe, of Hardington.

At Catton, Mr. William Redgrave, of Spixworth, to Miſs Long.

At Scottow, Sir Thomas Durrant, bart. to Miſs Steenbergen, late of the Iſland of St. Chriſtophers.

At Swainthorpe Hall, Mr. James Mann, of Stoke, to Miſs M. Denny.

At Bradwell, Mr. S. Springall, of Felthorpe, to Miſs D. Waters.

At Caiſtor, near Yarmouth, Mr. Bond, of North Walſham, to Miſs Mayes.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 63, Mr. John Theobald, leather-ſeller. Mr. P. Cheſnut, one of the ſociety called Quakers. Thomas Pooley, an infant, aged two years; he had been left alone, and had drank ſome boiling water from a tea-kettle, which occaſioned his death.

Sir G. Dunbar, bart. Colonel in the army, and Major of the 14th Light Dragoons. Aged 61, Mrs. E. Wakefield.

At Weybread, Mrs. E. Smith, wife of Mr. R. C. Smith.

At East Dereham, aged 73, Mr. H. Wells, a celebrated kitchen gardener.

At Long Stratton, aged 66, the Rev. R. Burroughs, rector of Breſſingham and Shelfanger.

At Yarmouth, aged 39, Mr. R. Hayler. Lieut. Butt, of the Royal Navy; he was unfortunately drowned in paſſing from one boat to another.

Aged 56, Mr. William Sherrington.

At Catton, near Norwich, aged 82, Mrs. Lincoln, mother of E. Lincoln, eſq. late governor of St. Vincent.

At Weſterfield, Mrs. Hitch, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hitch.

At Walſingham, aged 58, Mrs. S. Rix, wife of Mr. W. Rix.

At Woodnorton, Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. B. Gill.

At Shipham, aged 85, Mr. G. Cuſhing, attorney.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. John Boldero, of the Angel inn, to Miſs S. Cockſedge.

At Woodbridge, Mr. P. Groſs, tanner, to Miſs Anſell, daughter of Mr. G. Anſell, tanner. Mr. P. Cox, of London, attorney, to Miſs Collett. Mr. Mitchell, attorney, of Saxmundham, to Miſs M. Amyſs.

At Haughley, Mr. Robert Howe, of Wetherden, to Miſs Edwards. Mr. Ward, of Newton, to Miſs Garrards.

At Stowmarket, Mr. John Ward, of Thelnetham, to Miſs Spencer.

At Alderton, W. H. Williams, eſq. of the East Norfolk Militia, to Miſs M. Pytches, daughter of J. Pitches, eſq.

At Belchamp, Mr. Daking, ſchool-maſter, Sudbury, to Miſs Ring.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Fennell, wife of Mr. Fennell, ſaleſman.

At Wortham, aged 20, Miſs R. Mildred, daughter of Mr. T. Mildred.

At Wickhambrook, Mr. F. Double, farmer. He was found dead in his bed.

At Hitcham, aged 85, Mr. C. Spurdens.

At Thurſton, Mary Otley. She fell down when at work, and inſtantly expired.

At Ixworth, Mr. Green, ſurgeon and apothecary. Aged 76, Mr. F. Goldſmith, farmer.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. Burcham, relict of Mr. Burcham, linen-draper, of Cornhill, London, and daughter of R. Prettyman, eſq. of Wingfield Caſtle in this county.

At Beccles, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. Rogers, ſhoemaker.

At Wattiſfield, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of Mr. R. Beaumont.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died] At Redburn, aged 81, Mr. T. Baſkerfield

At Great Berkhampſtead, the Rev. F. Calvert.

At St. Albans, aged 67, —— Oſborne, eſq mayor of that place.

ESSEX.

The anniverſary meeting of the Eſſex

Agricultural Society was held lately at the Shire-Hall; the Right Hon. Lord Petre in the chair. After the uſual buſineſs, a variety of premiums were reſolved on for the enſuing year; and among them rewards to labourers in huſbandry, both male and female, as excitements to a ſpirit of emulation in their reſpective branches. Alſo premiums for dibbling and drilling wheat and other corn, as well as premiums for ſtock, &c. &c.

Married.] At Colcheſter, Mr. S. Heckford, of Great Bentley, to Miſs M. Dunthorne. Mr. Crawford, to Miſs E. Silke, daughter of the Rev. A. Silke, late rector of Stebbing.

At Little Baddow, Mr. John Polley, to Miſs E. Capon.

At Manuden Hall, A. Jenkins, eſq. of Liſſon Grove, to Mrs. E. Southouſe, widow of Edward Southouſe, eſq. late of the former place.

At Ramſden Crays, Mr. William Gladwyn, of Woodham, hatter, to Miſs S. Mabbs.

At Hadleigh, Mr. T. Harridge, of Leigh, to Mrs. Gibſon.

At Marks Tey, the Rev. A. Kerſteman, of Colcheſter, to Miſs M. Wallen, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wallen, archdeacon of Eſſex.

At Dover Court, Mr. Robert Johnſon, of Little Oakley, to Miſs Ewens.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Mr. C. King, attorney. Mr. J. Mixen. Mr. C. Day, ſurgeon; he fell into the river, and was drowned. Mr. J. Thorn. Mr. John Taylor, carpenter.

At Chelmsford, Mr. B. Ingold, linen and woolen draper. Aged 20, Mr. John Newcome, ſon of Mr. M. Newcome, farmer.

At Danbury, Mr. William Mortimer, of Hyde Farm. Mrs. Ellis.

At Great Waltham, Mr. G. Whitaker, plumber.

At Hatfield-Broad-Oak, aged 78, Robert Pegrum, a ſhoemaker; he was found dead in his bed. For ſome years paſt he had been ſupported by charity, and in his houſe, 68 guineas and ſeveral crown pieces were diſcovered after his deceaſe.

At Prittlewell, Mrs Ham, wife of Mr. J. Ham, ſhopkeeper.

At Orſet, Iſaac Harrod, a labourer. While employed in a gravel pit, he was ſmothered by a large quantity of gravel falling upon him.

At Epping, James Church, aged 19; he was killed in attempting to ſtop his horſes, which had taken fright.

At Witham, Mr. R. Heatherly, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Manning-tree, Mr. Robert Cooper, a pilot; he was drowned in attempting to board a veſſel.

KENT.

At Seven-oaks-church, an organ of great magnitude, and ſuavity of tone, lately built by Avery, has been erected. It was preſented to the pariſh by the late Mr. Alderman Wright, of London, who, by his will, left 1000l. for that purpoſe.

Married.] At Whitſtable, Mr. D. Badgin, of Folkeſtone, to Mrs. M. Mercer, widow, of the former place. Mr. Ridout, farmer, of Aſhford, to Mrs. Wood, widow of Mr. Wood.

At Wye, Mr. J. S. Lade, of Naccolt Lodge, to Miſs Queſted, daughter of Mr. T. Queſted.

At Harbledown, Mr. G. Drury, to Miſs S. May, both of Canterbury.

At Old Romney, Mr. D. Millener, to Miſs S. Wiles, of New Romney.

At Seaſalter, Mr. A. Spratt, carpenter, of Canterbury, to Miſs E. Lawſon, of Whitſtaple.

Died.] On the 3d of October, 1799, at his houſe in Wincheap, Canterbury, nearly on the completion of his 81ſt year, Anthony Highmore, eſq. formerly of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, London. He was the only ſon of Joſeph Highmore, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, portrait painter. He married in very early life Anna Maria Ellis (daughter of the Rev. Seth Ellis, rector of Brampton, Derbyſhire), who died, tenderly and acutely lamented, on the 13th of October, 1794; and by whom he had 15 children, two only of whom, with the daughter of a deceaſed ſon, now ſurvive to lament his loſs. During the courſe of a long and unimpeachable life, his mind was directed by a never-ſwerving uprightneſs, and his conduct guided by the moſt unſhaken and rigid integrity: in his communications with ſociety, and in the more retired limits of domeſtic affection, his heart and his hand united in the ſtricteſt rectitude, the ſofteſt ſenſibility, and the tendereſt philanthropy; when he doubted on any tranſaction, it was his invariable rule to examine its arguments and conſequence by committing them to paper with ſcrupulous exactneſs; and hence it was, that his determinations were ſlow, but were always juſt. Retirement during his latter years afforded him an uninterrupted opportunity of indulging his ſtrong propenſity for theological and controverſial ſtudies;—theſe he purſued with unwearied diligence till within the laſt three months of his death; herein the vigour of his mind diſcovered unabating ardour and laborious inveſtigation, and he was ſo entirely abſorbed in this purſuit, that all other ſubjects ſeemed, like the paſſing inſect of the hours, to flit beſide him:—but he was one of thoſe whoſe theological ſtudies do not confound their faith;—deeply read in ſacred hiſtory and divine revelation, he accepted the Chriſtian diſpenſation with unfeigned gratitude. His reſearches ſtrengthened his virtuous reſolutions, confirmed his reliance on divine mercy, and ſecured his hope in the mediation offered to mankind;—they gave vigour, but humility, to his active charities, energy and ſincere piety to his devotions, and ſound wiſdom to his family inſtructions.—A conſiderable part of his latter years were clouded by an incurable deafneſs, which debarred him from his former enjoyment of converſation;

tion; and though it ſubdued ſome of the chearfulneſs of his natural temper, and led him to frequent ſecluſion from company, yet it never produced an intemperate murmur; and though he often remarked, that although "knowledge was from one ſource quite ſhut out," ſtill he devoutly expreſſed his gratitude for the bleſſing of every other ſenſe ſo long extended to him. The occupations of his privacy, in addition to his uſual ſtudies, were thoſe of profound reflection, and the ſilent converſation with his own heart; in which he found ſo tranquil and amiable a converſation, as to be conſoled for the loſs which it was enabled amply to ſupply: it was, however, at this retired period of his life that the ſmall circle of his relatives and ſocial friends found continual opportunities of valuing his merit, of taſting the reſult of his experience, of profiting by his conjugal and parental affection, and of marking the enviable tranquillity of the cloſing ſcene of a righteous man!

At Canterbury, Mrs. Young, widow of the late Mr. Young, of Challock. Mrs. Callaway, wife of Mr. John Callaway, ſen. Mr. Edward Heard, of the Roſe-Inn. Aged 52, Mrs. Field, a widow. Wm. Martin, Serjeant-Major of the Gloceſter Militia; he diſcharged a loaded piſtol through his head.

At Chatham, Mr. Wm. Nicholſon, one of the maſter's attendant of the dock-yard. Mr. S. Robins, gardener.

At Maidſtone, the eldeſt daughter of Mr. S. Chambers; her death was occaſioned by a gate falling on her. Mrs. S. Milner, ſiſter of the late Dr. Milner. Aged 17, Miſs Charles, daughter of Mr. Charles, ſurgeon.

At Faverſham, aged 58, Mrs. Keeler, wife of Rear-Admiral Keeler.

At Ramſgate, aged 51, Mr. R. Witherden, of the Queen's-Head public-houſe.

At Dorenth, Mrs. Atkinſon, wife of S. Atkinſon, eſq.

At Dover, P. Newport, eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at that port. Mr. Jeakin, brewer.

At Margate, —— Webb, an oſtler, at Benſon's-Hotel; he was ſwimming a horſe, and looſing his ſeat by the violence of the waves, he was unfortunately drowned.

At Kingſnorth, aged 70, Mrs. Barton, wife of Mr. W. Barton.

At Cox Heath, Mr. Fortune, of the Star public-houſe.

At Cherrington, aged 58, Mrs. Jeffery, wife of Mr. H. Jeffery.

At Eaſtry Parſonage, Mr. Rammell.

SURREY.

At the Biſhop of Wincheſter's, Farnham Caſtle, there is now bearing fruit the *Cycas Revoluta*, or Sago-bearing Palm; a circumſtance which never happened before in this country, or in any part of Europe.

Married.] At Godſtone, Captain John Gaſcoyne, of the royal navy, to Miſs C. De Coetlogon, daughter of the Rev. C. E. Coetlogon, rector of that place.

At Kingſton, J. V. Purrier, eſq. to Miſs C. M. Thomas.

At Beddington, the Rev. John Ferrers, rector of that place, to Mrs. Pitcairn, daughter of the late Commiſſioner Proby.

At Norbury Park, J. Angerſtein, eſq. M. P. to Miſs A. Lock, daughter of W. Lock, eſq.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. S Humphrey, a maiden lady. Mrs. Wille, wife of Mr. Wille, builder. —— Ewen, an elderly woman; ſhe was found dead in a chair in her apartments.

At Portſlade, near Brighton, Mr. N. Hall.

At Uckfield, Mr. Curteis, and Mr. Wood; they were unfortunately drowned in attempting to ſave ſome cattle from the flood.

At Chicheſter, Mr. Reed, plumber; he was repairing the top of a houſe, from which he unfortunately fell, and was killed.

At Boſham, near Chicheſter, Mr. T. Chatfield, farmer.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Charles Bull, ſchool-maſter, to Miſs H. Brown, daughter of Mr. T. Brown, of Weſt-Mills.

At Radley, Mr. Richard Badcock, to Miſs M. Badcock, of Northmoor.

At Burghfield, Mr. Wm. Streek, of Uſton, to Miſs M. Hancock.

Died.] At Reading, aged 78, Mrs. C. Palin. Aged 75, Mr. Patey, gardener.

At Beenham-Houſe, James Hatton, ſervant to the Rev. Mr. Boſtock; he was thrown from a horſe, by which he received ſo violent a blow on his head as to occaſion his death.

At Tilehurſt, J. Duffin; he was found dead in a hop-kiln; it is ſuppoſed he was ſuffocated.

At Newbury, Mrs. Grigg, wife of Mr. S. Grigg.

At Shotteſbrook, Thomas Clements; he was killed in a gravel-pit by a bank falling on him.

At Carſwell, after a few days illneſs, Sir Thomas Hayward.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Haſkol, engraver, to Mrs. Pern, widow of Mr. J. Pern.

At Ringwood, Mr. T. Brown, farmer, to Miſs Lewis, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lewis. Lieutenant Batt, of the Corniſh Miners, to Miſs Deſchamps, daughter of J. Deſchamps, eſq.

At Portſmouth, Mr. James Chambers, Comptroller, of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at Newhaven, to Mrs. Hayles. Captain Ryder, of the Navy, to Miſs Baker, daughter of Mr. Baker, Portſea.

At Chillan, near Wincheſter, Mr. Hill, to Miſs L. Beachum, of Broughton.

At New Alresford, Mr. Hopkins, attorney at law, to Miſs Bonham, daughter of C. Bonham, eſq.

At Southampton, Capt. Lamb, of the navy, to Miſs Scott. Mr. E. Oke, to Miſs A. Graves, daughter of Mr. Graves, merchant.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. A. Dear, pawnbroker. Mrs. Meares, relict of the late Mr. Meares, attorney. Mr. W. Williams.

At

At Southampton, the Rev. Mr. Andrews. Mr. George Wise, a land-waiter of the Customs. The Rev. J. S. Collins, son of the late Admiral Collins.

At Fareham, Mrs. Pottle, wife of Mr. Pottle, postmaster and bookseller.

At Ropeley, Colonel Hammond, many years Lieutenant Colonel of the North Hants militia.

At Bramshaw, New Forest, John Newman.

At North Stoneham, Wm. Harris.

At Ovington, aged upwards of a hundred, Mrs. Budd.

At Worting, E. Eastmund, guard of the Weymouth mail coach; he fell from the coach, and dislocated his neck.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. William Dowding, to Miss E. Lenton. Mr. T. Webb, maltster, to Miss Sutton, daughter of Mr. Sutton, carrier.

At Shroton, Mr. Hillman, of Saltash, in Cornwall, to Miss M. T. Richardson.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. H. Skeats, senior lay vicar of the cathedral.

At Semley, aged 72, Mr. William Knipe.

At Landford, John Eyre, esq.

At East Knoyle, Robert Elliot, aged 10; he was found hanging in one of the bell ropes in the belfrey of the church.

At Hartham Park, R. Colvill, esq. brother-in-law to Sir C. Asgill, bart.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, the Rev. G. Meach, to Miss C. Templeman, daughter of W. Templeman, esq.

At Bridport, Mr. Carpenter, surgeon, to Mrs. Dibble, of Evershot.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Jeffery, relict of the late Mr. W. Jeffery, cabinet-maker.

At Holnest Lodge, Miss Davis, sister of M. Davis, esq.

At Huntsham, Miss A. Troyte, daughter of W. Troyte, esq.

At Long Bredy, aged 20, Miss C. E. Richards, daughter of the Rev. J. Richards.

At Dawlish, aged 91, Mr. R. Branscomb.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, John Ashley, esq. son of the late J. Ashley, esq. of Vere, in Jamaica, to Miss E. Busteed, niece of Sir R. Warren, of Crookstown, in Ireland. C. Stiles, esq. surveyor of the customs, to Miss Wilcox. Captain E. Merrick, to Miss A. Pullen. Mr. S. Yandle, to Miss Bush, of Bitton, Gloucestershire. Mr. James Weeks, to Miss S. Fone. P. Sheppard, esq. of Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, to Miss E. Lee, daughter of the Rev. C. Lee.

At Bath, J. Lees, esq. of Fairfield, to Miss Lowder, daughter of J. Lowder, esq. banker. W. O'Bryen, esq. to Miss E. Trotter. R. Smyth, esq. of Gay Brook, in Ireland, to Miss Staples, daughter of Sir R. Staples, bart. Captain Milbank, to Miss Hering. Mr. J. Churchill, to Miss Eddes. James Blunt, esq. of Chesterton, Oxfordshire, to Miss H. Garden.

At Frome, Mr. W. Chapman, clothier, to Miss Mary Weaver, of Falkland.

At Clifton, Mr. Evans, to Miss A. Wilson, of the Hotwells.

At Stogursey, Mr. John Hill, schoolmaster, of Brislington, to Miss Gore, daughter of Mr. Gore, draper.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. R. C. Winpenny. R. Phibbs, esq. of Stapleton. Mr. F. T. Biddulph, son of the Rev. T. Biddulph. Mrs. Kirby, mother of the late Mr. Kirby, attorney. Miss Sawier, daughter of Mr. Sawier. Mr. Morgan, of the New Passage House. Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. Payne, iron merchant. Mrs. S. Bettington, wife of Mr. J. Bettingham.

At Bath, Mr. Tuttle. J. Moylan, esq. of Cork, merchant. Mrs. Welsh, wife of C. Welsh, esq. of Evesham, Worcestershire. A. Stewart, esq. Aged 19, Mr. J. Miller, brother to Mr. Miller, attorney. Aged 66, Mr. P. Paul, lately treasurer of the Bath and Bristol Theatres. John Riddell, esq.

At Claverham, aged 79, Mrs. E. Cam, widow of the late J. Cam, esq.

At Hanham Hall, Mr. James Emerson, son of Mr. Emerson.

At Clifton, Miss Foster, daughter of the late Mr. Foster, of Bristol, apothecary.

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Crory, wife of the Rev. W. Crory, of Hollinroff, in Ireland.

At Berkley House, near Frome, aged 62, Mrs. F. Sharpe, sister of W. Sharpe, esq. of Fulham, Middlesex.

At Frome, Mrs. Frowd, wife of Mr. Frowd, surgeon.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Stabback, grocer, to Miss Harvey.

At Plymouth, Mr. T. Hendry, of Hull, surgeon, to Miss Field.

At Honiton, Mr. G. Far, jun, upholsterer, to Miss Ascott.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 42, B. Blundell, esq. Major General of his Majesty's Forces, Lieutenant Colonel of the 45th regiment, and 2d son of J. Blundell, esq. of Liverpool, Mrs. Collier, relict of the late Mr. Collier woollen merchant.

At Ashprington House, R. Molesworth, esq. brother to Lord Molesworth, and late Accomptant of the Army Pay Office.

At Plymouth Dock, aged 26, Mrs. White.

At Bovey, Mrs. Gribble, wife of N. G. esq.

At Slapton, aged 84, the Rev. S. Marefield.

At Whitecombe, Mr. R. Brice.

At Plymouth, Mr. H. Douglas, sail-maker.

At Exminster, Mrs. Redden.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. William Crouch, to Miss L. Anson.

At Feock, P. Hugo, esq. of Trevilla Lodge, near Truro, to Mrs. M. Daniel, relict of the late J. Daniel, of Pernanzebulo.

At Launceston, Mr. Eckley, of Bristol, to Miss E. Proctor.

Died.]

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. Bremer, many years surgeon of the Halifax packet.

At Carnelly, near Tregoney, aged 104, Mrs. Grace Hutton.

WALES.

Married.] At Montgomery, A. D. Owen, esq. of Riew Bank, Montgomeryshire, to Mrs. Pugh, widow of C. Pugh, esq.

At Llanfaintfread, Monmouthshire, R. P. Hoare, esq. of London, (brother to Sir Richard Hoare, bart.) to Miss A. Greene, daughter of J. Greene, esq. M. P. for Arundel.

Died.] At Brynsteddfod, Mrs. C. Jones, wife of J. C. Jones, esq.

At Denbigh, aged 37, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, plumber and glazier.

At Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, the youngest son of J. Fortune, esq. of Leweston Castle. His death was occasioned by a wound received in a duel.

At Pantglass, Caermarthen, aged 44, R. J. Llywd, esq. barrister at law, and clerk of the peace for the county.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE embarrassments of the merchants at HAMBURGH have increased to an alarming degree, and during the whole month of October, every mail that has arrived, has added several names to the unfortunate list of houses which have stopped payment in that city, where there are scarcely any persons in the mercantile line, whatever may be their wealth and connections, who have not experienced considerable difficulties, while the effects thereof have extended to Bremen, Frankfort, Amsterdam, and many other of the principal trading towns on the Continent. The general and extensive connection which has of late subsisted between the greater part of our merchants and those of Hamburgh, naturally excited apprehensions of the most serious consequences in this country, which have in part been too justly verified, by the failure of several commercial houses in addition to those alluded to in our last report. It is to be remarked, however, that the number of actual bankruptcies has not been much greater than usual, which shews, that in general such of our merchants as have had the misfortune to be involved with the insolvent houses abroad, possess the good opinion of their creditors, and that it is evident their difficulties arise from this unforeseen shock, to which mercantile transactions are always liable when carried to an unusual extent, and particularly in time of war. It is to be hoped the assistance which the Bank are understood to have agreed to give, will be sufficient to enable such houses as are really solvent and respectable, to overcome these temporary embarrassments; and it must contribute to increase the favourable opinion entertained abroad of the wealth and resources of this country, to learn that a very considerable sum in specie and bullion is about to be sent over to Hamburgh, as a means of alleviating the stagnation of credit. The loss of the Lutine frigate which had on board part of this money, consisting of 600,000 dollars, has been a very unfortunate circstance both in itself and with respect to the object in view, as it must occasion a great disappointment, and delay the intended relief considerably; we cannot help doubting, however, whether this measure of sending over specie, and thereby influencing the course of exchange, would alone be adequate to the purpose for which it is intended, the mischief appears to have arisen chiefly from the want of a sufficient demand for the immense quantities of goods which had lately been sent to Hamburgh; and it is not improbable that the retreat of the invading army from Holland, however, unfortunate in other respects, may have a favourable effect in restoring confidence and security in that country, and thus permitting the trade of a considerable part of Europe to return to the channel into which it has been driven by the war.

We have lately given some account of the present state of the linen manufacture of IRELAND; the next important object of commercial speculation in that country, is the *Provision Trade*. The great demand caused by the supplies requisite for government service, has greatly raised in price every article of provision that is generally a subject of export; and the enormities committed by the disaffected in the West of Ireland last spring, in houghing and killing vast numbers of young cattle in some of the principal grazing counties, will probably tend to much enhance the value of those which shall come to market next season. At present, from a combination of circumstances, every kind of slaughtering cattle is nearly as dear in Ireland as in any part of Great Britain. The *Woollen* manufacture, which it has been so long a favourite object of the Irish patriots to cherish, is, notwithstanding their zeal and wishes, in a very declining state. This may be easily proved by the immense quantities of this cloth which are exported from Great Britain to Ireland, nearly the whole consumption of the latter country being supplied by the former. For many years this manufacture was under the peculiar protection of the Dublin Society, who, however, did not adopt any very comprehensive or efficient measures for cherishing or extending it; they established indeed, in the metropolis, a warehouse for the retail sale of Irish cloths, in which the public were sure to find the best cloths, with the prices affixed; this was but a feeble aid to a national manufacture, and even this advantage it has now lost, for the society have recently withdrawn their patronage and superintendance from the institution, from a conviction of its inefficacy, after a trial of several years. It is said, indeed, that the society were obliged to give it up, from the very low state to which the cloth manufacture had fallen in Dublin, the manufacturers being unable to produce a sufficient quantity of goods to furnish the variety necessary for sale.

Many

Many of the principal trading towns in different parts of the kingdom, and particularly the ports to which Weſt India produce is chiefly conſigned, are experiencing the natural re-actions which always occur during a period of extenſive commerce: high profits never fail to bring round a plentiful ſupply of the article on which they ariſe, and the conſumer gets the commodity, for a time, as much below its real value as formerly he had paid above it, which in a ſeries of years equalizes in ſome degree the advantage between the conſumer and the merchant. At GLASGOW at preſent, the ſale of almoſt every article of foreign produce is at a ſtand; the markets is glutted; and the manufacturer having before him ſo plentiful a ſtock, purchaſes no further than for the immediate ſupply of his neceſſity. The probability ariſing from theſe circumſtances, of an alteration taking place in the price of cotton wool, and that the fall may be very great, which muſt have a conſiderable effect on the price of manufacturers, has produced a ſtagnation with reſpect to every article of cotton goods, which is much felt both by the manufacturer and merchant, and from which general credit is already much affected.

With reſpect to the trade of BIRMINGHAM, the fears we expreſſed in our laſt reſpecting the ſituation of Francfort have been realized; for juſt about the time the fair ſhould have been held, the French made a viſit to it, and levied a contribution of 300,000 florins, a trifling ſum compared with the actual wealth of the inhabitants, but the circumſtance occuring juſt at this time cauſed its effects to be felt in diſtant countries; for ſeveral of the merchants who had aſſembled at Franckfort fled from it again, and confidence received a violent ſhock. Had not this event occurred, the fair would probably have been a good one; as it is, the orders from thence for Birmingham manufactures are not very large. The remittances we believe cannot be complained of, but on account of the ſhock felt in London from the failure of the Hamburgh houſes, many of the bills remitted have not been accepted.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN moſt of the midland and ſouthern diſtricts of this kingdom, the grain has been chiefly cut, but, on account of the continued wetneſs of the ſeaſon, a good deal is ſtill in the fields in no very promiſing ſituation, though from the coldneſs of the air, it has not ſprouted or grown ſo much as in many inſtances. The Wheat, are for the moſt part ſecure in the barn or the ſtack; and on the whole are probably a better crop than there was reaſon to expect. In the northern counties, however, much grain is ſtill to be cut; and in ſome of the more northern parts of Scotland, the harveſt is ſcarcely yet commenced. And in theſe, as well as ſome of the lower counties, our reporter ſays, the crops are expected to be very unproductive for want of ſun to bring them to maturity; that indeed, from the want of ſunſhine and heat, the fields never aſſumed their uſual harveſt colour, and even when the ſtraw had totally loſt its former moiſture, the grain continued green and ſoft, without that plumpneſs or ſolidity which always attend the ear when ſufficiently ripened; and that on the coaſt lands, Oats and Barley are ſuperior crops to Wheat, which is greatly below the quality and quantity of any crop ſince 1782. Wheat averaged by the return of the 5th of October 79s. 1d. and on the 19th 86s. 3d.

The greateſt part of the Oat-crop is yet to cut, and from the ſtate of the weather, and the number of greens there is cauſe to fear that much of this grain will not be duly ripened. What has been mealed has yielded leſs than laſt year; but this grain upon the whole is ſuperior to the others, and promiſes, upon good land, to be of greater value to the farmer than Wheat.

The Barley is in many places much injured from being grown, by the continuance of wet weather. The average of England and Wales was 53s. 5d. on the 19th.

The Peaſe in many places will hardly return the ſeed; but Beans are now thought to be fully better than was originally expected.

Harveſt work has been a moſt diſagreeable and tedious operation to the farmer, and perhaps the like has not been experienced in this country for a century paſt.

The wetneſs of the weather has been equally unfavourable for preparing the ſummer fallows, and putting in the Wheat-crop, little of which is yet ſown, even on theſe, and very little indeed on the Bean and Pea ſtubbles or Clover root. Theſe few laſt fine days have, however, rendered the plough and harrow buſy on ſuch Lands.

Turnips. Further reports confirm the account we have already given of this crop. For unleſs upon rich, dry ſoils, they cannot be conſidered as equal to half a crop.

Potatoes. Theſe do not turn out very well on being dug up, as in many places they are much eaten by the grub; and in others, eſpecially wet ones, they are rotten from water ſtagnating ſo continually upon them. In many inſtances, they cannot be kept for winter ſtore.

Cattle. The failure in the Turnip-crops, the dearneſs and ſcarcity of hay, and the want of other ſorts of fodder, muſt of neceſſity ſend a number of half fed beaſts to market at preſent; which though it may lower the price of meat now, muſt tend to produce a ſcarcity in the Spring months. Fat ſtock, however, keeps its price; our lean beaſts are conſiderably lower than they have been, ſome ſorts are indeed cheaper than they have been for ſeveral years paſt.

Sheep Fat ſheep ſtill fetch good prices.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. LII.] DECEMBER 1, 1799. [No. 5. of VOL. VIII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING had occaſion to direct ſeveral excavations in various parts of the eſtate on which I reſide, particularly in forming a carriage road to my houſe, which required the cutting through the top of a hill to render the aſcent eaſy, I have met with ſubſtances at different times lying in beds of ample dimenſions, which I take to be varieties of marl. Now, as in this part of the country marling is not in the ſlighteſt degree practiſed by the farmers — I cannot from that body of men derive any information at all ſatisfactory on the ſubject; but am induced to tranſmit you the following deſcriptions of theſe ſubſtances, hoping that ſome one of your intelligent correſpondents will be able and willing to ſupply the deficiency I cannot but lament in my neighbours. I muſt premiſe, that from much obſervation I am induced to think a large diſtrict of country around is full of one ſpecies of theſe marls (the red argillaceous marl), and that therefore it is not a ſubject of merely individual intereſt. It is but fair alſo to ſtate, that I have experiments on the different kinds at preſent under hand; but the reſult of which I ſhould like to be enabled, in ſome meaſure, to anticipate, as alſo to be juſtified in their immediate adoption on a larger ſcale. The marls which I have met with appear to be of three different ſorts.

1. One in colour of a reddiſh brown, its ſurface duſty, when wetted adheſive, and ſoapy to the touch: its fracture inclines to the conchoidal; it crumbles by ſimple expoſure to the action of the atmoſphere.—It effervesces in common vinegar, ſtrongly in the nitric acid.—Mild calx and clay in certain proportions I take to be the principal component parts, with a ſlight mixture of ſome ferruginous particles.

2. The ſecond is deeper-coloured than the firſt, containing many ſhining particles reſembling mica. Its fracture is flaty, it crumbles in water but ſlowly, the air and moiſture reduce it to a powder. It effervesces in acids more ſtrongly than the firſt, and the reſiduum ſeems chiefly, if not entirely, a fine ſand. This I imagine to be what Kirwan, in his valuable Eſſay on Manures, terms *Siliceous Marl.*

3. Another ſort I have met with which differs from the firſt chiefly in colour, which is a French grey; when dry, it marks the fingers ſlightly, like chalk, but not ſo white.

Lately I have obſerved not unfrequently encompaſſed in large pieces of N° 1. ſmall globular pieces of N° 3.

I ſhall be glad to be informed if marls agreeing with any or all the foregoing deſcriptions are at preſent in uſe; and their effect from long experience on different ſoils from the light ſand to the ſtiff clay.—It has been ſuggeſted to me, that the uſe of N°s 1 and 3, on lands like my own, already too ſtiff, might be prejudicial, as furniſhing a conſiderable proportion of clay; on this ſubject I wiſh therefore to aſk if theſe ſpecies of marls have ever been calcined for uſe as manure; and their effect on ſtiff lands (graſs as well as arable) in that ſhape.

Hoping to be favoured with a reply as ſoon as poſſible, I remain

Your obedient ſervant,

JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

The Boyce near Glouceſter,
Nov. 9, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE reviewed my own remarks, (p. 346.) with an anxiety to make every fair allowance againſt myſelf. You have here the reſult.

GEO. ii. 23. Abſcidens for abſc*in*dens. *Abſcidens* has not the authority of the Medicean: but it was introduced by Heinſius: on the authority of ſome MSS. HEYNE has adopted it: WAKEFIELD has not. If it had been the genuine reading, the probability is, it would have not been changed in the *Medicean.*

GEO. ii. 150. Arbor for arbo*s*. BURMANN adopted *arbor* for euphony, on account of the preceding *as*. HEYNE and WAKEFIELD have followed him. It has not the authority of the *Medicean*, either here or in *vv.* 57, 81, and neither *Heyne* nor *Wakefield* have it in either of thoſe verſes, where the claim of euphony to avoid coliſion of *ss* would be equally ſtrong for it.

GEO. ii. 435. Umbras for umbram. Not supported by the *Medicean*.

Æn. i. 636. Dii for Dei. HEYNE and WAKEFIELD prefer this reading. I have nothing to add or alter in the objections which I have made to this.

C. L.

I would add—Æn. ii. 731. HEYNE adopts from MARKLAND, in St. Silv. v. ii. 152, the reading of *vicem* for *viam*; though rejected by BURMANN. This is contrary to HEYNE's general plan of making, as he announces in his preface, the edition of Burmann his ſtandard for the text. Wakefield has not adopted it. I have ſtated ſome objections to it already. Reſpect is due aſſuredly to the learning and judgment of Markland; but, as he ſays on another occaſion, more reſpect is due in matters of criticiſm to *common ſenſe*, than to even the greateſt authority, if they cannot be reconciled. Now common ſenſe ſuggeſts that a reading which may be right, and has the ſupport of the MSS. conſentingly, is not to be altered on conjecture, without neceſſity, or exceedingly high probability at the leaſt; and that if altered, it ſhould be in favour of a reading not liable to any juſt and reaſonable exception.

The objections to the eſtabliſhed reading are, that Æneas had not paſſed through the *whole* way. But he does not ſay he had: he only ſays that he *ſeemed* to have done ſo. And it is very natural a man who has ſo *nearly* and unexpectedly paſſed ſafe through a progreſs of extreme peril, ſhould *ſeem* to himſelf *as* if he *had* paſſed the whole of it. The other objection is, that it is tautologous to mention twice the *way* to the gates of the city. But there ſeems no tautology. It is mentioned not merely as a *way*; but a way through myriads of enemies, maſters of the city, paſſed by night by an illuſtrious fugitive unarmed, and with the pious burthen of his father and his houſehold gods. A way thus paſſed, *viam ſic evaſiſſe*, includes in it the idea of evaſiſſe vices; and it ſeems more poetically and with more pathos and nature to expreſs it.

The objections to *viam* are not Markland's, who merely after

———*nec tela, nec ullas*
Vitaſſe vices Danaum———

"ex quo loco reſtituendus *forte* alter." —I mark *forte* with italic.

But beſide its ſeeming unneceſſary and leſs poetical than the received reading, from which no MS of authority (nor perhaps any MS.) appears to diſſent; the change is objectionable in itſelf. *Vices* in the plural is frequent: but of *vicem* in the ſingular, in the ſenſe required, I know not if there be one example.

It is not adopted by HEYNE, Geo. i. 418, nor by DIDOT; though propoſed there with much greater elegance and probability by MARKLAND, and not in the ſingular. I continue therefore to think that *viam* ought by no means to have been diſplaced, and eſpecially not for *vices*.

I would add, that if *abſcidens* be read, it ſeems, as MARKLAND has obſerved*, to be from *ab* and *cædo*. And this makes the præterit *abſcidit* long. Virgil has once uſed *abſcidit* as a præterit: and he has uſed it ſhort, as from *ſcindo*. Æn. iii. 418.

I remain, Sir, Your's ſincerely,
C. LOFFT.

Troſton, near Bury, Suffolk,
10th October, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE virtue and uſes of oil have been copiouſly ſtated and treated of in your uſeful Magazine; and the efficacy, as well as its power of calming a ſtorm at ſea, as alſo its being an antidote againſt certain poiſons, when properly adminiſtered, have long been underſtood.

But I find oil poſſeſſes other powers, which I do not recollect having any where read of, viz. a drop of oil, from the end of a feather laid on a bug when running in its fulleſt ſpeed, will ſtop it inſtantly with death! This is alſo the caſe with a fly, a waſp, an earwig, &c. it will alſo have the ſame operation on that harmleſs inſect a ſpider, but not ſo inſtantaneouſly, nor will it yield till the oil pervades and ſtops every pore, through which it is ſaid inſects breathe, when it will be obſerved to be diſtorted, and agonized in the moſt convulſive manner.

Some of your ingenious correſpondents will, perhaps, from this hint, be led to enlarge further on this ſubject.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former number of your publication, you were pleaſed to inſert ſome etymological remarks of mine, ſuggeſting that the great body of topographical names in Europe, inexplicable in the modern languages of the countries where they are found, were to be illuſtrated by

* St. Silv. iii. 2. 61.

the

the Welſh tongue. I now point out the name BRABANT as one of that deſcription, of which no etymologiſt has been able to find out the import; and to explain it, I give you the Welſh appellation of BRO-BANT, which is *literally* the LOW COUNTRY; and therefore ſynonymous with its other names of *Netherlands* and *Pais Bas*. In Welſh, the inhabitants of the *Brobant*, or the *Low Country People*, would be called *Brobanti, Brobantiaid, Brobantion, Brobantwyr, Brobantwys, Brobantwyſion, Brobantweis*, and *Brobantweiſion*.

I remain, Sir, Your humble ſervant,
Nov. 5, 1799. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is, I believe, an eſtabliſhed rule in the Latin language, that two words, each of a negative ſignification, coming together, in the ſame ſentence, conſtitute an affirmative. An exception, however, to this rule is to be met with in Virgil's Æneid ix. 428, 429.

" O Rutuli; mea fraus omnis, *nihil* iſte, *nec* auſus,
Nec potuit:"—

I wiſh to be informed by ſome one of your learned friends, more converſant with Latin authors than I am, whether this be not an unique acceptation of Latin phraſeology; and if not, ſhould be gratified by ſeeing other places in the Latin claſſics pointed out, where ſimilar modes of expreſſion are to be underſtood in the ſame ſenſe.

I remain, Your humble ſervant,
Hanſlope,
Oct. 23, 1799. W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM induced to trouble you with this, in order to relate a circumſtance which, I hope, may be a means of introducing ſome beneficial change in the culture, or rather propagation, of TURNIPS. Laſt year, wiſhing to ſave ſome Swediſh turnips for ſeed, I tranſplanted a quantity of a very excellent kind, and at the ſame time I alſo (unthinkingly) ſet ſome of the common ſort cloſe to them. In due time the ſeed perfected, and was remarkably fine. This year I ſowed about ſeven acres of *Swediſh*; they came up very well, but to my ſurprize, when in rough leaf, I perceived the ſort entirely changed, and inſtead of the real ruta-baga I expected, I have turnips in every variety, from a Norfolk white, to a good Swediſh. At firſt I was a good deal puzzled to account for this variety; but on reflecting, I ſolve my difficulty, by ſuppoſing that as both ſorts of turnips were in flower at the ſame time, the *bees* (or perhaps the wind, as is the caſe, I think, with the palm) *mutually impregnated the ſorts with the farina of each*.

From this fact I am led to hope that ſomething new and beneficial may be derived.—As we know that plants of the ſame ſpecies (and eſpecially the *Braſſica*) are extremely liable to run into varieties, why may not a ſort of turnip be produced which ſhall unite the excellencies of each ſpecific variety? Why, for inſtance, cannot a ſort be obtained by a due admixture of the ruta-baga, and the common turnip, which ſhall receive from one a degree of ſolidity ſufficient to enable it to bear our winters; and from the other an enlargement of ſize, and, perhaps, *a quickneſs of growth*, which at preſent apparently is wanted. I give theſe hints not without rather ſanguine expectations of ſome important benefit being derived to the public, and alſo in the hope that, perhaps, ſome of your readers have, like me, experienced the ſame circumſtances, and have additional remarks to make.

I intend to mark ſome of each variety, and note how they ſtand the winter: if I can come to any certain concluſion, I ſhall be happy to communicate it.

I am, &c. G. A.
Bedford, Nov. 1, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHATEVER hopes were once entertained by many, who with zeal promoted the paſſing of the act for the further ſupport and maintenance of curates within the church of England, a few years ago, (and who were, without doubt, friendly to the cauſe for which it was intended,) that this bill would be likely to produce very beneficial effects in favour of the inferior clergy, by allowing them more liberal ſtipends on which they might be able, after a manner ſuitable to the dignity of their ſacred profeſſion, to provide for the maintenance of their reſpective families; I ſhould imagine time has ſufficiently moderated theſe ſanguine expectations, and taught them that their confidence was placed upon a wrong foundation. I would not, however, be underſtood to intimate, that it has been attended with no beneficial conſequences; nor that it has not, upon ſome occaſions, been carried into proper execution. In a few dioceſes, it has re-

ceived every mark of attention, of which it is capable; and the biſhops, in whom, by virtue of the act, a diſcretionary power of augmenting the incomes of curates, as they ſee convenient, is lodged, have ſpontaneouſly come forward in ſome places, and conſiderably meliorated their condition.

But its ſalutary effects have, nevertheleſs, been extremely confined. The power of obtaining licences from the biſhop by thoſe who are employed, though not nominated, is, perhaps, the greateſt advantage to curates, which reſults from the bill; ſince, by this means, their ſituations are rendered more permanent, and they cannot be removed at the pleaſure of the incumbents, unleſs there ſhall appear ſuch reaſonable and ſatisfactory cauſe as the ordinary ſhall approve. In many dioceſes it will, I am afraid, be found upon examination, that the ſalaries, in a great meaſure, remain the ſame which they were before the act took place, notwithſtanding the neceſſity there is of their being augmented. In the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, there have been, comparatively ſpeaking, very few augmentations of the incomes of curates. The ſame obſervation will, I believe, hold good, relative to the ſtipends of curates in general in moſt of the northern, and ſome of the ſouthern, counties; and I have been induced to ſelect the above, in preference to others, only on account of their falling more particularly under my immediate notice, and not as being more applicable to the preſent remarks, than the reſt.

To the value of ſome of the livings in Weſtmoreland, on which the incumbents never reſide, I have, for the ſatisfaction of your readers, and in teſtimony of the foregoing aſſertions, ſubjoined an account of the ſalaries allowed to the curate of each church; and, from the beſt information I have been able to collect, have reaſon to imagine the following ſtatement pretty accurate:

	Yearl. val.	
The curate of one of	£.280	has £.36 per an.
Do.	270	30
Do.	120	20
Do.	80	20
Do.	80	16
Do.	60	15
Total	£.890	£.136

It will here naturally be aſked by the man of independence, whether the ſum of £.754, which remains after the ſalaries of the curates are deducted, much aſſiſts the cauſe of religion? And, I fear, the queſtion cannot be anſwered in the affirmative.

Now, by the late Curates Bill, it is enacted, "That it ſhall and may be lawful for the biſhop or ordinary to appoint, under his hand and ſeal, any ſtipend or allowance for any curate heretofore nominated or employed, or hereafter to be nominated and employed, not exceeding ſeventy-five pounds per annum; over and beſides, on livings where the rector or vicar does not perſonally reſide four months in the year at leaſt, the uſe of the rectory or vicarage-houſe, and the garden and ſtable thereunto belonging; ſuch uſe to be granted to the ſaid curate for the ſpace of twelve calendar months, by the authority of the biſhop or ordinary, under his hand and ſeal, with power in the ſaid biſhop and ordinary to renew the grant from time to time, or the further ſum of fifteen pounds per annum, in lieu of ſuch houſe, garden, and ſtable in caſe there ſhall be none ſuch, or that it ſhall appear to the biſhop or ordinary, not to be convenient to allot and aſſign the ſame to ſuch curate."

But what benefits the curates deſcribed above have received from this act, with regard to their incomes, I am utterly at a loſs, Sir, to comprehend. It is not for me to dictate how much their ſalaries ought to be; this province belongs to higher authority. But, according to the valuations of the ſeveral livings beforementioned, I ſhould apprehend it could not be deemed more than *neceſſary* to allow the curates of the firſt and ſecond benefices ſixty pounds each per annum; the curate of the third living, forty pounds; of the fourth and fifth, thirty pounds each; and of the ſixth, twenty-five pounds. Nevertheleſs, whatever diverſity of opinion may prevail reſpecting the amount of the ſtipends to be granted, this, however, cannot be denied by any one, that the preſent incomes of theſe curates are not proportionable to the value of the livings which they ſerve; and this is, indeed, the whole of that for which I am contending.

A queſtion ſeems here to ariſe, and it may with the greateſt propriety be aſked, if theſe curates are entitled to ſalaries of more value, by the late act, than they at preſent enjoy, what is the reaſon they do not obtain them? To this queſtion different anſwers might poſſibly be given by

by different persons; but I shall state, without the least partiality, and I hope without prejudice, what I conceive to be the cause of this evil so generally diffused and injurious in its tendency.

The well-known candour and impartiality of the much esteemed Dr. Vernon preclude every idea, that he can be acquainted with the *existence* of this evil; and, were he informed of it, the great care and unremitting activity, with which he superintends every part of his diocese, forbid to imagine he would not immediately endeavour to eradicate it. Some may, perhaps, argue that the contracts and agreements entered into by the curates themselves defeat and annul whatever provisions the act had made in their behalf. This I partly admit to be true; and the curates are blameable for making agreements contrary to what the law appoints. But, should they not be inclined to enter into these contracts, so detrimental to themselves and degrading to the honour of their profession, the incumbents are able, by means of giving a title for orders, to obtain a curate almost upon any conditions they shall think proper to propose. And this I apprehend to be the true source from whence the evil originates. It was lately observed by a beneficed clergyman, in my hearing, who was contracting with a curate to perform the duty of his church, "If you will not agree to accept the sum I have offered you, I can have a person ordained to the living, who will accept it." Such are too often the language and the actions of the rectors and vicars towards the curates. Far, however, be it from me, to censure a whole body of men for the meanness of a few. There are amongst them, who, I am proud to say it, scorn the low artifices of those that would reduce to misery and distress men, whose talents, deportment, and assiduity in their profession, entitle them to every claim of encouragement and respect.

I know with certainty, that the bishop of Carlisle allows every one, who is ordained, twenty-five pounds per annum, specified in his licence; but I also know, with an equal degree of certainty, that a private agreement is frequently made between the parties themselves, of a nature entirely different, and to the disadvantage of the curate. Insomuch that I will not say, *no persons* ever receive twenty-five pounds a year, for performing the duty of the church to which they are ordained; but I dare aver that *very few* receive it*.

Nor let any one imagine, that the curates have greater salaries in some of the more southern counties. I am acquainted with a clergyman in Lincolnshire, who serves four churches for sixty pounds a year. And, I doubt not, many instances of a similar nature will occur in that and other dioceses, disgraceful in themselves and derogatory to the most essential interests of christianity.

At a time, therefore, that christianity is attacked on all sides by every weapon, which infidelity and scepticism are capable of furnishing; and, when those who are enemies to our religion, are for the most part inimical to our civil government; it is certainly requisite in the highest degree, whether taken in a religious or political view, to infuse vigour into the minds of the inferior clergy, by giving every due attention to the bill intended for their relief, and by making their situations comfortable, and them respectable in the eyes of their people.

If in any part of the foregoing letter I shall be found to have misrepresented the state of this or other dioceses, with respect to the curacies, it is not only foreign to my wishes and intention, but is more than at present I am conscious of. My only design herein was to point out an evil, that called loudly for redress. And, if I have erred in any of my assertions, I shall, however, have the consolation to support me, that this error was unintentional.

Ravenstonedale. JOHN ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL as a man ought to feel for the people of Philadephia, suffering either under the actual scourge, or the terrifying expectancy of the yellow fever, a malady, which may, and, perhaps, ought to be

* "By the general grant of licences, and a transfer or indorsement on removal to other parishes within the same diocese; by suffering no curates to officiate without licenses, except occasionally in the absence of the proper curates or persons regularly performing the duties of any parishes; a check would be always at hand to discover the propriety or impropriety of nominations or titles for orders, and the diocesan would thereby at all times understand how far such nominations or titles corresponded with the purposes for which they profess to be given." *Curates Act examined, p.* 35.

termed

termed the plague of the Weſt; that the ſelfiſhneſs, if not the ſympathy of Europe, might be aroufed to a thorough inveſtigation of the nature and means of counteracting the inviſible and creeping progreſs of a peſtilence which may, ſooner or later, find its way to our own ſhores.

Alarmed as the United States are, upon this ſubject, I do not think they are alarmed ſufficiently. Too credulous reliance ſeems to be paid to the ſuſpenſion of the contagion, the mere torpor of the ſerpent; and it is ſurpriſing that the executive of America, whoſe eyes ought to be like thoſe of a nurſing mother over the health and conſequent happineſs of the people, does not offer, or get itſelf impowered to offer, a large reward, not narrowly reſtricted to profeſſional men, or to inhabitants of the United States, but to ſcientific men of all nations; ſome of whom, by the help of an accurate, authenticated hiſtory of the complaint, might hit upon a method of cure; or, what is better, of effectual prevention, which has hitherto eſcaped the ſagacity of practitioners and philoſophers on the ſpot. The active and benevolent intelligence of a Rumford might diſcover what Prieſtley appears either not able or not willing to inveſtigate.

The queſtion agitated ſo much by, and which ſo much agitates, the faculty, whether the fever be imported, or original, ſeems to me of ſmall comparative importance. There it has been—There it lurks—There it will *become* endemic. Of what importance, at *preſent*, where the ſmall-pox or meaſles originated? The great object is an effectual method of cure in the individual patient, and the ſtill greater bleſſing would be a perfect means of prevention, the cure *univerſal*.

This preventative cure is to be attained by inveſtigating the means of decompoſing, or diſſipating, or totally deſtroying the fomes, or fuel of contagion, which reſts in the ſubſtances receiving it; and is there, for a length of time, kept active, adhering to the body-cloaths, to the bed-cloaths, to the furniture, to wool and cotton moſt tenaciouſly, and acquiring in all theſe ſubſtances a more active malignity than it poſſeſſed in the infected perſon. Thus contagion multiplies its force; but were means found out of extinguiſhing the fomites of fever, the patient would then be confined, as it were, in the lazaretto of his own perſon.

The vapours of various fluids, particularly of the acids, have been propoſed in order to dilute, or to neutralize this poiſon, or to render it inert by making it enter into ſome new combination. But is not the moſt penetrating and moſt powerful decompoſer, the ſimple element of HEAT? and is it not to this, that other fluids are indebted for their apparent effects as neutralizers or alteratives of contagion? There appears to be a certain limited and *definable* range in the ſcale of heat, within which the perſon may be nurſed or cheriſhed into activity, and *above* which degree, as well as below it, this activity or life is loſt; and, as at a certain degree of cold in the atmoſphere, the poiſon ſeems blunted and deadened; is there not ground from analogy, as well as from the hiſtory of contagion, to infer that a certain high temperature may be as effectual in altering, or in decompoſing ſuch fomites of fever, without, at the ſame time, injuring the texture or deſtroying the ſubſtances in which they are lodged. It is a certain degree of heat which hatches the poiſon, and therefore may perhaps be deemed the real fomes; but it is probable that theſe miaſmata or morbific ſeeds may partake ſo much of the ſeminal quality as to loſe their productive or multiplying power, when expoſed a ſufficient time to a degree of heat above that which is ſuitable to their peculiar life and activity.

Contagions of different kinds ſeem to require a particular temperature which ſuits their nature and modifies their force. The ſmall-pox and meaſles ſeem to have their particular ſeaſons. The marſh miaſmata, vernal and autumnal, are extinguiſhed by the ſummer heat, as well as the cold of winter. With reſpect to the plague itſelf, the very lateſt traveller (Brown, page 78) expreſsly ſays, that the extremes of *heat* and cold both appear to be adverſe to it. In Conſtantinople it is often terminated by the cold of winter; and in Kahira or Cairo, by the heat of ſummer.

In every apartment, therefore, where the yellow fever had occurred, on the removal of the patient by death or recovery, ought not the room to be heated by the uſe of a portable furnace to a certain high temperature, which, without injury to any article, might be ſufficient to penetrate to all parts impervious to any vapour, and thus decompoſe, or at leaſt ſo much alter the nature of this adhering poiſon, as to render it harmleſs in future? Might not ſuch an experiment be tried on the next occurrence of the puerperal fever in the wards of the lying-in-hoſpital; a diſeaſe ſo fatal and ſo remarkably contagious as to infect all women who happen to be delivered in the ſame room; and a poiſon ſo

permanently

permanently adhesive as to render every means of counteracting it ineffectual, except by a total abandonment of the rooms for a considerable time? Might not the simple expedient of introducing a certain safe degree of heat, *kept up a proper length of time*, be effectual in those cases where all fumigations have failed; and, as it is said that all infectious vapours are destructive of flame, may not the converse be a practical truth, that *heat* properly managed (and it is an instrument much more in our power than cold) will prove the most effectual instrument for destroying the infecting fomites of the most malignant fevers. Assuredly, it is desirable to destroy the serpent in the egg. It is the multiplying and assimilating nature of the latent contagion which increases its malignant power when it breaks forth from its ambush of *cold*, in which it only *sleeps*, while in an unusual degree of heat it more probably is destroyed and *dies*. Were this found to be the case, the quarantine of goods might be, with safety, shortened, and thus the interests of trade be greatly promoted.

In short, heat is the most penetrating and subtile of all fluids. It is the great decomposer and universal solvent; *and*, as a certain degree of warmth appears necessary to the vigour and vitality of contagion, is it not probable that a continued immersion in a higher degree of heat might wholly decompose and destroy it?

I am, &c. WM. DRENNAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR last number contains certain etymological observations of a correspondent at Bath, under the signature of M.D. introduced, and partly sanctioned, by Dr. Beddoes, the propriety of which I am inclined to question.

Admitting, for a moment, that *reck* and *rake* are synonymous, there appears little reason for concluding *reckon* to be compounded of *reck* and *on*; as, setting aside its Saxon derivation, (from *recan* or *reccan*) * that word can in no sense mean *to rake together*, which the writer must of course infer. It is proverbially true, that "a man may *reckon* his chickens before they are hatched," without being much the *richer*.

"To *wreke*, meaning to revenge, seems to me" a very different word in every respect, although, as Dr. Johnson properly observes, "it has been *corruptly* written for *reck*." We have it immediately, I believe, from the Saxon *wracan*—A strained interpretation of a passage from Chaucer will scarcely support a different opinion, especially as less equivocal authorities to the contrary may be found in the same author. In "The Monkes Tale," for instance, when describing the dreadful and deserved punishment of "King Antiochus," he says,

The *wreche* of God him smote so cruelly
That thurgh his body wicked wormes crept.

Your correspondent will not, probably, be found more happy in his reasoning upon the word *rich*, which is derived to us either from the Saxon or the French, (the adjective and noun, *rich*, *richesse*, by a singular coincidence, being in both languages precisely alike) and can consequently have no discoverable connection with *reck*, *rake*, or *reek*, allowing the latter word to signify "any thing piled up," or whatever else the doer of a dictionary may please to make it.

The study of etymology, Mr. Editor, may, perhaps, be of some importance when properly pursued; but I am afraid that an indulgence in such like fanciful conjectures will only serve to bewilder ourselves and others, and, in the words of your correspondent, "add errors to those already heaped on language" an imputation, I am glad to find, he is at least desirous to avoid.

A French wit has ridiculed, not unsuccessfully, the rage that once prevailed for these quaint conceits, in the following *jeu-de-esprit*, said, I know not how truly, to have been aimed at Ménage:—

Alphana vient d'*Equus*, sans doute:
Mais il faut avouer aussi;
Qu'en venant delà jusqu'ici,
Il a bien changé sur la route.

Stockton upon-Tees,
13*th Nov.* 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform your correspondent, Mumnor, that yeast is a known cure for the putrid fever, in the worst cases. Mr. Willard, a medical gentleman, at Albany, in the State of New York, was called to attend a strong Dutch girl, who laboured under it to such a degree that he could scarce hear her breath; he gave her plenty of yeast and cured her immediately. It is thought by some, that yeast, taken plentifully, and at the same time applied externally, will stop the progress of a mortification, and correct the putrid quality of the blood. The trial is certainly desirable, and the expence trifling.

St. Neot's, Your's
Nov. 7, 1799. WM. GORDON.

To

* I have used English characters, from a fear that you may not possess Saxon types.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I INCLOSE you, as promiſed, Mr. Giles Huſſey's Syſtem of Colours.—It may be proper to refer thoſe readers who have not ſeen the Magazine for laſt month, to the ſhort ſketch there given of the principles of that very ingenious artiſt.

October 8, 1799. J. W.

Mr. Giles Huſſey's Syſtem of Colours.

——1756.

SIR Iſaac Newton, in his Optics, ſhews that colours correſpond with the muſical notes in the following manner, viz.

A = Red
B = Orange
C = Yellow
D = Green
E = Blue
F = Indigo
G = Violet.

If to theſe we add the flats and ſharps, according to the preſent ſcale of muſic, we ſhall have all the colours correſponding with the notes upon the ſeveral inſtruments now in uſe, as follows:

1 — A = Red
2 — B b = Red Orange
3 — B♮ = Orange
4 — C = Yellow
5 — C♯ = Yellow Green — more yellow = D b
6 — D = Green
7 — E b = Blue Green — more blue = D♯
8 — E = Blue
9 — F = Indigo
10 — F♯ = Purple
11 — G = Violet
12 — G♯ = Roſe Violet—more violet = A b

In all keys where the 3d is minor, the following table is to be uſed.

1 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.
2. 3. 5. 7. 8. 11.

The next Table is for all keys where the 3d. is major.

1 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.
2. 4. 5. 7. 9. 11.

Thoſe who are acquainted with the firſt principles of harmony, may, by theſe tables, find any concord to a given colour, and by the numbers which are annexed to them may alſo find the true concord and diſcord in any given key; that is, when any colour is taken as the fundamental, from whence the 3ds, 4ths, 5ths, &c. receive their names.

It is not neceſſary here to conſider keys any further than as they are diſtinguiſhed by having their 3ds. major or minor;—thus, a 3d. major to Green is Purple; whereas, a 3d. minor would be Indigo, which it is not eaſy to underſtand, unleſs a perſon has a previous notion of the grounds of muſic.

In all keys where the 3d. is minor, the notes properly belonging to that key may be found thus:—place the notes in their proper order, and write the intervals between them underneath.

1. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.
2. 3. 5. 7. 8. 11.

Suppoſe Green = D is the *fundamental* colour, or key note given, and I would know what colour is a 4th. to it; when the 3d. is minor, D in the Table of Colours is marked No. 6, and under the 4th. in the little Table above, is wrote 5;—add 5 to 6 = 11, which in the Table is G = Violet;—and ſo of any other.

But when the Key is major, that is, when it has a major 3d. the ſecond of the firſt two Tables muſt be uſed; thus a 3d. major to B b, or Red Orange, is found by adding 4 to 2 = 6 is D = Green.

A 3d. minor would have been C♯ or D b, which upon the harpſichord, or organ, are the ſame notes; this is a defect in the inſtrument, and cannot be remedied; but in colours the gradations ought to be taken more exact, which may be done by the next Table, expreſſing the Flats and Sharps on every note;—thus, D♯ is blue green, more green; and E b is blue green more blue; C♯ is yellow green more yellow; D b is yellow green, more green; and the leſſer 3d. to E is A b, not G♯

The colours, according to the ſcale of muſic, including the major and minor ſemitones.—

1—A = Red
2—A♯ = Scarlet
3—B b = Red Orange
4—B♮ = Orange
5—B♯ = Pale Orange, more orange
6—C b = Pale Orange, or pale Gold
7—C = Yellow
8—C♯ = Yellow Green, more yellow
9—D b = Yellow Green, more green
10—D = Green
11—D♯ = Blue Green, more green
12—E b = Blue Green, more blue
13—E = Blue
14—E♯ = Indigo Blue, more blue
15—F b = Indigo Blue, more Indigo
16—F = Indigo
17—F♯ = Purple
18—G b = Purple, more violet
19—G = Violet
20—G♯ = Roſe Violet, more violet
21—A b = Roſe Violet, more red

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF TRAVELS THROUGH PERU, FROM BUENOS-AYRES ON THE GREAT RIVER LA PLATA, BY POTOSI, TO LIMA, THE CAPITAL OF THE KINGDOM OF PERU.

By ANTHONY ZACHARIAS HELMS.

[*Continued from page* 785].

OF the remarks which Helms noted down in his Journal in his paſſage over the higheſt ridge of the Cordilleras from Potoſi to Lima, we ſhall extract ſome of the moſt important and intereſting.

Argillaceous ſlate is here likewiſe the chief component part of the mountains, with at firſt a ſtratum of ſand-ſtone upon it; through which, not far from Potoſi, a maſs of granite, two miles in length, riſes in huge weather-beaten rocks that threaten every moment to roll adown the precipices. The traveller ſoon after enters a charming valley, which, with little variation, extends above 200 miles to Cuſco; in ſome places covered with a cruſt of ſalt or ſalt-petre; in others, thick ſown, as it were, and beſpangled with quartzoſe cryſtals and topazes. In the boſom of this valley is ſituate the lake Titicaca, which is ſaid to be 80 miles long, and in ſome parts almoſt equally broad; and on whoſe weſtern ſhore riſe the higheſt Cordilleras of the kingdom of La Plata. Ouro, a town in this valley, was formerly the reſidence of wealthy capitaliſts, who derived their riches from the mines in the adjacent ridge of mountains. But in the dreadful inſurrection of the *Chriſtian Indians* of La Plata and Peru, in the year 1779, here, as in moſt other towns of theſe extenſive kingdoms, the greateſt and richeſt part of the Spaniards were murdered, the town plundered, and almoſt totally deſtroyed. Thoſe who eſcaped, and had concealed their money and valuable effects in the monaſteries, moſtly emigrated to Europe: and hence here too the mines are in a ſtate of decay and neglect from the total want of pecuniary reſources. Mr. Helms ſays nothing farther concerning this inſurrection, of which a circumſtantial account would have been highly intereſting.—The rich town of La Paz, in the ſame valley, likewiſe ſuffered conſiderably through the revolt of the Indians; but ſtill is ſaid to contain 4000 hearths, and 20,000 inhabitants; whoſe chief ſource of opulence is the *coca*, or tea of Paraguay, as it is called—a greeniſh, tart herb, which the Indians chew mixed with calcined lime. This delicacy is as indiſpenſible to them, as tobacco is to our mariners; and the town of La Paz carries on a lucrative trade with it to the extent of 200,000 piaſtres annually. The mountain, at whoſe foot La Paz is built, is the higheſt Cordillera in this part of the country, and covered with everlaſting ſnow. This mountain, and the whole ridge as far as Sicaſica, abounds in rich gold-ore; and when, 80 years ago, a projecting part of it tumbled down, they ſevered from the ſtone lumps of pure gold, weighing from 2 to 50 pounds. Even now, in the layers of ſand, &c. waſhed from the mountain by the rain-water, pieces of pure gold are found, ſome of which weigh an ounce. From the ignorance, however, of the inhabitants this treaſure lies totally neglected. The province of Tiapani, which is 40 Spaniſh miles diſtant from La Paz, is ſaid to abound more with gold than even the latter. From Tiapani, Helms proceeded along the ſouth-weſt ſide of the great lake, through Santa Roſa (the laſt town of La Plata on this border, and ſituated in the province of Puno), along the chain of the higheſt Cordilleras, to Cuſco, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Peru, and the reſidence of the Incas; and even at preſent a very conſiderable city, which is built in the Gothic ſtyle. Though the circumjacent mountains abound with rich ſilver-ore, only one mine is worked in the neighbourhood of Cuſco.

Farther on, the baſe of argillaceous ſlate is covered with an affluvious ſuper-ſtratum, which conſiſts of marle, gypſum, lime-ſtone, ſand, a large quantity of rock-ſalt, and of fragments of porphyry, &c. in which pure ſilver, and rich ſilver-ores, occur in abundance. There are few inſtances in Europe of ſuch mountains being ſo generally abounding in the nobler metals or their ores, as in this quarter of the globe. The whole range of mountains is full of affluvious veins of heavy ſilver-ores, in which pieces of pure ſilver, ſolid copper, and lead-ore, occur, intermixed with a great quantity of white ſilver-ore, and capillary virgin ſilver. Twelve miles before we reach Guancavelica, behind Parcos, lie mountains of weather-beaten argillaceous ſlate, mixed with ſand. The ſections of theſe mountains conſiſt entirely of ſeparate, more or leſs ſharp-pointed, pyramids of a fleſh coloured ſand ſtone. Behind Guancavelica the mountains gradually become compoſed of leſs various materials, and at laſt conſiſt of only ſimple ſand-ſtone, with layers of marle, lime-ſtone, and ſpath; or of ſimple lime-ſtone: they continue, however, equally rich in gold, ſilver, quickſilver, rock ſalt, &c.—The ridge

of mountains covered with ſnow, over which the road to the Still Lake paſſes, was the higheſt Helms had yet met with, and conſiſted of ſimple ſand-ſtone, through which metallic veins, in ſome places with quartz or feld-ſpath, in others with ſteatite and ſhoerl, &c. openly appear.—On the contrary, the chain of mountains to the north of Guamanga and Guancavelica is ſaid to conſiſt, to the extent of 100 miles, of ſimple lime-ſtone, and equally abounds with metallic ores, eſpecially in the province of Tarma.

The royal mine-town Guancavelica was formerly celebrated on account of its rich quick-ſilver-mine. But, as this mine was not worked in a proper and regular manner, the pit fell in; and they now dig only in places leſs abounding with ore; which annually yield about 1500 cwt. of quick-ſilver: but, owing to the wretched manner in which the mines and ſmelting-furnaces are conducted, each hundred weight of quick-ſilver coſts 166 piaſtres. The king ſells it to the proprietors of the gold and ſilver mines at the rate of 73 piaſtres; and annually loſes by this traffic on the whole 200,000 piaſtres. The vein of cinnabar was 80 Spaniſh ells in extent; and the cinnabar was found partly ſolid and cryſtalliſed with galena, calcareous ſpath, ponderous ſpath, quartz, manganeſe, arſenic, &c.; partly interſprinkled in a ſand-ſtone of a very fine grain, or in lime-ſtone. So long back as 200 years ago, the mine was worked with great profit by mining-companies; and is ſaid to be ſunk 600 fathoms (!) deep. A thick ſtratum of red arſenic and yellow orpiment, which lay contiguous to the maſs of quick-ſilver-ore, was, by the ignorant ſuperintendant, taken for cinnabar: and ſome hundreds of the workmen had periſhed in the operation of ſmelting it. For extracting the quick-ſilver from the cinnabar they employ the ill-contrived Old-Spaniſh Almadena-furnace, which is heated from below with *mountain-ſtraw* (?). There are 75 ſuch furnaces here: inſtead of which Helms propoſed to conſtruct 16 on the plan of thoſe of Idria: but was prevented by the Viceroy from executing his purpoſe.

On an official journey, Helms found at the town of Tarma, the capital of a government of the ſame name, two quick-ſilver-mines, one of which was dug into an iron-ſpath vein of five ells, with ſolid and volatiliſed cinnabar; both, however, were yet only a few fathoms deep. Here likewiſe two veins with antimony and white ſilver-ore are worked; and in ſeveral pits they dug native ſalt-petre of an excellent quality.

Lima, the capital of Peru, and the reſidence of the Viceroy, lies in a ſandy plain, only two miles in breadth, between the Cordilleras and the ſea; which, it is probable, formerly extended above a mile farther inland towards the mountains. This, at leaſt, would ſeem evident from the ſea-ſand and ſhells with which the flat ground is covered to the extent of two miles, and from the numerous ſmall hillocks wholly compoſed of ſuch ſhells. Lima is a large city; but, on account of the frequent earthquakes, the houſes are only one ſtory high, and very ſlightly conſtructed with planks, laths and reeds, plaſtered over with mortar; the roofs being covered with ſmall ſhingles, as in Lima it never rains. On the out-ſide they have, indeed, a mean appearance; but within they are magnificent and convenient. The ſtreets are very regular, ſtraight, broad, clean, and well paved; and in almoſt all of them are palaces of the rich nobles; ſome of which are built in the modern ſtyle of architecture. Alleys ſhaded with rows of high lime-trees, country-houſes, and gardens, embelliſh the environs of the city; which would certainly be a moſt charming place of abode were it leſs ſubject to diſeaſes and earthquakes, and if the inhabitants ſuffered leſs from the exceſſive heat and ſwarms of every kind of vermin. The whole coaſt on the South Sea is here ſubject to frequent earthquakes: which 40 years ago deſtroyed Lima, and the no leſs extenſive ſea-port Callao, the latter of which was overwhelmed by the waves of the raging ocean. The ruins of Callao are ſtill viſible, and the citadel, which was on an eminence conſiderably higher than the city, remained ſtanding. The formerly rich commercial city Ariquipa was likewiſe converted by earthquakes into a heap of ruins; on which, however, freſh inhabitants are ſtill tempted to build, on account of its advantageous ſituation. With regard to earthquakes, the month of October is the moſt dangerous ſeaſon of the year.

The population of Lima was formerly eſtimated to amount to 70,000. At preſent, owing to the total decay of trade in Peru, it is ſaid to have decreaſed one-third, and to have ſunken ſo low as 50,000 Spaniards, people of colour, and Negroes. So late as 30 years ago, Lima was one of the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing cities in Spaniſh America. But ſince that time the markets have been ſo over-ſtocked with European goods, that the capitals of moſt of

of the commercial houſes became metamorphoſed into piece and other goods, and all the ready money by degrees emigrated to Cadiz; which neceſſarily occaſioned an exceſſive fall in the value of European articles of merchandize. A pair of French ſilk-ſtockings, which then coſt 40 piaſtres, may now be purchaſed for ſix; and in like manner all European goods have ſunken to one-third of their former price, and even lower. Thus the merchant gradually loſt the capital which he had riſked in trade, and was totally ruined. The ſame is ſaid to be the caſe in all the other commercial cities of the Spaniſh colonies in South America. The conſequent ſcarcity of money cauſed an almoſt total ſtoppage in the working of the mines; and it ſeemed as if this ſource of wealth in Peru would be wholly dried up. To prevent this, the Viceroy, La Croix, an intelligent, diſintereſted, and generally beloved Netherlander, had requeſted of the King to ſend over to Peru ſkilful German miners and mineralogiſts, poſſeſſed of the requiſite talents and knowledge*; and in the mean time erected, at the expence of the proprietors of the mines, a ſupreme tribunal of the mines, on the plan of the like tribunal in Mexico. The members, however, who compoſed this ſupreme court were entirely deſtitute of mineralogical knowledge: and the Peruvian Board of Mines has not yet expended a ſingle penny for promoting the working of any of the numerous mines under their juriſdiction; of which the proprietors loudly complain; but their complaints are nowhere attended to. Government not only leaves them to themſelves without any ſupport, but likewiſe depreſſes them by vexatious proceſſes and chicanery, and by executions on the ſlighteſt refuſal; by which many have been driven from their homes. More eſpecially the ſub delegates are the greateſt of villains, who enrich themſelves by their unjuſt acts of tyranny, and continually accuſe the ſubjects of ſedition and rebellion; while the Viceroy, who reſides in the capital, and is a ſtranger to the extenſive region committed to his care, gives himſelf little trouble about the burthens and oppreſſions under which the people groan.

The following ſtatements may ſerve as an additional proof of the richneſs of the Peruvian mines. The mountain Gualgayoc, in the province of Truxillo, and the ſilver-mountain Jauricocha, not far from the ſmall town named Paſco, in the province of Tarma, yield above one-half of the whole maſs of ſilver furniſhed by the kingdom of Peru; that is, annually about 280,000 marks. The latter of theſe mountains Helms himſelf examined. It contains a prodigious maſs of ore (half a mile long, equally broad, but in depth only 15 fathoms), of fine porous brown iron-ſtone, which is throughout interſperſed with pure ſilver. This iron-ſtone itſelf contains, indeed, at moſt nine marks of ſilver in every 50 cwt. of which, however, the unſkilful Indian metallurgiſt gains from the ſmelting-furnace only from four to ſeven marks. But a friable white metallic argil in the middle of the maſs of ore, about one-quarter of an ell in thickneſs, yields from 200 to 1000 marks of fine ſilver in every 50 cwt. Wherever the miner hits upon this immenſe vein, he finds ores containing more or leſs of ſilver. This has induced a number of needy and ignorant adventurers to perforate the maſs of ore with innumerable holes, without order or regulation; ſo that it is wonderful that the whole mine had not long ago fallen in: ſingle pits frequently tumble in and kill the workmen; but ſuch accidents excite very little attention.

Above 200 private proprietors and workers of mines have their pits on this mountain, and annually extract about 200,000 marks of ſilver; that is, three times as much as is produced from all the Saxon ſilver-mines. The mines of Guantajaya, in the government of Ariquipa, 300 miles from Lima, and cloſe to the ſea-port Iquique, annually yield 38,000 marks of ſilver: but might yield a conſiderably greater quantity, if it were not ſituated in the dry burning ſandy deſert on the ſea-ſhore. Freſh water muſt be fetched from a diſtance of from 20 to 30 miles; and a common drinking-glaſs full is ſometimes ſold at the rate of a piaſtre. The ores there dug out are for the moſt part rich horn-ores; and ſometimes they meet with large lumps of pure ſilver. Peru and Potoſi abounds ſo much with gold and ſilver that the mines there, if worked with but a tolerable degree of metallurgic ſkill, might yield conſiderably more than the quantity neceſſary for the ſupply of the whole world. The ignorance, then, of the inhabitants of theſe countries, and the oppreſſive meaſures of the Government, fortunately combine to hinder the depreciation of the nobler metals from their too great abundance. Almoſt all the mines in Peru, &c. were opened by deſerters from the army and navy, ſailors, and other

* Helms and his German aſſociates, however, only arrived in Peru when La Croix was returning to Europe.

vagabonds; and continued to be worked without obſervance of the mine-laws and regulations, as if merely for the ſake of plunder; and the moſt of them are even at preſent in this wretched condition. If Peru, Chili, and Buenos-Ayres, poſſeſſed the ſame advantages as the more populous and induſtrious kingdom of Mexico, where royal and private banks are eſtabliſhed for the ſupport and furthering of the mines, and where, as it is leſs diſtant from the mother-country, a ſtricter obedience is paid to the laws, and a better-ſyſtem of policy and economy prevails—Peru (where every thing ſtill remains in a ſtate of chaotic confuſion) might alone furniſh annually a four times greater quantity of gold and ſilver than Mexico, which abounds leſs with theſe precious metals. But this is very far from being the caſe. From authentic regiſters tranſmitted to the Governors of the different provinces, it appears that, from the 1ſt of January to the 31ſt of December 1790, they coined in the royal mints

	In Gold.	*In Silver.*	*Total.*
At *Mexico*	628,044 Piaſtres;	17,435,644 Piaſtres;	18,063,688 Piaſtres
At *Lima*	821,168 - - -	4,341,071 - - -	5,162,239
At *Potoſi*	299,846 - - -	3,983,176 - - -	4,283,022
At *St. Jago*	721,754 - - -	146,132 - - -	867,886
Total	2,470,812	25,906,023	28,396,835

This would give (eſtimating the mark of refined ſilver at 8½, and the mark of refined gold at 136 piaſtres) 18,169 marks of fine pure gold, and 3,338,428 marks of pure ſilver*. If to theſe ſums we add the gold and ſilver fabricated into various utenſils for churches, convents, and private perſons; and the ſums clandeſtinely exported by the merchants without being coined, which, according to Helms, amount to a third; according to Robertſon, even to one-half of the whole of the precious metals; we may venture, with Helms, to eſtimate the whole annual produce at more than fifty millions of piaſtres.

We ſhall conclude with ſome remarks on the character and manners of the inhabitants of the Spaniſh provinces, in South America. The converted Indians, who are ſtyled *Fideles*, in contradiſtinction to the ſavages, whom they call *Barbaros*, *Infideles*, or *Bravoes*, are of a very obedient and patient diſpoſition; but, from their abject ſtate of ſubjection, and the oppreſſion of the ſub-delegates, very timid and ſuſpicious. To draw from their character an inference reſpecting that of the wild Indians, it ſeems not improbable, that if they enjoyed a better education, and milder treatment, they would become one of the beſt nations on earth; for in their intercourſe among themſelves they give ſtronger proofs of humanity and the love of juſtice; and betray leſs ſelfiſhneſs and leſs fooliſh pride, than the Creoles; and evince a quick ſenſe of right and wrong. Their colour reſembles dark bronze; they have an agreeable phyſiognomy, and ſtrong-built limbs; are of a middle ſtature; and endowed with an excellent underſtanding; and rather of a penſive and melancholy than lively diſpoſition. Being eſteemed the moſt laborious and diligent of the various claſſes of men found here, ſuch as Spaniards, Creoles, Mulattoes, Samboes, Negroes, and Meſtizoes, the Indians are employed in the greateſt part of South America in mining, paſturage and agriculture; and in Peru likewiſe as domeſtic ſervants; as in the mountains the Negroes, like the Europeans, cannot endure the daily alternations of heat and cold, but become ſickly, and ſoon die an untimely death.

The Creole, a deſcendant of American-Spaniards, is of a brown complexion, and differs in every reſpect from his anceſtors. Though born with a genius capable of attaining whatever ennobles humanity, yet, from an education in the higheſt degree neglected, he becomes lazy, licentious, and indelicate in his converſation; an hypocrite, and infected with a blind and malignant fanaticiſm.—He tyrannizes over his ſlaves; but, in general, through his inordinate luſt and amours, is himſelf enſlaved by his Mulatteſſes and Negreſſes, who rule him with deſpotic ſway. He is in the

* According to other ſtatements of Helms, 766,768 piaſtres in gold, and 3,570,000 piaſtres in ſilver, were in the year 1789 coined in Lima; and in 1790, 6038 marks of gold, and 534,000 marks of ſilver; making in the whole 5,162,239 piaſtres. The laſt ſtatements do not agree; and therefore in the above calculation the amount has been reckoned at only 510,714 marks of ſilver. The annual coinage of ſilver at Potoſi ſhould be from 550,000 to 600,000; and of gold about 2000 marks. In 1790 it amounted to no more than 468,609 marks of ſilver; and 2204 marks of gold.

the highest degree, close and insidious, the sport of every unruly passion, immoderately puffed up with pride, and prepossessed against whatever is European; and, in an especial manner, of a hostile and mistrustful disposition towards the Spaniards. Under the oppressive yoke of such men the Indian has lived for centuries, and pants for the blessings of liberty; which, however, he is yet incapable of attaining; though he wants not a sound understanding and judgment; hence with lively emotion has he often openly and loudly complained of the injuries heaped upon him. The king, indeed, has enacted several salutary laws, with a view of ameliorating the condition of the Indians; but they have either never been promulgated, or, at least, by intrigues soon rendered of no avail. The Indians are the only productive class of the community. To the labour of these patient drudges we are indebted for all the gold and silver that is brought from all parts of Spanish South America. For no European, nor even the negroes, are robust enough to be able, for one year only, to resist, in these regions, the effects of the climate, and support the fatigues in the mines on the high mountains of South America. And to these good and patient subjects, their haughty masters leave, as the reward of their toil, hardly a sufficient pittance to enable them to procure a scanty meal of potatoes and maize, boiled in water.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMUSING a vacant hour by recurring to your elegant publication, I was struck with a question made under the signature of a *Friend to Philosophical Enquiry*, in the Magazine of January, 1799. As far as I have examined the succeeding series, the subject has received no further notice. The enquirer laments that the pursuit of scientific knowledge has been discouraged by the general argument, that "all great discoveries are the offspring of *chance*;" thence deducing that it is needless for the student to busy himself in deep and troublesome investigations, since accident will better produce what is often denied to industry.

This letter escaped my notice at the time of publication, and thus the season of interest is past; but, at this late period, I will make an effort to rescue science from the obloquy that indolence has cast upon her.

The observation itself is merely that of ignorance; like most general axioms, it looks only to the surface, and leaves truth unsought at the bottom. Accident has indeed called forth some latent effects from natural causes, which human intellect could never have developed; but, had not science and industry been at hand to recognize and improve the hint, small good would have accrued to knowledge from the random favours of the *blind deity*. Every day she unveils the secrets of nature; but, falling under the eye of the unlettered, the ignorant, or the insensible, they are lost to the WORLD, and her favours are in vain. Who, then, are the men who employ this as an argument to discourage scientific research?*

It is universally known, that in every branch of human knowledge much assistance is attributable to accident; but much more to study and profound investigation. The philosopher seizes the favourable moment, he arranges, he heightens, he unveils the half-discovered truth.—By the force of intellect, the dark hint is improved by a thousand associations; he sees at a glance all the assistance it is capable of receiving; and gives it use, regularity, and beauty.

It is thus in astronomy, the highest of earthly attainments, *chance* made known the wonderful effects of the lens;† but had the accident fallen under the eye of a common observer, the science would have lost the sublime advantages to which genius has rendered it subservient.

A painter, in the infancy of the art, impatient to give expression to the subject his mind laboured with, snatches a piece of linen, that fortunately lay in his way, and for want of other materials, sketches his picture on that, thus suggesting the method of painting on canvas. Is it to accident, or to genius, we owe this improvement? The chemist is much indebted to *chance combinations*, which frequently throw new light on his operations, and give him the assistance that is denied to his labours. It is needless to enlarge on this subject; every day's experience establishes the truth of my position, and no foreign assistance is necessary.

The further question your correspondent proposes, namely, "*If inventions and discoveries have been multiplied, in proportion as the general mass of knowledge has been augmented and diffused*," I leave to abler hands to determine; the investigation may be curious, but, I humbly ima-

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* See the letter in question.

† Alluding to the invention of the telescope.

gine,

gine unneceſſary. Knowledge needs not much enquiry to prove her invariable utility to the advantage and happineſs of ſociety. K.

C——ſbire, Aug. 14, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the account, publiſhed in your Magazine for June laſt, of the ſtate of manners, &c. at Briſtol, is mentioned as a unique of its kind, an inſtitution founded in that city, for the purpoſe of inſtructing the indigent blind to work at different trades. It is mentioned in a note, that at Liverpool alſo a ſimilar charity exiſts. But allow me, through the medium of your far-read publication, to inform the public, that not to Briſtol or Liverpool alone is this too long neglected exertion of benevolence confined. In Edinburgh, during ſeveral years paſt, has a like inſtitution been eſtabliſhed; the ſucceſs of which has reflected equal honour upon its founders, and upon thoſe whoſe ſuperintending attention has produced effects gratifying to the moſt ſanguine wiſhes of every compaſſionate ſpectator of this ſpecies of human wretchedneſs. My diſtant local ſituation and other circumſtances render me unable to give a particular detail of the mode in which it is conducted. Were any one, acquainted with any of theſe inſtitutions, to favour the public with a particular account of the manner on which they are conducted, it might be of conſiderable general uſe to excite, in other places, efforts to alleviate one of the moſt deplorable ſituations in which men can be placed. A. D.

Aberdeen, Aug. 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DISCOVERY OF A MARITIME ARSENAL BELONGING TO THE LACEDÆMONIANS,

Being the Subſtance of a Memorial of Citizen Jumelin, read in the ſecond Claſs of the National Inſtitute, on the ſecond of Meſſidor laſt.

CITIZEN Jumelin, one of the moſt learned of the perſons who accompanied Choiſeul Gouffier in his voyage, in returning from Conſtantinople, in 1788, narrowly eſcaped being wrecked on the rocks of Cape Matapan. The accident, however, was the occaſion of an intereſting diſcovery, relative to ancient geography. Unfortunately, he had not an opportunity of examining the place he diſcovered as minutely as he wiſhed, but others will probably viſit the ſpot under more favourable circumſtances. In the mean time, Citizen Jumelin's account of this diſcovery is ſufficiently curious and intereſting.

On the 8th of June, 1788, the veſſel on which Jumelin was on board, was ſuddenly becalmed in paſſing under Cape Matapan. Night came on; and the veſſel was at the mercy of a current, which ſet in toward the rocks. At break of day, ſhe was ſo near the rocks that thoſe on board could almoſt touch them with their hands; when the wind, which ſprang up with the morning, together with aid from the boat of a Venetian veſſel that lay at anchor near the place, delivered them from this imminent danger. The report of a cannon, that had been fired to advertize the Venetian veſſel of their ſituation, had alſo given notice of it to the inhabitants of the coaſt, and about a hundred men armed with firelocks were deſcending from the mountains with the expectation of ſeizing upon ſome wreck. As ſoon as they perceived their ferocious hopes fruſtrated, they ſet up a cry of rage, diſcharged their pieces at the veſſel; but fortunately no perſon on board was wounded.

Citizen Jumelin remarks, on this occaſion, that if the idea of men eagerly watching for wrecks, and even doing all in their power to accelerate the loſs of veſſels, for the ſake of plunder, is diſguſting to a civiliſed country, although many of its inhabitants are capable of the crime, nevertheleſs men in their progreſs to civilization have not always been guaranteed from ſo ſhocking a practice even by the influence of religion. The miniſters of the altar have encouraged this enormity, to ſhare in the profit; and Chriſtian temples have reſounded with prayers addreſſed to Heaven to cauſe ſhipwrecks; a circumſtance which, however extraordinary, is proved by a form of prayer for the purpoſe, which is found in the antient rituals of the maritime provinces of France.

The gale which ſnatched the French veſſel from her extreme peril, continuing to be favourable for a while, ſhe proceeded towards the Iſlands of Sapienza, when the wind ſuddenly changing to the north-weſt, and blowing with violence, compelled her to return beyond the Cape for ſhelter, under very high lands on the weſtern ſide of the Gulph of Colokitia. The delay, ariſing from calms and contrary winds, having already occaſioned the conſumption of much of the ſhip's ſtores, apprehenſions were entertained of their falling ſhort, eſpecially in the article of water. The captain

tain therefore reſolved to proceed to the lower end of the Gulph, where, according to the information of a Greek pilot on board, plenty of proviſions and freſh water might be procured. The veſſel reached the place pointed out by the pilot in the middle of the night; and as ſoon as day began to appear, Jumelin haſtened upon deck to ſee if any thing preſented itſelf worthy of obſervation. He perceived, to the ſouth, a port ſheltered by a ſmall iſland; to the weſt, a chain of mountains, of which the cape formed the ſummit; and to the north, in front of the veſſel, at a little diſtance, a ſandy ſhore, which promiſed a ſafe and good mooring. On this ſtrand, not far from the ſea, was a building of a conſiderable ſize, but of an uncouth form; and beyond it a hill, covered from the top to the bottom with ſmall and mean houſes. In a plain, a little concealed by the hill, he was ſurpriſed to perceive a vaſt extent of ruins, which ſeemed to announce, that formerly the place had been the ſeat of a large and powerful city.

"This diſcovery," ſays Jumelin, "appeared to me to be more curious and intereſting, as no traveller, that I know, has ſpoken of theſe ruins; and as the Lacedæmonians had not the reputation of being ſumptuous in their edifices, and even not a veſtige of Sparta remains."

"The building neareſt to the ſea ſerved for an habitation for the principal perſon in the diſtrict, the other inhabitants of which occupied the hill. Theſe people were tractable and humane, having no reſemblance to the inhabitants of the cape, although they have frequent intercourſe with them. They furniſhed us with ſheep and other proviſions. Their chief came to pay us a viſit; but the captain, who was a man of brutal manners, would not ſuffer him to come on board, and even refuſed him a rope he begged to have to faſten his boat to the ſhore."

"I aſked theſe people the name of the city whoſe ruins I beheld, but I received no ſatisfactory anſwer. They called it *Paleopolis*, which ſignifies 'ancient town,' and is a general name given by the Greeks to the ſeveral ruins of their country. I was eager to land to examine the ruins. I flattered myſelf with finding inſcriptions, remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings; and had even prepared to make ſketches of whatever might appear intereſting; but the reſentment of the chief of the diſtrict, excited by the conduct of our captain, ſhewed itſelf in prohibiting my landing."

Jumelin thus prevented, to his infinite regret, from cloſely inſpecting objects which at a diſtance ſo greatly excited his curioſity, fixed his eyes attentively on the plain. He could perceive heaps of broken materials, but he could not diſtinguiſh their forms. On the ſhore, were many remains of buildings ſtill ſtanding; and, among the reſt, the remains of a portico, compoſed of columns, which ſupported a pediment. The waves of the ſea almoſt reached theſe columns; but Jumelin ſuppoſed they had not ſtood ſo near the ſea when they were firſt raiſed. This conjecture was ſoon changed into certainty; for he perceived that the ſea had made inroads in that quarter, and actually covered walls partially overthrown; and ruins of buildings, whoſe broken points, in ſome places, projected above the waves, clearly indicating that a city had been buried, by ſome accident, beneath the ſea.

Jumelin neglected nothing that could be done in his ſituation toward elucidating this diſcovery. Having obſerved every thing with attention that could be ſeen from the veſſel, he had recourſe to his books. Pauſanias informed him, that the place he ſaw was the remains of the Port of *Githium*. The deſcription given by Pauſanias of that port; its ſituation; the ſmall river which flows near it; the Iſland of Cranais (the ſcene of the triumph of Paris over Helen) were ſo many proofs to Jumelin that he had diſcovered the ruins of a city that was the Maritime Arſenal of the Lacedæmonians. To judge of it by what he perceived, he was convinced that it was not without reaſon that Livy had ſaid ſo much of it, in deſcribing the ſiege of the place by the brother of the proconſul, Quintius Flaminius.

The French veſſel, being furniſhed with water and proviſions, weighed anchor on the 15th of June, and encountered another ſtorm while ſhe endeavoured to double the cape, which was nearly fatal to her, and compelled her to take refuge at the Iſland of Cytherea. Jumelin ſays, that this iſland, although for the moſt part barren and uncultivated, has, notwithſtanding, ſome delightful valleys, where there are groves of myrtles, with alleys leading to ſolitary receſſes. It is to be ſuſpected, from theſe places, that the inhabitants have not altogether renounced the ancient worſhip of the goddeſs of the iſland, who ſeems indeed never to have had magnificent temples of ſtone in this place, as no remains of ancient buildings are to be found in the whole iſland. A Greek, who was Jumelin's guide, pointed out to him, in the walls of a church, ſome fragments of old columns, which

which he aſſerted to have been taken from a temple of Venus; but, beſides the fact being doubtful, theſe fragments had nothing grand in their appearance.

Jumelin endeavours to reconcile the different opinions of travellers reſpecting the *Magniottes*; who are maintained by ſome to be a mild and hoſpitable people, and by others a horde of robbers. He thinks both opinions are correct, accordingly as they are applied to the inhabitants of the cape, or thoſe that reſide in the interior part of the country. Cape Matapan, the ancient Tenarus, is a ſterile coaſt, crowded with frightful rocks, and peopled with men in all reſpects worthy of the ſoil; but further in the country the *Magniottes* form a nation, of uncultivated manners, and poor, but frank, mild, and hoſpitable; and this difference is eaſily explained, by the different manner of living of one and the other; the latter live on the produce of their lands and flocks; the former have alſo ſome flocks, but live principally on plunder.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Extracts of Letters from the Rev. HARRY TOULMIN, *lately of* CHOWBENT *in* LANCASHIRE, *now of* FRANKFORT, *in* KENTUCKY, NORTH AMERICA.

AT 9 o' clock on Tueſday morning, May 14, 1793, we ſailed from Briſtol in the ſhip, Siſters, which was bound for Norfolk, in Virginia, though ſhe belonged to Portland, in the State of Maſſachuſſets. Our ſhip, according to cuſtom, was navigated by a Britiſh pilot and his man, till we came off the iſland of Lundy, which is about 80 miles from Briſtol. From thence he returned on Thurſday morning, and we proceeded with a northerly wind and pleaſant weather. The wind and weather continued favourable to us till Monday, the 27th; by which time we were in the latitude of 44 deg. 58 min. north, and in the longitude of 33 deg. 5 min. So remarkably had we been favoured, that we began to calculate upon the poſſibility of completing our voyage in leſs than a month. On Tueſday, however, we had ſome ſtrong gales, which continued, with occaſional rain, for the ſpace of two or three days. The ſea running high, we were toſſed about a good deal: and though we were never in the leaſt danger, it was enough to give ſome of our family the full expectation of going to the bottom. The moſt unpleaſant circumſtance attending it was, that it renewed that ſickneſs which till then had left moſt on board. As the gales abated, the wind got more to the weſt, ſo that we were obliged to make a ſoutherly courſe, with a view of availing ourſelves of the trade-winds. On Wedneſday the 5th of June, being in the latitude of 34 deg. 31 min. and in the longitude of 39 deg. 54 min. we fell in with a northerly wind, which, to our great ſatisfaction, enabled us to ſteer again towards the weſt.

Being now arrived in a latitude ſo much more ſouth than what we had been in a week before, the weather became conſiderably warmer, and the ſun being more directly over our heads than in northern latitudes, we had recourſe to an awning of blankets upon deck for the ſake of ſhade. Farenheit's thermometer, at one o'clock in the afternoon, ſtood at 75 deg. in the ſhade, and at 82 in the ſun. I covered one thermometer with a bit of white cloth, and another with a bit of black cloth. In half an hour, the thermometer covered with black, roſe 6 degrees higher than it was before; whereas the other roſe only 1 degree: a plain proof of the advantage of *white* hats, when one is expoſed to the fervent ſun. A ſimilar experiment, made at another time, ſhewed that white is much cooler than green likewiſe. We were deſtined however to experience much warmer weather than this, and found it neceſſary to have a proper awning of ſails ſpread for ſhade over the quarter deck. Our northerly wind having continued but a little while, we were obliged to purſue our ſoutherly courſe; and it was not till we had paſſed the tropic of cancer, that we fell in with the trade-winds. It was the 16th of June, before we were able to make for the weſt, when our latitude was 23 deg. 20 min. and our longitude 45 deg. 53 min. We had then but light winds. They continued till the laſt of June, or the firſt of July, when they became ſomewhat briſker; and on the 2d, we began to recover the latitude we had loſt, and purſued a north-eaſt courſe. We were then in latitude 24 deg. 45 min. longitude 65 deg. 4 min.

You will no doubt be anxious to hear what incidents happened to us upon the voyage. The principal occurrence took place in the courſe of the firſt week. On the Saturday morning, we obſerved a ſhip at a conſiderable diſtance, ſeemingly in purſuit of us. We conjectured, that it was a privateer, belonging either to the French or to the Engliſh. But as we had nothing to do with the ſons of violence on either ſide, we gave ourſelves little concern about the matter, and purſued our courſe before a briſk and favourable wind. In

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the evening, however, the breeze abated, and by 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, when in latitude 49 deg. 53 min. longitude 9 deg. 38 min. ſhe got up with us, and hoiſting Engliſh colours ſaluted us with a gun. In obedience to the ſignal, our ſhip lay to, and hoiſted the thirteen ſtripes, the colours of the United States. A boat was immediately put out by the privateer, and very quickly conveyed to us, amidſt the ſhouts of their companions, eight or ten men armed with cutlaſſes and piſtols. Our captain was immediately called upon to get out his own long boat, which he refuſed to do; alleging that he could not do it with convenience, and that, as he belonged to a neutral port, they had no right to expect it. He was aſked for his papers to prove that he was an American, and was deſired to accompany ſome of the party to the privateer. This he did, and whilſt he was on board the ſhip, the Engliſh flag was taken down, and that of the French Republic was hoiſted in its place. The men, in the mean time, who remained on board with us, behaved with perfect decorum; and the officers apologized to us for the trouble and alarm they gave, ſaying, that what they did was not for the ſake of plunder, but in conformity to the laws of war. We invited them into the cabin, placing wine and other refreſhments before them, of which they partook very heartily. We informed them, that though we were born in England, we were now becoming citizens of America; that we were hearty well-wiſhers to the cauſe of liberty in France. Upon their intimating doubts of the truth of this repreſentation, we appealed to our letters of introduction, which we were ready to ſhew them. Whilſt this was paſſing, our captain returned, in no little agitation; ſaying, that the paſſengers, being Engliſhmen, would be taken priſoners to France. It was very fortunate, that four or five in our ſhip could ſpeak French very well, for thoſe of the Frenchmen who could ſpeak Engliſh ſpoke it but indifferently. We alleged, that we were not merchants, but mere paſſengers who had no property on board which could be conſidered as a lawful prize. Our trunks were therefore brought upon deck and examined; but as nothing except wearing apparel was found, they did not examine one half of them. Moſt of mine were in our room: but as my wife and children were in bed, they politely declined looking into my boxes. Indeed they behaved in ſuch a manner, that ſhe felt not the leaſt alarm. The common men, however, who had laboured hard at their oars all night in order to overtake us, and fully expected a prize when they came with up us, murmured among themſelves, and expreſſed much diſſatisfaction at the backwardneſs of the officers to ſeize us. It was ſaid, indeed, that the men were ariſtocrats; or, at leaſt, totally ignorant of the nature of the cauſe in which they were engaged; and the officers (who were of democratical principles) were forced to uſe much ſeverity to keep them in order. The boat was put off a ſecond time, and took the captain, Mr. V——, and another who ſpoke French well. Upon their getting on board the privateer, the captain behaved much like a gentleman, and brought out a bottle of good wine; but informed them, at the ſame time, that they were his priſoners. They remonſtrated; they had proved that they had nothing but wearing apparel, and the letters of mine, which Mr. V—— ſhewed (particularly one from our excellent friend to Mr. F—— of Boſton) convinced him, that to make priſoners of us, would be to harraſs the friends of liberty. He therefore gave up the point, expreſſing, at the ſame time, a wiſh, that as they had been many days from port, we would accommodate them with any neceſſaries which we could ſpare. Accordingly the captain and our two fellow-paſſengers returned, and the party from the privateer left us, after a ſtay of four hours, with wiſhes of a good voyage, being ſupplied by the ſhip with coals, ſpirits, poultry, and portable ſoup. The treaty of 1778, between the United States and France, requires, I find, that when France is at war with any power, the American ſhips ſhall receive a paſſport from the government of the United States, certifying to whom the ſhip and cargo belong, and who are the perſons on board. It is prudent, therefore, for any one who is going to take a voyage to America, to inform himſelf, whether the captain he goes with be furniſhed with ſuch a certificate: and it is proper to have no goods on board but bare neceſſaries, as it is property that affords the temptation to make priſoners of our perſons.

On May the 22d, latitude 47 deg. 12 min. longitude 16 deg. 10 min. we deſcried another ſail, in which our fears afforded us the proſpect of another privateer, whilſt our hopes whiſpered to us that it might be a ſhip ready to convey to our friends in England the news of our ſafety ſo far. It proved, however, to be an American ſhip from Philadelphia.

H. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a little advertisement prefixed to the *Carlotta* of Niccolo Amenta it is said that three comedies by this author, and the *Pastor Fido* of Guarini, have been translated into English by "Dorothea Levermore." Perhaps some of your correspondents would favour me with an account of this translator, whose name has never met my observation before.

In what language is it supposed that Wotton wrote his *Tancredi?* In the *Hist. Mem. on Ital. Tragedy, p.* 100, *note (t)*, it is conjectured to have been written in Latin.

From what particular work did Decio draw the subject of his Tragedy of *Acripanda?*

If an English version of the sixth novel of the third book of the *Hecathommithi* did not exist in the time of Shakespeare, whence did he draw the subject of his *Othello?*

October 13, 1799. A QUERIST.

STRICTURES ON MISS WILLIAMS'S MEMOIRS OF WADSTROM, SHOWING THAT THE ESSAY ON COLONIZATION WAS COMPILED BY W. DICKSON, LLD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR numerous readers were, no doubt, agreeably entertained by the Memoirs of Mr. C. B. Wadstrom, from the pen of Miss WILLIAMS*: but I am under the painful necessity of observing, that the elegance of that performance transcends its accuracy, and lends charms to errors which may affect the interests of the living, without much adding to the merits of the dead. I shall therefore proceed to rectify some of those errors, with all the tenderness to Mr. Wadstrom's memory which I can reconcile with justice to others, and with all the deference which truth will allow me to pay to the talents and the sex of his biographer; on whose part, I dare say, those errors were perfectly involuntary. I hope, however, she will not be offended if the contradiction, and, if possible, the refutation, with which I am virtually threatened, should induce me to animadvert on her performance, in much plainer terms than I should otherwise have used.—*By way of compensation for unavoidable egotism, I shall intersperse some facts, which are perhaps not so generally known as they deserve.*

I intend to confine my remarks chiefly to the following passage:

"The opinions he (Mr. Wadstrom) delivered, respecting the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, and the establishment of Philanthropic Colonies, gave rise to the foundation of Sierra Leone and Bulama; which may justly be considered as monuments erected in favour of humanity and liberty, by generous and enlightened friends of mankind.—Wadstrom published, seven years since, in London, an octavo volume containing much interesting information respecting his African expedition, and many important observations on colonization. Buonaparte, when departing for Egypt, wished to obtain a copy of this work, and inquired of Wadstrom where it could be purchased. On account of the difficulty of communication between France and England, Wadstrom had of late been unable to supply himself with any copies of this work, and had but one copy left in his possession, which he immediately presented to the General."

This short extract unfortunately contains several mistakes.

1st, The Colonies here mentioned did not owe their origin to the opinions of Mr. Wadstrom, but to those of the late Mr. Henry Smeathman, who resided in Africa four years*. In 1783 Mr. Smeathman proposed a settlement in Africa, as M. Demanet, Mr. Postlethwayte, and others, had done before him, without naming any particular spot. In 1786 he printed his "Plan of a Settlement to be made near Sierra Leone", &c.† This little piece attracted the notice of Granville Sharp, Esq. and by their exertions, in conjunction with "The Committee for

* See our Magazine for July last.

* Essay on Colonization, part ii. p. 4 and 207.—Mr. Wadstrom was in Africa only a part of one year (about seven months, as he told me), and not two years, as Miss Williams states. Id Introduction, page 2, and Part ii. p. 189.

† Essay on Colonization, part ii. p. 197, 207.—For a specimen of Mr. Smeathman's researches in Africa, see his History of those surprising insects the *Termites*, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1781. The public may shortly expect an account of his life from the pen of his excellent friend and mine, D. Drury, Esq. well known to the lovers of natural knowledge by his curious and valuable cabinet, as well as by his ingenious and elegant work intitled "Illustrations of Natural History," in 3 vols. 4to. Mr. Drury, in an advanced age, still possesses his youthful ardour of research; but ill health, added to the difficulty of ascertaining, with precision, some of the occurrences of Mr. Smeathman's life, have prevented him from paying the early tribute he intended to the memory of his friend.

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the Black Poor in London," in which the late excellent Jonas Hanway presided, the first embarkation took place in December 1786: *before Mr. Wadstrom set out from Sweden on his African expedition**. Shipping, provisions, arms, tools, &c. were generously furnished by the British Government; and Mr. Sharp provided the colonists with many additional comforts at his own expence†, a small part of the merit of a man, the labours of whose life have been devoted to the cause of the oppressed Africans; and through whose instrumentality, the Courts of Law, both in England and Scotland, many years ago, came to solemn decisions, importing, that the instant a slave, of whatever colour, and whether baptized or not, sets his foot on British ground, he becomes *ipso facto* free‡.—Miss Williams would have been correct, if she had stated that the Bulama undertaking may be said to have taken its rise from that of Sierra Leone; and that, through the exertions and address of Mr. Wadstrom, when he lived in Manchester, about 3000l. was subscribed towards the establishment of the former§.

While on this subject, I cannot but observe, that in such noble attempts, the barbarism of Africa anticipated the boasted civility of Europe. For we find that, in 1726, Trudo Audati, King of Dahomy and Whidah, whose atrocities the Slave-mongers have, as usual, taken care to magnify into pretexts for their odious traffic‖, authorised one Lambe, a Guinea trader, to propose to the British Government the establishment of a colony in his country. The proposition was actually made, with diplomatic formality and address, to George II. and was referred by His Majesty to the Lords of Trade. But their Lordships soon discovered that the sincerity of Trudo was but ill represented by that of his envoy, who impudently attempted to practice on them, tricks similar to those which he had found to succeed with the African Chiefs in battering his adulterated brandy and other trash for human flesh and blood. The curious particulars are related by Smith and Snelgrave. But to return,

2dly, Miss Williams has been misinformed respecting the time when the Essay on Colonization was published; and this is the only performance Mr. Wadstrom was concerned in, which answers her description.—The dates of its history are these. It was begun on July 4, 1794. Notwithstanding what, I find, Mr. Wadstrom had intimated*, he had prepared no materials, nor so much as laid a plan, for such a work; and he proposed to me nothing more than a few pages of letter-press notes, to accompany and illustrate a map, which he then called "A Colonial Map," and which is inserted in the work, under the less absurd title of "A Nautical Map." On the 5th of November following, the 193 and 194 pages of the first part were committed to the press†. After

* Essay on Colonization, Introduction, p. 1; and Part ii. p. 220.

† Id. Part ii. p. 220.

‡ "So repugnant is Slavery to *the British genius* that when, about 250 years ago, a law was made in England condemning idle vagabonds to this condition, THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION *could not bear it*; and it was soon after repealed." Elements of Moral Science, by the learned and benevolent Dr. Beattie, vol. ii. p. 165. He here alludes to Act i. Edward VI. c. 3. anno 1547.—See Blackstone's Commentaries.

§ Essay on Colonization, Part ii. p. 52, 133.

‖ See Lord Muncaster's Sketches of the History of the Slave-Trade.

* In "Observations on the Slave-Trade," &c. p. 54.—A pamphlet which I have endeavoured to forget. The reason will presently appear.

† The 5th of November is a day much to be remembered by all ranks of men in these kingdoms. It is the anniversary of two great national deliverances—namely, from the Gun-powder Plot, and from the domination of the Stuarts. The real compiler, therefore, distinguished the word (*day*, p. 194) with *italicks*; and he there contrasted the abhorrence of the Slave-Trade, expressed by Louis XI. of France, and the renowned Elizabeth of England, with the encouragement which that traffic received, and the participation of infamous gains which it promised, to Charles II. and James II. But, in justice to those infatuated princes, he would have added, had he then known or recollected the fact, that they successively refused the royal assent to an execrable Jamaica law, which imposed only a trifling fine and three months' imprisonment, for the wilful, wanton, and bloody-minded murder of a Slave!! (N. B. A similar statute disgraces the more humane and polished Colony of Barbadoes, at this hour). Does not this fact render it probable, that had the murderous nature of the Slave-Trade been as notoriously known *then*, as it is *now*, those British Princes would not have gibbetted their names by publicly patronizing a traffic so villainous and bloody in itself, and so outrageously hostile to Christianity and to the British Constitution?—"a Constitution," says the great Blackstone, "which *abhors and will not endure the existence of Slavery* within

various interruptions, occasioned by waiting for promised communications, and other causes, and many consequent harrassing efforts to keep up with the diligent and excellent printers*, the real compiler finished the work on the 27th of August 1795, and it was published in September of the same year. The title-page of the first part is marked 1794; that of the second, 1795. At page 292, are the Proceedings "at a general meeting of the proprietors of the Sierra Leone Company, the 26th of March, 1795;" and perhaps later dates may be found in the work.

3dly, The work in question is not an octavo volume, but a splendid quarto; the contents of which would fill two large, or three moderate, volumes of the octavo form.

4thly, But the most material error remains to be noticed—In *one* sense the accomplished writer states rightly, that Mr. Wadstrom *published* the work; for it was written and published in his name, and he was to defray the expence. But "information respecting his African expedition," and *his own* "important observations on Colonization," form not a great part of the contents; nor nearly so interesting a part, as the materials communicated to him by Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier, Doctor Lettsom, and Colonel Bolts; and which the real compiler took care to acknowledge in their proper places. Mr. Wadstrom, indeed, contributed little that was new and interesting to the contents of the work; less, all things considered, to its execution; and, as for the expence—it has, in a great measure, passed to the accompt of desperate debts. The truth is, Sir, that *I compiled the Essay on Colonization*, and would have claimed it long ago, had I not entertained hopes of being paid the balance due to me by Mr. Wadstrom, who, I was informed, had engaged in a manufactory of pottery at Paris, and was in a fair way to succeed†. Any *attentive* reader of the book will perceive that this declaration *cannot* proceed from an inordinate desire of literary fame; and will believe me when I assure him, that it is made merely to preclude the charge of plagiarism, in case I should have occasion to insert a part of its contents in some other work.

I should be justified in extending a similar claim to Mr. Wadstrom's "Observation on the Slave-Trade, &c. during a Voyage in 1787 and 1788," which I drew up from his papers, about the end of 1788, or early in 1789; for I was very inadequately paid for that short, but incredibly laborious, performance.—*Had pay, indeed, been my chief object, I never should have written any thing for Mr. Wadstrom, and accordingly I had no concern whatsoever with any of his other publications; for none of them, but the two already mentioned, had any immediate relation to that great and animating cause, the Abolition of the Slave-Trade**. Mr. Wadstrom's "Observations" contained *a few* facts concerning that traffic, chiefly as carried on by the French, and which, with a multitude of others, have been since abundantly established by other evidence.

At this distance of time, I cannot give any precise idea of the trouble and time his "Observations" cost me; nor how far my labour was alleviated by an ingenious person, to me unknown, who had preceded me in the attempt; but who abandoned it, as I was told, from certain repulsive circumstances, one of which shall be presently mentioned. But such was my general remembrance of the vexation I endured with him and his pamphlet together, that I should not have undertaken the Essay on Colonization, had he at once developed his whole plan, and had he not prevailed on a certain able and active Abolitionist, to second his proposal for the

within this kingdom."—See Long's History of Jamaica, vol. ii. p. 493; and Archb. Tillotson's Thanksgiving Sermon for our deliverance by the Prince of Orange, preached Jan. 31st, 1689, from Ezra ix. 13, 14.

* Messrs. Darton and Harvey, in Gracechurch-street, whose press is superintended by Mr. James Swan, to the entire satisfaction of those who favour the house with their orders.

† My accompt for compiling the Essay on Colonization amounted to 208l. 10s. a small compensation, even if it had been all paid, for such a piece of drudgery. Mr. Wadstrom paid me 82l. 10s. and gave me his note for the balance, 126l.—I wrote to him, earnestly requesting payment, by two Swedish gentleman who were going to Paris, and who assured me they would deliver my letter into his own hand. I also wrote to him by way of Hamburgh; but received no answer whatever to either of my letters.

* Mr. Wadstrom's pamphlet intitled "A Plan for a Free Community," &c. printed in 1792, contains a few sentences about the Slave-Trade, expressed in very general terms. He published one or two other little tracts in London; but no considerable work, as far as I ever understood, except the Essay on Colonization.

few

few trifling notes or illustrations already mentioned. But it soon began, to appear that he had a large work in view; and, when the project was matured, no consideration could induce him to relinquish it. Had I refused to proceed, he would have called to his aid some person, perhaps more obsequious to his will, and less solicitous about the contents of the work, not to say less acquainted with the subject, than one who had observed the character and treatment of the Negroes, for above 13 years, in the West-Indies, and who had just risen from a laborious application to every branch of their cause, for six years, in this country. And thus the work might have tended to injure that very cause which, it is certain, Mr. Wadstrom ardently wished to promote. It would probably have been a sort of text-book for the Slave-merchants, as Mr. Long's History of Jamaica is for the Abolitionists; but with this difference, that Mr. Wadstrom's might have furnished topics for such wits as Lord A—ng—n and Alderman N—n—m; whereas Mr. Long's valuable work affords solid grounds for the irrefragable statements and arguments of Lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox.

At best it is no easy thing to be the "fancy's midwife" to any man. But there were circumstances which rendered that office, to Mr. Wadstrom's fancy, peculiarly difficult. The nature of the faculty itself presented no small obstacle. Without pretending to describe what I never could understand, I may venture to observe, that Mr. Wadstrom's fancy appeared to me, creative without being poetical, great without sublimity, and, I had almost said, systematical without coherence—for it assumed the name, though it scorned the ordinary rules, of reason. Still "there was method in it"—a wonderful power of framing systems, *for practical use*, out of the abstract relations of things, which it fondly pursued to a region (beyond Utopia; I used to call it *Wadstromia*) whither "Entity and quiddity—the ghosts of defunct bodies fly*." Brooding there, under the *warm* influence of the *Genius Loci*, it would incontinently "body forth the forms of things unknown;" but, perhaps, the pen of Shakespeare himself could not have given "the airy nothings a local habitation and a name."—We possessed no common language but French and English. I did not understand the former, nor he the latter, so well as to discriminate accurately, all the delicate shades of meaning, and to invest abstract mental images with phrases capable of preventing confusion amidst a variety of similar, though distinct, combinations of ideas—if, indeed, any language could have expressed some of the combinations of Mr. Wadstrom's mind, or any logic could have justified his mode of inference and arrangement.—When I first knew him, he grouped together all his singularities of matter and manner, with a happy impropriety, under the general name of his "*Own Peculiar*." But he afterwards affected to call the curious collection of oddities his "System."

What has been said may suffice to convey a *general* idea of the difficulties which attended this piece of literary obstetrics. As far as Mr. Wadstrom's "own peculiar" was concerned, it was a perpetual struggle on his part to introduce, and on mine to exclude, his reveries; and all his more extravagant reveries were effectually excluded from the Essay on Colonization. Hence that part of the work which claims him as its parent, was to me by far the most laborious; and, though I wrote the greater part of it four times over, by far the worst executed. But, after all my pains, it is probable that the cross-grained sooterkin would never have seen the light in this *sublunary* world, if a certain worthy and sensible gentleman (Mr. T—k), who understood Mr. Wadstrom's meaning better than I, had not assisted in reducing it to something of a form which ordinary minds could survey, without doing violence to all the rules of thinking to which they had been accustomed. On the other hand, I inserted some whole chapters, and many shorter articles, without any material objection, sometimes without a single observation, on the part of Mr. Wadstrom.

But I have almost lost sight of the passage I proposed to consider. What our elegant writer states, respecting Buonaparte's application to Mr. Wadstrom, is no doubt correct. But, perhaps, it would puzzle all the philosophers in his train to assign a rational motive for his wishing "to obtain a copy of the work;" unless it was to fire his imagination by contemplating the exploits of Benyowsky, a kindred genius, and, in some respects, highly worthy of his imitation*. For, perhaps,

* Hudibras.

* See in the Essay on Colonization, Part i. p. 159, *et seqq.* an epitome of the Count's transactions in Madagascar, which I drew up from his life, in 2 vols. 4to. by the learned and ingenious Mr. Nicholson. See also Sir Sidney Smith's Letters to Lord Nelson, in the London Gazette of September 10, 1799.

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the Essay on Colonization contains not a single hint, which could be useful to that General, concerning any country within 2000 miles of that corner of Africa to which his views were immediately directed. And it does not clearly appear, that even his enterprizing genius had formed the project of first subverting Turkish despotism in Egypt, and then leading his Myrmidons to annihilate the *far more detestable British Slave-Trade*, and finally to repose their wearied virtue, as colonists on the coast of Guinea. If, as was reported, the Essay on Colonization gave rise to Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt, it could only be in some such way as a map of South America might suggest to a man's mind the cruelties of the Spaniards in Peru, which might *naturally enough* lead his imagination, *across the Continent*, to contemplate the late *expedition* of the French politicians to Cayenne.—To the credit of the British Nation and Government I must add, that, *not* on the banks of the Nile, but on those of the river Sierra Leone, was the "name of European," to use Miss Williams's words, "first pronounced without horror;" when, on the 9th of May, 1787, the gallant, benevolent, and active Capt. Thompson, of His Majesty's ship the Nautilus, arrived there with the first party of colonists*. With what emotions the name of Frenchman was mentioned in that unfortunate settlement, by Africans as well as Europeans, in September 1794, may be learned from the letter of Dr. Afzelius, a dispassionate Swedish philosopher, who was an eye-witness, to his country-man Count von Engstrom†. And some remarks on their conduct, worthy of British philosophers, may be seen in the Encyclopædia Britannica, article "*Sierra Leone*." Still a remnant of that colony has survived the horrors of a fraternal visit from those whom Miss Williams, *speaking of Africa*, unluckily calls "*the deliverers of mankind!*" The wreck of the Sierra Leone establishment still exhibits to "the eyes of all Europe an unparallelled example of British philanthropy"‡. By the blessing of the Great Arbiter of the destinies of nations, it may yet, in some measure, answer the ends of the institution; and may contribute to diffuse knowledge, and religion, and liberty through a continent which has been too long the theatre of European (*especially of British*) perfidy and violence.—Mr. Wadstrom showed much zeal and readiness to serve the Sierra Leone Company, on the lamentable occasion alluded to*. For, singular and romantic as were his opinions and views respecting Africa, he approved of the general object of the Company; and I have not a doubt but that he would take every opportunity of recommending similar undertakings to the French.

I should here close my remarks; but, considering with what persevering calumny the Abolitionists have been charged with aiming at the immediate emancipation of the Negroes, it is impossible for me to overlook the high encomiums lavished on Mr. Wadstrom, for having contributed to bring about that event in the French Colonies. Now it is certain that he knew *nothing* personally, and but little by information, of the condition of the Negroes in *any* of the European Colonies; and had his ingenious biographer known more of that interesting subject, that very humanity which dictated, would, at the same time, have moderated, her applause. I have no personal knowledge of the condition of the *French* Slaves. But, by all accounts, the old arbitrary Government compelled the planters to treat them with some humanity; and this, with the powerful influence of the consoling religion they were taught, disfigured though it was by Romish superstition, had improved their minds to a degree unknown among their country-men in the British Islands. The late internal transactions in the French Sugar-Colonies are not very accurately known in Europe; but, judging from their former disorders, especially in St. Domingo, one may venture to doubt whether the French Slaves were fully prepared to make a rational and moderate use of Liberty; of which they could have no other idea than that which is natural to all partially civilised men, who groan under the iron rod of despotism, namely, *the dreadful liberty of acting as they please*. Nay, do not late events, as Mr. Sheridan, some years ago, asked in the House of Commons, justify some degree of the same kind of doubt, with respect to the French nation itself? Be this as it may, I hold, in common with every well-informed Abolitionist, the same opinions on this subject *now*, which I laid before the public above ten years ago.—"I am *(still)* convinced that liberty would be a curse, instead of a blessing, to beings so very rude and uncultivated as the field-

* Essay on Colonization, Part ii. p. 221.

† Id. p. 279.

‡ See Mr. Wadstrom's Plan for a Free Community, &c. p. 44.

* Essay on Colonization, Part ii. p. 293.

Negroes

Negroes now are. We must here admit with some limitation the noble and generous sentiment of Sallust;" "*Libertas juxtà bonis et malis, strenuis atque ignavis, optabilis est**." "The field-Negroes could not bear any great and sudden alteration of their condition. They must be made sensible of their value and dignity as men, and must be instructed in *Christianity*, before they can be expected to act properly as *freemen*. Foolish profusion and low debauchery are the usual consequences of a very poor man's being suddenly raised to affluence. Idleness, drunkenness, violence, in a word, every species of excess, would be the no less probable consequences of a numerous body of slaves, at least of brutish field-Negroes, being suddenly converted into freemen. Improved and tried spirits are alone capable of bearing such violent transitions. No man, in his senses, who knows any thing of the West Indies, would ever dream of any measure of this kind, which did not proceed by gradual steps†."—Observe, all this is meant of the West Indian *Slavery*, not of the British *Slave-Trade*; for this last, as appears from a great body of evidence, ought to be *immediately* abolished.

In proof of my assertion, that Mr. Wadstrom had little knowledge of the condition of the slaves in any of the European colonies, I beg leave to refer to the 8th chapter of the Essay on Colonization. One of the means of civilization, which he there proposes, is to bind two young natives to each European, till they should come of age; that is, be declared by his superintendants of education, to be "entitled to all the rights of members of the community." By this notable device, his projected *free* community would have been founded in *slavery*, for it would have been divided, at the very outset, into two adverse classes—WHITE *masters*, *all* indispoſed to work by the tropical heats, and *all* eager to seize so excellent a pretext of compelling others to work for them; and BLACK *apprentices* or indented servants, without any protection from domestic tyranny, which always, more or less, eludes the best laws, and the strictest police, even in communities happily composed of various classes, mutually checking each other. And how this would have differed from the practice of slavery, may be left to the judgment of persons of observation and reflection, who *really are* acquainted with the state of things in the West Indies, and in the Southern States of America; and who know, that from much smaller beginnings many monstrous abuses have dated their origin, especially in distant colonies. Theorists and projectors, who have never visited those *odious* BASTILES of the human race, may, like Mr. Wadstrom, amuse themselves with their fine paper systems. The planters too, may enact laws *against themselves, to be executed by themselves*. But, in practice, those boasted statutes are *voces et præterea nihil*; or in the pithy Latin of Oliver Cromwell, mere *Magna Fartas**. The unfortunate abjects are not, and *cannot be*, protected by such laws; for (besides that, *the evidence of negroes is not admitted against white criminals*) those who make and execute the laws are, to a man, holders of slaves or indented servants, or both. I say *to a man*, without excepting an individual of the *republican negro-drivers* of Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia†. For General Washington himself must not be excepted, till he shall have taken effectual steps to prepare his very numerous gang of slaves for enjoying some reasonable degree of freedom‡. All this and much

* The words of a British peer, in his place in the House of Lords, in the year 1788, appear to me not a bad translation of the above sentence from Sallust. "I cannot conceive," said His Lordship, "what harm liberty can do to *any* man."

† Letters on Slavery, p. 91.

* "Your *Magna Farta*," said Oliver contemptuously to the Judges, when they objected *Magna Charta* to his *sic jubeo*—"Your *magna farta* (a memorable, though homely phrase) shall not controul my actions, which I know are for the safety of the commonwealth" (the republic!) See Bennet's Memorial of the Reformation, p. 239.

† "*How is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among Negro-drivers?*" Johnson, Taxation no Tyranny, p. 89. For that able writer's opinion, in the case of Knight, the Negro-slave, declared free by the Court of Session in Scotland, in 1777; see his Life by Mr. Boswell.

‡ The name of Washington has been the subject of many a rhetorical flourish. Far be it from me to detract from the real merits of that great man, both in the senate and the field. But he seems rather slow in giving our sayers of fine words an opportunity of expatiating on his consistency—I had almost said, somewhat dull in comprehending the truths plainly stated many years ago, in the "Serious Address to the Rulers of America respecting Slavery," where the subject is condensed into these remarkable words, "*The treatment we* (the Americans) *received from Britain is no more to be equalled to our's to the Negroes, than a barley-corn is to the globe of the earth.*"—Is there a more pithy, or a more proper, figure

more, I urged on Mr. Wadstrom; but he silenced me with this short argument: The indenting of simple untutored people *may be compared* to the tutelage of children; and is therefore according to order, and proper and just, and humane! This is one example, among many which I could give, of Mr. Wadstrom's mode of *ergotizing*. At p. 19. part i. I crippled the insidious monster with provisos; but at p. 93. was fain to compromise the case. I procured, however, rather better terms for the poor indented servants, than the compiler of Mr. Wadstrom's Plan for a free community, &c. where we read, in a specific proposition, p. 50. that "*instead of* SLAVERY, *a* GENTLE SERVITUDE *is instantly to be adopted!*" After all, the Africans have nothing to fear from Mr. Wadstrom's indentures; for it appears that they could not be introduced,—at least not at Bulam, where, however, as well as at Sierra Leone, the natives, with mild and cautious treatment, are easily induced to labour *for hire*. (Essay on Colonization, part ii. p. 58, 304.)

Another proof how little Mr. Wadstrom had considered the West Indian Slavery is, that he made no distinction between political and personal (or domestic) slavery. According to him, both kinds of slavery were "strictly *personal*;" and so they are, in the sense in which he chose to take the word. But that sense leaves no verbal distinction, in cases where the things meant are prodigiously different; and Mr. Wadstrom should have abstained from the liberties which, in this and other instances, he took with a language which he did not understand. In the present instance, it signified nothing that I told him, he was giving a generic, instead of the usual specific sense, to the word *personal*; and thus was confounding lords with their vassals in some countries; and the planters with their slaves, in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Danish West Indies; conditions of men so very different, that it were to be wished different terms (*Quære, Subjection* and *Slavery?*) were always applied to them. For who does not see the immense difference, between the condition of a private gentleman, under an arbitrary government, who, if he "touch no state matters," may live in ease and luxury, and that of a wretch, who drudges incessantly under the whip of a negro-driver? I excluded Mr. Wadstrom's peculiar application of the term "personal," till I came to p. 271. part ii. where its insertion could no longer be avoided; and it was inserted accordingly, in terms as consistent as possible with what I had observed in p. 177, namely, "that many of the evils of personal slavery are moderated by the vigilant superintendance of an arbitrary government." For such a government, with all its numerous evils, must be allowed to be an excellent check on the tyranny of slave-holders. It suffers not such petty despots to ply their whips, and rivet on their chains, just as *they* please; but, as Mr. Long observes, "controuls them all from the highest to the lowest*."

After what has been stated, there will perhaps remain little doubt that Mr. Wadstrom *did not* compile those parts of the work in question, which relate to the West Indian slavery; and that I compiled not only *that*, but every other part of the book, which consists not of mere extracts, will appear *internally* evident to any one, who may think it worth while to compare the general turn of thought and expression with those of my letters on slavery, not to mention *here*, several other pieces which I wrote on that subject. The performances unluckily admit of comparison in another respect. A great portion of the contents of both was irregularly collected during the printing, which may account for an arrangement, in many instances, too faulty to be excusable, even in letters and essays†.

figure of speech, in all Mr. Paine's witty and sententious writings? And what could be the reason, that, in his "Common Sense," he founded the alarm to the Americans, on account of the treatment they received from Britain; while in his "Rights of Man," he says nothing of the UNSPEAKABLY *worse* treatment which the poor Negroes and indented servants receive from *them?* And how could he hold up the government of America as a model for the imitation of the British nation, when he knew that some hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of the United States are *Slaves*; bought and sold, and treated, in all respects, like brute beasts? For the answers to these questions, I refer to any candid writer, or honest man, of any sect or party whatsoever! But I must not imitate Mr. Paine by concealing, that, bad as is the treatment of the Negroes in the Southern States of America, it is mild, compared to that which their unfortunate countrymen endure in the British sugar islands. Nor must I omit, that in 1772, the Assembly of Virginia petitioned the Crown, *ineffectually*, for the abolition of the Slave-Trade; stating, that it threatened the very existence of His Majesty's dominions in America!

* History of Jamaica, vol. ii. p. 430.—See also Chastellux's Travels in America.

† See Letters on Slavery, p. 103, 109; and Essay on Colonization, Advertisement at the end of Part I; and p. 197, Part II.

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As a pretty strong *internal* presumption too, of the justice of my claim, I may add, that the political principles of the old British Whigs may be distinctly traced in both works*. In those principles I was educated; and I mean to hold them, till I can discover in some other system (what has never yet appeared) a better medium between the extremes of anarchy and despotism; a set of principles better calculated to reconcile the necessary vigour of the executive government, with the sacred and indubitable rights and privileges of a free people.

What were Mr. Wadstrom's political principles, does not very clearly appear in the Essay on Colonization; for I make nothing of an ingenious quibble foisted into the last sheet, after I had finished the whole work, by a certain able and elegant writer, who almost immediately, *quoted it back again* into a performance of his own. But that Mr. Wadstrom's principles were not those of a British Whig, either of the old school or the new, might be proved irrefragably from his pamphlets. And whether or not, they were such as became an "estimable citizen" of France, as Miss Williams styles him, may be gathered from his "Plan for a Free Community," &c. printed in the year 1792. "As yet (says he, p. 9.) there doth not appear the least prospect of true civil liberty; nor does it seem at all probable, that when it shall appear, it will for a long time make any considerable progress in Europe."—"But, on the contrary, it is evident that slavery is now much greater than it has ever yet been."—At p. 44. the British are styled "an illustrious people;"—"a magnanimous nation;"—"the FREEST, the *most illuminated*, consequently the *grandest*, the *most* NOBLE people in Europe!" On the preceding page, Mr. Wadstrom gives to Great Britain, under the name of the "first nation in Europe," *all* the honour of "undertaking to abolish the vile traffic in human flesh," without one particle of the notorious infamy of pushing that same traffic to a greater extent than all Europe beside!! Does not all this smell somewhat of the courtier? Miss Williams has "heard him mention," and so have I, many times, "his having had frequent personal intercourse with the late King of Sweden;" and I once saw him in the dress of that court. In common with other persons of far greater knowledge of the world, I have *experienced* his courtly address. I could mention a notable instance—but,—*transeat*.

The subject suggests to my mind some reflections, which might perhaps be not improperly subjoined; but I fear I have already trespassed the limits, which you allow to articles of this kind. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILL$_{m}$ DICKSON.

No. 41, *Great Titchfield-street*,
November 5, 1799.

* Letters on Slavery, Introd. p. 9. and p. 53, 91, 147; and Essay on Colonization, Part I. p. 170, 176, 194; and no doubt the same sentiments appear in several other parts of both performances.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FIND from your last number, that paper has lately been made in Germany from the *conferva*. In the present scarcity of the usual materials, and consequent advanced price of paper, it gives me much satisfaction to learn that a fair trial is likely to be made of converting a whole genus of vegetables hitherto applied to no use, into an article of such intrinsic value and of such vast consumption. Without wishing to deny the merit of discovery to the German professor, it is but justice however to observe that this very manufactory is one of the *artes deperditæ* of our own island. In Lightfoot's Flora Scotica, the following account is given of the uses of the *conferva bulbosa*, or craw silk.

"It is of a soft substance, and in pure water, where the threads grow long, resembles tow. But in muddy waters, where they are short, it is not unlike cotton; which being carefully collected and dried, turns whitish, and has sometimes been used instead of it, either as wadding to stuff garments with, or to make towels and napkins. *We have also seen a coarse kind of paper made of it at Edinburgh.*"

Other writers also have mentioned the silky texture of the fibres of this plant, and of its having been used to stuff beds with, and spun into fine thread as a substitute for silk and cotton. See *Dillenius*, *Weis*, *Haller*, and *Bomare*.

If any of your readers, who are not botanists, should wish to make experiments on this substance, it may be of use to them to know that it may be met with in great abundance in almost every ditch and pool, especially old clay-pits, and in most slow streams. In cold weather, it is always below the surface of the water, and forms a mass of yellowish-green fibres, very fine, and interlacing each other in every direction.

tion. In ſummer it riſes to the ſurface in large fleece-like maſſes, commonly of a deep-green colour, and a ſpungy texture, incloſing numerous globules of air, to which it owes its buoyancy. If raked out of the water, and expoſed for a few days to the ſun, it loſes its green colour, and becomes very tolerably bleached.

I am, &c. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[*Continued from page* 542.]

TASSO in ſome meaſure retrieved with me, the character of Italian poetry; and if it were not for ſome unfortunate paſſages, where his devils, witches, and enchanters put a ſpell upon praiſe, and bear him away into thoſe regions of inſipid extravagance, where Dante and oblivion dwell together, I would hail him in the words of Cowley to Sir William Davenant.

"Methinks heroic poeſy till now,
Like ſome fantaſtic fairy land did ſhew
Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giant's race,
And all but man in man's chief work had place.
Thou, like ſome worthy knight with ſacred arms,
Doſt drive the monſters thence, and end the charms:
Inſtead of thoſe, doſt men and manners plant;
The things which that rich ſoil did chiefly want.

At leaſt, Taſſo has more of nature and character, than either of his predeceſſors in Italian epic. And though he have not quite exorciſed the land, he has, at leaſt, confined the evil ſpirits in a limited circle; and not permitted them to wander to and fro upon the earth, to intrude themſelves on all occaſions, to inſpire every paſſion, and conduct every action, that the hiſtorian of the country records. Taſſo poſſeſſes neither the majeſty of Homer, nor the dignity of Virgil; but excels both in the excitement of intereſt, and ſympathetic pleaſure. In the turbulence of ancient times, when the ſtorm of war did not only rage around the palace, but beat on every private roof, this tender feeling was comparatively little known; but in the progreſs of civilization, and the lapſe of more pacific ages, it has been matured into a delicate and refined ſenſibility; it has reared its ſweet head in the vales of domeſtic peace, and the gales that have blown over them breathe its fragrance. Thus has Taſſo mingled even his deſcription of battle with ſuch traits of humanity and affection, as perpetually recal the mind to ſcenes of home-felt pleaſure. For the more eaſy introduction of ſuch ideas, perhaps he invoked the aid of female warriors. Theſe are characters, which, from the prejudice of education, are of very difficult management. But the poet has ſo blended the ſtrong and the beautiful, the brave and the tender, that not even the exceſs of modern effeminacy can ſeparate the ſubject of its terror, from the object of its admiration. Thus, the firſt introduction of Clorinda is in an act of benevolence and ſympathetic feeling, for a ſufferer of her own ſex; and ſhe at once engages our gratitude and admiration, by exerting the influence which her valour commands, in the prevention of a deed which her humanity abhors. For ſhe becomes the preſerver of Sofrenia and Olindo; and the value of her interference is fully felt by the reader, on the peruſal of their pathetic ſtory in the ſecond canto. And again you ſee nothing of the heroiſm of Gildippe, without alſo perceiving, that it is always exerted as a conſequence and proof of the moſt tender conjugal affection. Her wreath of victory was never the barren laurel alone;

"But in her garland, as ſhe ſtood,
You might diſcern a *myrtle* bud."

The "Jeruſalem Delivered" is much more varied in its ſubject, than the Iliad; and the unity of deſign, and connection of parts, is better, than in the Æneid. Homer allows the humanity of a modern mind too little reſpite from battle. And Virgil, with greater variety, exhibits rather a ſucceſſion of ſtories, than a concatenation of incidents forming one ſtory. Taſſo has avoided both theſe faults. His incidents conduct to the cataſtrophe; and not, like thoſe of the Æneid, only to the end of a journey, where alone the circumſtances which produce the denouement, are to commence; and his Jeruſalem is *ſtained*, but not, like the Iliad, *ſmeared* with blood.

The great blemiſh of Taſſo's poem is the frequent recourſe to ſupernatural agency. And as the actors, in theſe caſes, are generally of infernal extraction, they involve all the abſurdity, without participating any of the dignity, of the gods and goddeſſes of antiquity. Sometimes, indeed, they are ſurrounded with a terrific grandeur, that reſembles the ſublimity of Milton.—Satan, in his infernal conclave, (cant. 4.) concludes his exhortation of oppoſition to the Chriſtians thus:

"Periſh the Chriſtian camp! and e'en its ruins
Periſh with it!"

And then follows this inundation of devils:

"Nor did the God-defying ſpirits wait
His cloſing words; but on the wing they roſe
Up-ſoaring

Up-ſoaring from profundity of night,
And ruſhed upon the day.—So iſſue forth,
From their engendering caves, far-ſounding ſtorms
In rout tumultuous, that darken heaven:
On earth's and ſea's wide empires waging war."

But all the ingenuity of united Parnaſſus has not been able to bring into conſiſtent action beings poſſeſſed of ſuch diſproportionate powers, as mortal man and ſupernatural exiſtences. The genius of Milton, indeed, has, in one part of his work, conceived and executed a plan, where beings of the moſt oppoſite natures conſpire, by the conſiſtent exertion of their ſeveral powers, to the production of one effect. The mind could not, perhaps, form ideas of greater contraſt, than our firſt parents, in their bower of bliſs, eyed aſkance by the arch-fiend, who bore hell within him, who himſelf was hell.—Yet theſe are the characters, who are to conduct the action to the cataſtrophe; but, obſerve they are never brought, either in oppoſition or co-operation, to act on the ſame ſubject;—on the contrary, one is properly the agent, and the other the ſubject of that agent's action. Beings of ſuch totally unequal power cannot be introduced, as acting either in uniſon or oppoſition, without palpable abſurdity. Mere man muſt act by natural means;—if he be *oppoſed* by a being endued with ſupernatural means, there is but one way for the conteſt to terminate; and if he be *aided* by ſuch a being, his own action is totally unneceſſary. An example will ſhew how far theſe obſervations are applicable to the poem of Taſſo.

In the 16th canto, Iſmeno conveys Soliman to Jeruſalem in a flying chariot, which bears them high over the hoſtile camp: and, without the chance of a wound, ſets him down at the mouth of a paſſage, that conveys him ſafely to the council-chamber of the king. In the 12th canto, this maſter of the flying chariot, when the nocturnal expedition of Clorinda and Argante is projected, ſtays them till he forms a combuſtible compoſition, by which they may, with greater ſafety and expedition, ſet fire to the great machine. It is acknowledged to be an expedition of imminent danger, to which the king very reluctantly expoſes the great defenders of the city. One of them executes the project at the expence of her life, the other at the peril of his, without Iſmeno ever once thinking of his flying chariot, with the uſe of which the moſt inſignificant animal of the garriſon might have ſecurely performed, what, without it, loſt to the cauſe one of its beſt and braveſt defenders. Numerous examples of ſimilar incongruities might be adduced; but this will ſufficiently explain what is meant by the principle.

Theſe miraculous agencies of Taſſo, however, are not, like the wonders of Dante and Arioſto, that ſtamp monſtrous deformity on the whole; but, like preternatural excreſcences, a blemiſh on the face of beauty.

The enchanted foreſt, where the hero of the poem crowns his labours with the feats of a wood cutter, needs only to be mentioned to be ſtigmatized with puerility. But even in this, how conſpicuous is the ſkill and delicate diſcrimination of the poet! The heroes, who, in the abſence of Rinaldo, attempt to break the ſpell of the enchanted wood, are ſucceſsfully oppoſed by objects of terror and alarm. And when Rinaldo himſelf, prepares for the attack, we expect either a tedious repetition of terrific deſcriptions, or a dreadful increaſe of horror:—but are agreeably ſurpriſed to find ſmiling pleaſure, and enchanting beauty; for even the devils themſelves deſpair of frightening Rinaldo; and ſeem to acknowledge, that the hero of the Gieruſalemme is to be allured, not deterred, from his purpoſe. What a beautiful paſſage is the ſiren-ſong of early love! (canto 16. ſt. 14.) but how is it deformed, from being uttered by a creature in the form of an enchanted parrot!—It is, however much to be lamented, that when Armida metamorphoſed a band of heroes, in the 10th canto, ſhe did not ſtock her aviary with them, inſtead of a pond, and endue them with the melody of ſinging birds, rather than the muteneſs of fiſhes. The abſurdity might then, like that of the enchanted parrot, have been veiled in beauty;

"Myſterious veil of brightneſs made,
That's both the luſtre and the ſhade."

But what light is there to gild that impertinent epiſode of miracles, concerning Sueno, Prince of Denmark, in canto 8? or the long genealogy and future offſpring of Rinaldo, with which the 17th canto is encumbered, only for the purpoſe of conveying moſt groſs flattery to the patron of the poet; and which reminds us of nothing poetical, but the diſgrace to poetry in Horace, and Virgil's mean adulation of a man ſtill more perfidious than Alphonſo of Ferrara.

Upon the whole, however, though the beauty and elegance of Taſſo are obſcured, they are not eclipſed by his abſurdities. And the reaſon, perhaps, why Taſſo is not more read, and his beauties more admired, may be the little intereſt, and leſs complacency, with which we regard the events of the croiſades, or the fortunes of their heroes; whoſe greateſt merit, perhaps

haps, is that of having given birth to the Gierusalemme Liberata of Tasso;

"So much more thanks from human kind does merit
The poet's fury, than the zealot's spirit."

We shall resume the subject of Tasso's merit, as a motive for learning the Italian language, when we come to consider the kindred excellence of Metastasio.

G. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, M. J. S. at page 692, in the last Number of your excellent Magazine, wishes some information concerning the nature and result of the observations made by VIDAL on the planet *Mercury*, and inserted by LALANDE in the additions to the *Connoissance des Tems* for the VIII. and IX. years (1799 and 1800).

From the passage in Lalande's History of Astronomy for the year VI. given at page 433 of your Magazine for July last, the lovers of astronomy must naturally have had a desire to possess the great and highly valuable astronomical information contained in these annual additions or supplements to the French Ephemerides; and I have to lament the interruption to their regular importation into this country, at least my bookseller in London so informs me, and, though continually desired, has only been able to procure me the *Connoissance des Tems* for this year (23d September, 1799, to 23d September, 1800), since that for the year 1793.—It is to be lamented that the Crusade carrying on against French principles should operate against French science also.—I can, therefore, but imperfectly satisfy the wishes of M. J. S. but should none of your correspondents, less unfortunate than myself, send you a more satisfactory account of *Vidal's* observations, you will, perhaps, oblige me by inserting the following short notice of these observations; for you would hardly, I fear, find room for the observations at length: they consist then of a series of observations made at Mirepoix, in March, April, and May, 1797, during a compleat revolution of *Mercury* round the Sun, and on each day is given the time of *Mercury's* passing the meridian, and its meridian altitude; the time of the Sun's passing the meridian, and meridian altitude on each corresponding day, together with the time of some neighbouring large stars passing the meridian, and its meridian altitude; with the height of the barometer and thermometer at noon, of each day of observation.—To those who are acquainted with the difficulty, at most times, of making observations on the planet *Mercury*, on account of its nearness to the Sun, the importance of these observations will appear very great. It appears that the acute eye of VIDAL observed Mercury in its transit over the meridian on the 21st of April, but four minutes after the Sun's passage! LALANDE has justly celebrated these rare and difficult observations.

While I am writing, I beg leave to correct an error which crept into your Magazine for September last respecting great floods in the county of Bedford, particularly in the neighbourhood of Shefford, as no event of that kind happened; the imposition was first, I believe, practised on a respectable newspaper, and thence found its way into yours, and most other periodical works. I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

WOBURNIENSIS.

October 10, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Nec sanè omnia referenda ad vim Fati putat; sed esse aliquid in nobis.

Apuleius de Dog. Plat.

THAT the opinion of Homer, concerning Fate or Destiny, coincides with the doctrine of those Stoics, who consider it as the supreme power of the universe, has been asserted by Cicero, and, after him, by Cudworth, and Shaftesbury*. This assertion does not seem to be supported by facts: Homer allows that there are certain fixed laws of nature ordained by the governor of the world, and acting in subordination to him; but he no where affirms, as has been done by Seneca and others, that the will of man, and even of the gods themselves, is placed under the absolute controul of a fatal necessity.

The particular passage of his writings, upon which they have founded their assertion, is as follows:

Ω μοι ἐγὼν, ὅτε μοι Σαρπηδόνα, φίλτατον ἀνδρῶν,
Μοῖρ' ὑπὸ Πατρόκλοιο Μενοιτιάδαο δαμῆναι.
Διχθὰ δέ μοι κραδίη μέμονε, φρεσὶν ὁρμαίνοντι,
Ἦ μιν ζωὸν ἑόντα μάχης ἀπὸ δακρυόεσσης
Θέλιω ἀναρπάξας Λυκίης ἐν πιοι δήμῳ,
Ἦ ἤδη ὑπὸ χερσὶ Μενοιτιάδαο δαμάσσω.

Homer. Iliad. lib. xvi. v. 433.

"Ah me! that my son, Sarpedon, dearest among men, should be doomed to

* Vide Cicero de Divinatione, lib. 2; Cudworth's Intellectual System, book 1. chap. 1; and Shaftesbury's Moralists, part i. sect. 2.

die

die by the hands of Patroclus! Pondering in my mind, I am unable to reſolve whether I ſhould ſnatch him alive from the bloody field, and place him amongſt the wealthy inhabitants of Lycia, or ſuffer him to be ſlain by the ſon of Menœtius."

Here, according to theſe authors, the poet introduces Jupiter complaining that he cannot prevent the death of Sarpedon, becauſe it had been decreed by the Fates that he was then to die. It appears to me, that the paſſage will ſcarcely admit of any ſuch interpretation. The two firſt lines of it do, indeed, convey an idea of this kind; but, from the ſequel, it is evident that Jupiter acknowledges no power ſuperior to his own will. Had it been decreed by the Fates, that Sarpedon was, at that very time, to fall beneath the ſword of his enemy, and that even his divine father ſhould not ſnatch him from the jaws of deſtruction, Jupiter would never have deliberated in this manner. In this caſe, deliberation muſt have been abſurd.

The reply of Juno to the ſpeech which has now been quoted, affords a farther illuſtration of the ſubject. She demands of Jupiter, "If he intends to redeem from death a man *due to the Fates?*" This interrogation plainly ſhews that Homer regarded Deſtiny as placed under the immediate controul of the Father of the Gods. DAVID IRVING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your number for June laſt, a queſtion put to Dr. MITCHILL, how pot-aſh-cake is made? The queſtion refers, I ſuppoſe, to the mention of that ſort of bread in his letter to Mrs. F. printed in the magazine for April laſt. A query by ſo reſpectable a perſon as Mr. C. Loft, certainly deſerves an anſwer, and I ſhall give him one in a manner as ſatisfactory, I hope, as can be expected from a female of ſome experience in houſe-wifery, though of but ſmall acquaintance with letters.

I have examined ſeveral of your Engliſh books of cookery, where receipts and directions are given for making a great variety of good eatable things, but do not recollect to have ever obſerved in the CHAPTER OF CAKES, any compoſition of the kind we call in America *pot-aſh-cake*. On this account, I the more readily undertake a reply to Mr. Lott, as I flatter myſelf the account I am about to give will furniſh a new receipt to Mrs. Glaſs's Collection, and that for the future this kind of cake may make a figure in all compilations of the kind.

In undertaking this taſk I do not mean to preſume too much upon my own powers. I have therefore collected information from many diſcreet houſe-keepers of my acquaintance, who underſtand the manufacture of *pot-aſh-cake*. And the hiſtory I give you of it, may be conſidered as genuine, and the reſult of our joint experience and knowledge. I have alſo converſed with profeſſor Mitchill on the ſubject, and have availed myſelf of his manner of explaining and interpreting the buſineſs. He is an old hand at this ſort of diſcuſſion. While I was a very little girl, I was much pleaſed with a letter of his to a young lady, I believe in the year 1788, on the "Philoſophy of Houſe-keeping," wherein he explained the *myſtery of bread-making*, in a plain and familiar manner. This piece was publiſhed by Mr. Carey in a periodical work, called the *American Muſeum*, and indeed circulated through the United States in many of the beſt newſpapers of that time. I have heard ſome of his hearers ſay too, that five or ſix years ago he uſed to give a lecture or two, during his annual courſe on economical chemiſtry in Columbia-college, on the principles of cookery; a ſubject ſince ſo nobly, ſo advantageouſly diſcuſſed by COUNT RUMFORD. I have heard the PROFESSOR expreſs his high admiration of the COUNT and his writings, which he conſiders as ſupereminently conducive to public good and private utility. I think it is a pity that they two were not perſonally acquainted, that they might lay their heads together about things.

The cake under conſideration is called *pot-aſh cake*, becauſe pot-aſh is one of the articles which enter into the compoſition of it. They call it likewiſe *handy-cake*, becauſe it can be made ſo *handily*, or in ſo quick and eaſy a manner. Some perſons too have named it *Long-Iſland-pound-cake*, upon a ſuppoſition that the inhabitants of that large and pleaſant iſland, in the State of New York, were peculiarly addicted to the uſe of it. This, however, is a miſtake, for the women on the continent, for a hundred miles up the country, to my certain knowledge, make as much *pot aſh-cake*, eat as much in their families, and love it as well, as the Long-Iſland women do.

A good receipt for this cake is as follows: Take of good wheaten flour two pounds, of butter half a pound, of ſugar half a pound; add to theſe a heaped teaſpoonful of ſalt of tartar, or any other form of pot-aſh or pearl-aſh, that will hiſs when vinegar is poured on it. The pot-aſh muſt be diſſolved in a little water before

fore it is added to the other materials; and the ſugar ſtirred in about a pint of milk, and being freed from lumps, the whole muſt be mixed and kneaded well together. This may be done in a very few minutes, and the dough will be inſtantly fit for rolling out and baking. It is to be obſerved, that the milk with which the cake is moiſtened if ſour or coagulated will be preferable.

To make pot-aſh cake light and good, it is neceſſary to conduct the baking briſkly. Therefore the firſt ſtep towards making it ſhould be, to kindle a fire that a ſufficiency of hot coals may be ſeaſonably provided. By the aid of theſe the dough, though perfectly flat and unleavened when put into the baking-pan, will be puffed up during the operation, into fine and ſpungy cake.

If it is your wiſh to make a cheaper cake than the one for which directions have been given, rye-flour may be employed in the place of wheaten, ſweet lard inſtead of butter, and treacle or melaſſes in lieu of ſugar. The pot-aſh will enliven theſe, but the cake will be injured by a mixture of eggs. Theſe appear to inviſcate and entangle the alkali ſo much as to prevent its rarefying or expanſive force. It is therefore a maxim in preparing this cake, *that the plainer and ſimpler the materials are, the better it will be.* Some under this idea add cream inſtead of butter or lard.

I do not pretend to be a profound chemiſt, Sir; but I underſtand that the air which puffs up the cake, that I have deſcribed, is the carbonic acid. The pot-aſh employed ought therefore not to be in a cauſtic ſtate, but muſt have been expoſed to the atmoſphere long enough in a jar bottle, or ſome ſuch thing, to have become a *carbonate*. Thus the ſubſtance to be mingled with the cake is a *carbonate of pot-aſh*. It is well known that caloric, if duly applied, will expel the carbonic acid from the vegetable alkali, and the briſk heat of a baking-pan ſeems conſiderable enough for this purpoſe; though I am inclined to think that the *lactic acid* of the ſour milk, by a ſuperior attraction for the pot-aſh aſſiſts in the extrication of the fixed air, and thereby facilitates the proceſs. By this means, if the ingredients are well proportioned, the cake never taſtes of the alkali, which is now no longer a *carbonate* but a *lactate of pot-aſh*.

Pleaſe to caution thoſe, Sir, who wiſh to make this kind of cake, that they do not, in their eagerneſs to have it light, add pot-aſh too much over the common rule, which would not only give the cake an alkaline taſte, but make it as heavy as it would have been had pot-aſh not entered the mixture. I think from what I have heard the chemiſts ſay, the reaſon muſt be this; the carbonic acid of the pot-aſh being ſet looſe in a quantity diſproportioned to the other ingredients, inſtead of diffuſing itſelf gently through, and raiſing the cake, flies in a body too great for the compoſition to contain, and finds vent by burſting holes in the cake, and leaving it in a ſtate very far from ſpungy. This is an error which experienced hands ſeldom commit.

Thus our American houſe-wives are enabled to provide light cake for their viſitors and friends, in a few minutes. And really, Sir, this is a great convenience in a rural ſituation, where a woman cannot ſend to a baker, for ruſk, tea-cake, or biſcuit, and where perhaps yeaſt is not to be got, and her leaven is ſpoiled. Or even if ſhe had plenty of leaven, where the company cannot wait three or four hours for carbonic acid to be produced in the common mode by fermentation, to raiſe a batch of dough for them.

It is a matter of ſurpriſe to me, that this method has not been known generally and followed in Europe. There is a ſaving *both of time* and *of fuel* in making it. The materials are *not coſtly*, and the cake itſelf is highly *nutritious* and *wholeſome*. And I am quite of opinion with Dr. Mitchill, in his letter to Mrs F.—that no ſmall part of its ſalubrity is to be aſcribed to the portion of pot-aſh mingled with it, and lying ready to neutralize and quiet any ſuperfluous ſeptic acid, with which the ſtomach of a child or of a grown perſon who eats it, may happen to be incommoded: and I am further of opinion, that the introduction of this kind of bread into uſe in Great Britain, if it is not already practiſed there, and in other parts of Europe, would have a very beneficial and happy tendency in bettering the condition of the middling and lower orders of houſekeepers. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you and Mr. Loft will *recommend pot-aſh-cake to them*, and inſtruct them how to make it.

I cannot forbear here, however, to mention, that, although our American women have always employed *pot-aſh*, that I ſuſpect *ſoda* is preferable. The carbonate of ſoda is a mild and friendly ſalt; more congenial to the human conſtitution, than the carbonate of the other alkali. I have no doubt the ſubſtitution of the *mineral* for the *vegetable* baſis, would be an excellent change in the receipt. The reaſon why pot-aſh and not ſoda has been uſed among my countrywomen, is evident enough;

enough; pot-aſh, being one of the ſtaple commodities of the State, is cheap and plentiful, and they are all well acquainted with it; whereas ſoda is dearer and more ſcarce, and, being a foreign and imported article, they know very little about it.

I mentioned, Sir, that the carbonate of pot-aſh was a good thing for rendering bread or cake light, where yeaſt or leaven were not to be got, and when great diſpatch was neceſſary. Yet there is a method of preparing a fermenting mixture, with which the Long-Iſland-women are well acquainted, that I ſhall take the liberty of mentioning to you. It is this: Take as many hops as may be held between the thumb and three fingers, put them into a pint and a half or a quart of water, and boil them well together. If you have ſome apples or a pumpkin in the houſe, cut a few ſlices of either of theſe and throw in, and it will be all the better. Then pour the liquor off, or ſtrain it through a coarſe cloth, and add three or four ſpoonfulls of melaſſes, and ſtir in as much flour as will mingle with it to the conſiſtence of thin batter. Set the whole in the corner of the kitchen fire-place, or in any temperature of moderate warmth, until a fermentation takes place, which will happen in a few hours, and then mix it with your flour, and knead it up with your dough, as in common caſes of bread-making. By this mixture there will be a ſufficiency of carbonic acid gas *extricated* to puff up bread enough for one baking of a family of eight or ten perſons.

Be pleaſed, Mr. Editor, to take notice, that dough and bread are made light by an *extrication of air* from the yeaſt, leaven or alkali, and not by a *fermentation*, as is commonly believed, extending through the whole lump. As I am perſuaded, however, that, beſides the good done by the carbonic acid gas, when pot-aſh is uſed in making cake, that *the alkali alſo has ſome beneficial effect*; I cannot conclude without recommending the conſideration of this matter to all the public economiſts, and the uſe of the bread made light with it generally to the people at large.—I am, Sir, your's, with much conſideration and obſervance,

MARGARETTA A' KERLIE.

Cedar-Grove, on Long-Iſland.
Auguſt 19, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be thankful to any one of your learned correſpondents who will favour me with a ſolution of the following queſtion:

Why does the word *recluſus* in Latin always ſignify *open*, and the word *recluſe* in Engliſh (which is manifeſtly formed from the other) univerſally mean *ſhut up*?

That the participle paſſive *recluſus* always means *open*, is undeniable from the following quotations out of Ainſworth's Dictionary:

Recluſus, a, um part. (1) Opened, ſet wide open. (2) Diſcovered, revealed, diſcloſed. (1) *Domus recluſa*: *Hor. Ep. ii.* 1, 103. (2) *Recluſæ fores*: *Ov. Met. vii.* 647. *Occulta pecuniâ recluſa ſunt. Tac. Ann.* 16. 32. 4.

That *recluſe* in Engliſh, whether ſubſtantively or adjectively uſed, means *ſhut*, is immediately demonſtrable out of Johnſon's Dictionary:

Recluſe, adj. [*reclus*, French; *recluſus*, Latin]. Shut up; retired.

This muſt be the inference of a mere contemplative, a *recluſe* that converſes only with his own meditations. *Decay of Piety.*

The nymphs
Meliſſan, ſacred and *recluſe* to Ceres,
Pour ſtreams ſelect, and purity of waters.
PRIOR.

I all the live-long day
Conſume in meditation deep, *recluſe*
From human converſe. PHILLIPS.

Recluſe, n. ſ. a retired perſon.

It ſeems you have not lived ſuch an obſtinate *recluſe* from the diſputes and tranſactions of men. HAMMOND.

Yet it is extraordinary that the *verb* RECLUDE has the Latin ſenſe in *Engliſh*.

To *reclude* [*recludo*, Latin]. To *open*.

The ingredients abſorb the inteſtinal ſuperfluities, *reclude* oppilations, and mundify the blood. HARVEY.

A logical explanation of the above curious inconſiſtencies will be highly ſatisfactory to, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

SAMUEL WESLEY.

Highgate, November 9, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the firſt part of the inquiry of Suditone in laſt month's Magazine, p. 694, viz. "*Which is the beſt Spaniſh Dictionary and Grammar?*" It is my opinion (*ſalvo meliori*) that, among all the Spaniſh and French dictionaries, Gattel's undoubtedly claims the preference; as it has been written after thoſe of the French and Spaniſh Academies. I know of none in Spaniſh and Engliſh deſerving recommendation: the only one to be found in this

this country is Baretti's; but it is far from being good.

The best grammar in the French and Spanish languages is that of Josse, lately published; and to which is added a course of exercises: the rules are perspicuous and easy, and each under its proper head; the exercises judiciously drawn up, and the greatest difficulties illustrated by notes. The best in Spanish and English is Fernandez's; though what is to be admired in Josse's (method) has been too much neglected in the former: besides, his course of exercises is written in such bad English that half of the sentences are unintelligible.

Having no knowledge of the German language, and but an incompetent one of the classical books in our own, I will not venture to answer these particulars of his inquiry. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

October 15. 1799. CLAUDIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, Suditone, who, in your last Number, asks which are the most approved Spanish grammars and dictionaries, and best calculated for the English student, I beg to observe, that we have neither one nor the other in our language that can be depended upon: for Del Pino's and Fernandez's are very defective; and Baretti's Dictionary is shamefully deficient in words of the greatest consequence. But if any chuse to pursue the study of the Spanish language through the medium of the French, he will find the way very clear by making use of Josse's French and Spanish Grammar; to which is added, a copious selection of exercises, &c. London, 1798; and of Gattel's *Nouveau Dictionnaire Espagnol et François*, o *François et Espagnol*; which is a very complete compilation of those of the Spanish and French Royal Academies; in 4 vols. 4to. Lyons, 1790. X. Y.

Cambridge, October 19, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last volume of the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London there is an article which, from the interesting nature of its subject, the circumstance of its having gained a silver medal, and, more than all, the distinguished reputation of its author, attracted very particularly my attention. It is intitled "Pathological Remarks upon various Kinds of Alienation of mind, by James Sims, M. D. Pres. M. S. &c."

Dr. Sims introduces his paper by stating, as a motive for its publication, his having seen an account of a trial for a capital offence, in which the learned Judge pronounced, that "no homicide could be deemed insane who knew that it was a man, and not a dog or cat, that he killed." Whatever this gentleman might be in law, he was certainly no *Judge* in medicine.

After having noticed the imperfection of all previous definitions of insanity, the author proceeds to advance one which, I should imagine, was peculiar to himself. In order to escape any imputation of unfairness, it may be proper to quote *literally*, and in *connection*, the *whole* of what it is my present intention to criticise. Dr. Sims observes,

"Were I to hazard a definition of insanity, I should call it, the thinking and therefore speaking and acting differently from the bulk of mankind, where that difference does not arise from superior knowledge, ignorance, or prejudice. By solely attending to the former part of this definition many of the wisest men have been accounted mad, which, however, shews that to be the basis of the definition in the general opinion. I have laid the stress upon thinking differently from mankind, because simply acting differently does not constitute insanity. The highwayman is not insane, because he is not convinced that he acts right; whereas insane persons ever act from a thorough conviction of rectitude."

This definition of insanity will appear, upon a little examination, to be not less exceptionable than any that has gone before it.

In Dr. Sims's opinion, "thinking and therefore speaking and acting differently from the bulk of mankind" is not sufficient to characterise the disease; for, in the next sentence, he observes, that by attending merely to this "many of the wisest men have been accounted mad;" and therefore he adds, "where that difference does not arise from superior knowledge, ignorance, or prejudice." But will this latter part of the definition supply any deficiency in the preceding? A *singular* notion is either true or false; if true, it does not constitute insanity; on the other hand, if it be erroneous, the error must originate either from *ignorance* or from *prejudice*. *Superior knowledge* cannot surely be regarded as, in any instance, a source of error. If a man entertain a false opinion, it inevitably must be owing either to his not *knowing* all the arguments upon the subject to which that false opinion refers, which is *ignorance*; or to his not being able, in consequence of some undue bias, justly to *appreciate* their value,

value, which is *prejudice*. Dr. Sims's addition, therefore, to the vulgar definition of insanity is merely *verbal*; and leaves it, of course, precisely as liable to objection as it was before.

The Doctor next remarks, "I have laid the stress upon *thinking* differently from the bulk of mankind, because simply *acting* differently does not constitute insanity." Now, on the contrary, it would seem, that if a man acted differently from the rest of mankind, without thinking also differently, the incongruity and inconsistency of his conduct in this respect would, so far from being an evidence against, prove an additional presumption of, his derangement. A striking and an habitual opposition between opinions and actions cannot fairly be regarded as any argument in favour of soundness of mind.

Dr. Sims observes, in the next place, that "a highwayman is not insane;" and for this reason, "because he is not convinced that he acts right." A highwayman, therefore, in those cases where he is convinced that he acts right, of course falls under the imputation of insanity. If a man, for instance, having a numerous family ready to perish for want of pecuniary aid, should fancy that he was, by the cruel necessity of his situation, justified in deducting from the purse of an opulent person a few unnecessary guineas, in order to rescue from present misery, and an impending death, those who are, and ought to be, most dear to him, this man would deserve the title of a maniac! Assassins, who have acted without a consciousness of criminality, and the pious persecutors of heresy, in every period of the church, who, in the indulgence of their sanguinary zeal, have thought that they did God service, are all likewise involved in the same *sweeping* definition.

Dr. Sims's very next observation appears, if possible, still more remarkable than any that has preceded it. "Whereas insane persons ever act from a thorough conviction of rectitude." What an enviable and what a respectable class of men are maniacs! Formerly we have been told, that there was a *pleasure* in madness which none but madmen knew; and now we learn, that for their *happiness* they are not more distinguished than for the *uniform uprightness of their intentions*. The main object of all education ought to be the production of moral merit; the moral merit of any character must be allowed to consist in the acting uniformly from a thorough conviction of rectitude, and the acting uniformly from a thorough conviction of rectitude is, according to Dr. Sims, the happy prerogative of madness. What hence are we to conclude, but, that instead of attempting to cure, we ought, if it were possible, to institute schools for *teaching* insanity, or *silver medals* for the discovery of a matter by which we might inoculate so desirable a disease.

London, Nov. 16. JOHN REID.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE demand for German plays and novels is sufficient to call forth translations of the more eminent productions of that class with all desirable rapidity. May it not be hoped that for compositions of a more solid kind a market might also be found in Great Britain?

The opinion of Gibbon has assigned high value as an historian to *Michael Ignatius Schmidt*; whose *History of the Germans* fills four large octavo volumes, and extends to the reign of Charles the Fifth. An English translation of this sound national history would certainly be instructive, and surely acceptable, to the public.

J. W. von Archenholtz has composed a most lively Antigallican *History of the Seven Years' War in Germany, from* 1756 *to* 1763. This original document (for the author was himself a distinguished officer in the Prussian service) is remarkable for natural narrative, for epic business and bustle, and for that attaching sympathy which only an agent, not a by-stander can excite. These three hundred pages, published in 1788, were translated in 1789 into French, and in 1790 into Latin.

Frederic Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War could not but interest *attention by the celebrated name of the author, by the great resemblance between our own times and the anarchic period of which it treats, and by that Tacitus-like diction, where every epithet hits and brands as a dart of fire. The same author has begun, but not completed, an account of the *Revolution of the Netherlands*.

John Müller's History of the Swiss Confederacy merits and requires abridgement.

Konrad Mannert's neat and learned *History of the Immediate Successors of Alexander* will, it is to be hoped, be resumed and continued to the expiration of the Ptolemaic Dynasty, when his geographical excursions are ended. His *History of the Vandals* also is a little work of merit.

Antiquaries only would purchase the voluminous

* A translation has recently been announced by Colonel Blaquiere.

voluminous erudite and meritorious Collections of *Auguſtus Ludwig Schloetzer* relative to *Northern Hiſtory*, which his unrivalled knowledge of the Arctic tongues has for ever conſecrated as the fulleſt and prime ſources of information concerning the true antiquities of the North, from Iceland to Kamſhatka. A part of his labours have been Engliſhed in the Selections from foreign literary journals.

The like difficulty of ſale would attend *Juſtus Möſer's Oſnaburgian Hiſtory*, although conſpicuous for legal knowledge of feudal times. But, in this latter caſe, it ſeems natural to expect from the patriotiſm of the Duke of York ſome patronage of a tranſlation, which muſt elſe be a mere ſacrifice of toil and time to the Engliſh undertaker.

Other names of eminence in the department of civil hiſtory might be mentioned; as that of Voſs, who has written concerning the Stuart family; but their works ſeem leſs neceſſary in a country not meanly ſtocked with native hiſtoriographers. If, however, the Engliſh Univerſal Hiſtory ſhould, at ſome future period, be reprinted, very important and extenſive improvements may be derived from the German refaccimento of that work.

TEUTONICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE PROPENSITY OE THE RUSSIANS TO DRUNKENNESS.

By A BETHMANN BERNHARDI, *of Freyberg.*

IN two books lately publiſhed, the propenſity of Ruſſians to drunkenneſs is ſtill painted in the moſt dreadful colours. In one of them it is ſaid: "As ſoon as the peaſant receives any money, he immediately gets drunk: — Ruſſians of every rank and condition are, during one half of the year, in a ſtate of intoxication."*— In another, though ſome regard is paid to what Storch † ſays concerning the now greater infrequency of drunkenneſs; yet, on the authority of older writers, as if their accounts of Ruſſia were ſtill applicable to the preſent ſtate of that country, we are told, that "in ladies of even the higheſt rank, a ſlight degree of inebriation is not conſidered as unbecoming;" and that "the common people, when they had money, even now got drunk 204 days in the courſe of the year."* So generally, and to an extent ſo unlimited, as it there is ſtated, I ſuſpect the evil did not in the worſt of times prevail: for to me it appears probable, that among the common people the dreadful habit of drunkenneſs or bacchic furor was confined to the towns; from the manners of which travellers in general, more than from thoſe of the country, draw concluſions in forming their judgments of a nation: and we ought always to keep this circumſtance in view, if we would avoid too haſtily adopting unfounded opinions concerning the national character of the Ruſſians. The traveller who ſhould form his opinion of the lower orders in England or France from the populace of London and Paris, would commit an egregious miſtake: but certainly much greater would be his error, who in a ſimilar caſe ſhould draw a concluſion concerning the Ruſſians in general from the inhabitants of Moſcow, at a time when refinement and the cultivation of the mind bore a ſtill leſs proportion than at preſent to the means of procuring the gratification of their vitiated appetites. This remark will appear to be founded in truth, when I impartially lay before the reader what I have ſeen, heard and calculated concerning the fondneſs of the Ruſſians for brandy.

Even at preſent, greater quantities of ſpirituous liquors are drunken in Ruſſia than in other countries. The well known cuſtom of taking a dram before every meal, for the purpoſe of whetting their appetite, is, as far as my obſervations went in Moſcow and Peterſburg, ſtill predominant among perſons of both ſexes; and has been adopted even by foreigners reſident in thoſe cities. At leaſt they never entertain a gueſt without offering him ſpirits before dinner—even in Riga, where however they are in general not very partial to Ruſſian manners and cuſtoms. Beſides, in the interior of Ruſſia, the uſe of *liqueurs*, or ſpirits diſtilled with ſeveral ſorts of fruit, is much more common than in other countries. At the table of a well regulated family in Moſcow, I ſaw ſeveral ſorts of ſuch *fruit-brandies* ſucceſſively handed round.† When, therefore, it is ſaid in

* Sketches of a picture of Ruſſia, p. 104, 105.

† Materials towards a complete knowledge of the preſent ſtate of Ruſſia.

* Meiners's Compariſon of Ancient and Modern Ruſſia, part i. p. 222.

† On the contrary, they drink leſs wine; probably becauſe it is extremely difficult to obtain any that is even tolerable; at leaſt the wine that I drank in the interior of Ruſſia was bad, and in part worſe than I had ever found it elſewhere.—In Riga, indeed, the wine was in general good; and the table-wine frequently

Storch's *Materials*: "The cuſtom of treating gueſts with various kinds of intoxicating liquors is fallen into diſuſe even in the villages;" the author, probably, only meant to intimate, that, except at meals, theſe liquors are no longer preſented to ſtrangers, as perhaps formerly they were in the place of the tea or coffee uſual among us. I alſo found the uſe of punch very general in Peterſburg: as far as my experience goes, ſeldom is an evening ſpent in company without a bowl of that liquor. However, I never obſerved any thing that could be interpreted to countenance or excuſe a ſlight degree of inebriation in perſons of the female ſex; except perhaps that expreſſion means nothing farther, than what we find take place in other countries. A certain vivacity after a few glaſſes of champagne cannot ſurely be found fault with even in the moſt poliſhed nation of Europe. I muſt add another obſervation, which ſhews that perſons of the higher orders in Ruſſia are gradually becoming weaned from the habits of drunkenneſs; for, however prevalent the uſe of brandy before meals, yet I obſerved that at Moſcow young folks abſtained from it until their 25th year; and ſuch as allowed themſelves ever ſo little, were conſidered as deſerving of reprehenſion.

Neither among the lower claſſes have I found that *general* drunkenneſs, of which they are even now accuſed; with reſpect either to the number of days, or of the number of individuals who are habitually addicted to that vice. Not on all feaſt-days, of which *Meiners*, as quoted above, enumerates 204, and on the days immediately following, do we obſerve any ſtriking remains of the formerly reigning cuſtom; but only on ſuch as precede or follow a long faſt, as for example, the Chriſtmas and Eaſter holidays. During Shrove-tide week eſpecially, which is properly the carnival of the common people, many a one is drawn along with the ſtream, who at other ſeaſons leads a very ſober life. During that time Gmelin was obliged to defer the proſecution of his journey, becauſe it was difficult to find any perſon in a ſtate of ſoberneſs; and even now in Moſcow they give travellers a caution to beware of that week; and poſſibly ſome inconveniences may then ariſe from the drunken poſtilions—I ſay *may ariſe*: for, in fact, it in ſome meaſure happens to the inhabitants of Moſcow as to the travellers themſelves: the former no leſs than the latter think more of what was ten or twenty years ago, than of what is at preſent the real ſtate of things. In the carnival week, and eſpecially on the Sunday following, I was cautioned not to venture on foot, or on a common ſledge hired in the ſtreet, among the crowd of innumerable carriages; whoſe confuſion and entanglement in the partly very narrow ſtreets, could excite no ſurpriſe, ſhould the drivers be ever ſo ſober. However, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of my friends, I ventured among them; and did not experience, obſerve, or even hear of any material accident. But though during ſuch feſtivals the common people may be even at preſent much addicted to drinking; yet muſt we thence as little form an opinion of their character and conduct in general, as of the inhabitants of the towns of France during the carnival, of the Saxon boor from his wakes and marriage-feaſt of eight days duration, or of the common people in England from the drunken celebration of the king's birth-day, for which the ſailor, many thouſand miles diſtant from his country, and in the midſt of the ocean, provides by being for ſeveral weeks more ſparing in the expenditure of his money; as Reinhold Forſter ſomewhere relates. Popular feſtivals are in all countries accompanied with noiſe, tumult, and drunkenneſs: the greater or leſs degree conſtitutes the only difference: and as this is no longer very ſtriking in Ruſſia; we muſt fix our attention not ſo much on theſe irregularities, as on their common and general habits of life, and on the conſequences that either really do, or might be expected to, ſpring from them.

Storch, in his *Picture of Ruſſia*, part i. p. 353, informs us, that between the age of twenty and ſixty more perſons die in Peterſburg than in London, and that of diſeaſes which are occaſioned by the immoderate uſe of ſpirituous and other ſtrong liquors. This however proves but little againſt the happy change that during the laſt twenty years may have taken place with reſpect to the uſe of ſpirits. For ſuch a change cannot have any influence on the bills of mortality, till after ten or twenty

quently of a better ſort than in Germany and France, except during the time when the prohibition of all French merchandiſe extended to wines. This favoured the introduction of Port-wine, and partly cauſed the French wine in ſtore to be adulterated.—The prohibition was ſo ſtrictly put in execution, that the Champagne that had been ſeized was poured into the ſtreets; and at laſt the importation of all red wine was prohibited, becauſe French wine had been imported under another name.

twenty years: beſides, the regiſters which Storch examined, reach no lower than 1790; and at any rate we ought not, from what happens in Peterſburg, or even in Moſcow, draw concluſions, concerning the whole empire.—How numerous is in Peterſburg that claſs of men, who in all great cities are not reckoned among the beſt of the inhabitants,—viz. the ſervants of every denomination, and who there, more than in other places, are tempted to relieve by drinking the tedium attendant on their idle mode of life. Not only is their number much greater in proportion; but they are not even able, at leaſt a part of them, to ſpend their leiſure hours in reading, or in other ſimilar enjoyments and paſtimes. Tobacco, which in other countries contributes to diſpel ennui, and to lull the mind to repoſe, is not in uſe here. A ſimilar want of refined, or at leaſt innoxious, enjoyments, affects likewiſe the great body of Ruſſian ſhop-keepers and artificers; and though they have not ſo much idle time to fill up, yet they have ſtill leiſure enough on their hands, and from their proportionally conſiderable earnings more ability to procure to themſelves their favourite brandy. To this muſt be added, that by far the greater part, as the ſervants of the nobles and gentlemen, are either not married, or at leaſt have not their wives and children reſiding with them.* All this occurs likewiſe, if not wholly, at leaſt in part, in the ſecondary towns of Ruſſia: and therefore the reſults from the bills of mortality in Peterſburg are more applicable to them, than ſimilar concluſions from the greater to the ſmaller cities in other countries.—But that in Ruſſia it may be applied to the whole nation, I am greatly inclined to doubt from the following obſervations and matters of fact.

During my journey to and from Moſcow, I never obſerved the ſmalleſt trace of drunkenneſs among the poſt-boys; not even one of them ſtopt on the road to drink, though ſome of the ſtages were from 18 to 24 miles long. Still more ſtriking was the behaviour of the coach-drivers, with whom I twice travelled for ſeveral ſucceſſive days. During a dreadful fall of ſnow, and an almoſt intolerable degree of cold, they ſometimes drove for 18 miles without drinking a ſingle glaſs of ſpirits: and only on ſome days at dinner aſked a few copeks for that purpoſe. On the other days, neither at noon nor in the evening did they go to a public houſe. In the villages there are no accommodations for travellers at theſe public-houſes; and they are obliged to take up their quarters at the firſt beſt boor's houſe. I can therefore affirm with a tolerable degree of certainty, that the expenditure of each driver during two days for ſpirits did not exceed five copeks, for which only a ſmall quantity can be purchaſed in the interior of Ruſſia; with that ſmall quantity, however, they were ſatisfied. Nor was their abſtinence owing to a want of money: they performed the journey from Pleſkow to Moſcow, without demanding in advance any part of the hire I had agreed to pay them. To draw a concluſion of the general character of a nation from the conduct of a few individuals, may undoubtedly be deemed hazardous in moſt caſes. But when among a claſs of men, who are certainly more than others expoſed to the temptation, and who in other countries prove the ſtrength of ſuch temptation, no trace of the vice could be found, not even in twelve individuals (that was the number of drivers belonging to the company I travelled with) whom we had an opportunity of watching, and of whom only the ſmaller part had been hired in conſequence of ſome ſort of recommendation, the others only by chance; ſuch an obſervation is of itſelf of great weight, and becomes ſtill more important when it is confirmed by other obſervations, ſuch as the following—In the houſes of the boors, in which I uſually put up at mid-day and in the evening (there were at leaſt thirty of them, and always belonged to thoſe who ſeemed to be in good circumſtances)—I only once noticed in my hoſt an inclination to drunkenneſs, and even here his wife complained of it. A ſimilar inſtance I met with in only one ſmall town. And the complaints of the wife may ſerve as a proof, that, on the whole, the ſentiments of the nation are greatly changed for the better; if indeed they ever were ſo corrupt with reſpect to drunkenneſs, as is pretended. People do not begin to complain of a fault, until they are convinced of its really being what it is.

Finally, we may oppoſe one calculation to the other; and thereby place almoſt beyond all doubt whatever may perhaps remain doubtful. From authentic accounts,* it appears, that in the year 1789,

* According to Storch's Statiſtic View of the Ruſſian Empire, there were reckoned in Peterſburg, in 1789, 148,743 males, and only 69,463 females; a proportion which probably exiſts in no other city on earth.

* *Hupel's* Staatsverf. des Ruſſ. R. part i. p. 432.

the

the government of Peterſburg conſumed 583,126 *eimers* of brandy, or malt ſpirits; and the adjoining government of Pleſkow, in the year 1783, not more than 127,000 *eimer*; although the number of inhabitants in the latter is hardly leſs than in the former, even though we ſhould include in the calculation, the ſtrangers who arrive in the ſhips. Still ſmaller in proportion is the conſumption of brandy in the government of Permi. The difference between the conſumption in the ſecondary cities, and the open country, appears from the following ſtatement. For 799,000 inhabitants, only 164,831 *eimers* are required. Of theſe 164,831 *eimers*, the city of Pleſkow and its diſtrict conſumes 40,000. If we allow for the city of Toropez and its diſtrict, only 30,000 *eimers*, becauſe it is not ſo great a thoroughfare; then there remain for the other ſeven diſtricts only 57,000 *eimers*; which number ſeems the more probably the true one, as the quantity uſed in the diſtrict of Petſchuri is expreſsly ſtated to amount to only 6000 *eimers*.

A compariſon of the above ſtatements with thoſe in other countries would, in my opinion, clearly ſhow, that exceſs in drinking does not prevail in Ruſſia to ſuch an extent as is commonly imagined. If, indeed, it were true that in Berlin, in 1797, only 4492 *quarts* of ſpirits were ſold, as Bieſter ſtates in the *Berlin Wochenblatt*; the difference between that city and Peterſburg would be ſo enormous, that, all local circumſtances conſidered, ſtill Peterſburg muſt certainly be conſidered as an immenſe dram-ſhop. But Bieſter's ſtatement is evidently falſe; being taken from the *Annals of the Pruſſian Monarchy*, which give the above quantity only as that ſold in the thirteen licenſed public-houſes in Berlin. But how many other places are there not in that city, where ſpirituous liquors are ſold!

Of many cities I do not poſſeſs accurate information in this reſpect. But one, of which I do poſſeſs ſuch information, ſeems to be peculiarly adapted for drawing the compariſon. The city I allude to is *Freyberg* in Saxony, where there is no conſiderable trade carried on, no particular claſs of men, whoſe great earnings enable them to drink a great deal, and who really drink a great deal, as is the caſe in manufacturing towns, and where on the whole no notorious exceſs prevails. In Freyberg, according to the ſtatement of the duties paid to the city, 12,600 Dreſden *kanns* were diſtilled in 1797, and beſides 1819 *kanns* imported. If we take the amount of the inhabitants of Freyberg and its environs to be 10,000, which is the higheſt that can be admitted according to the actual cenſus; the proportion annually for each individual would amount to 1° 44 *kann*; in the government of Pleſkow, on the contrary, to 2° 82 *kanns*.

This is undoubtedly ſtill a very material difference. However, when treating of exceſs and drunkenneſs, it muſt not be forgotten that in the Ruſſian towns and cities almoſt every adult, of both ſexes, and many likewiſe in country places, daily take a glaſs of ſpirits before every meal; and that this cuſtom is followed by perſons of both ſexes belonging to the middling claſſes, who, among us, would on ſuch occaſions drink beer or wine inſtead of brandy or any other ſpirituous liquors. If of 600,000 perſons we reckon 10,000 who are thus in the habit of drinking ſpirits before meals; there will remain for the reſt a quantity which is exactly proportionate to that conſumed in Freyberg. However, did the proportion prove not wholly exact, we ought to make ſome allowance for the difference of climate, eſpecially when a propenſity to drunkenneſs is made a trait of the character of the Ruſſians.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEW METRICAL SYSTEM OF FRANCE*, WITH ITS EXACT REDUCTION TO ENGLISH MEASURE, AND ITS ADAPTATION TO SEVERAL PRACTICAL PURPOSES.

THIS is a new ſet of meaſures, both for lengths, ſurfaces, capacities, and weights, which the French nation has been occupied about for many years. The ſubſtance of the meaſurements and operations that have been carried on for this end, is contained in ſeveral memoirs that have been lately preſented to the National Inſtitute at ſeveral meetings; and a great number, it appears, of the moſt learned men of different nations have been occupied in completing this grand buſineſs; ſome in performing the numerous and delicate experiments; and others in making the neceſſary calculations and deductions; and others in arranging the reſults and drawing up the reports. The reſult of the whole is contained in a report made to the Inſtitute the 17th of June, 1799; the abridgment of which is as follows.

The firſt object was to fix upon a ſtandard of length; from thence to deduce the meaſures of all the other kinds above-mentioned.

* See Page 435, or No. 18, Vol. iii.

mentioned. To employ, ſays the reporter, Van Swinden, as the fundamental unity or ſtandard of all meaſures, a ſtandard taken from nature itſelf—a ſtandard as unchangeable as the globe we inhabit; to propoſe a metrical ſyſtem, having all its parts intimately connected, with its multiples and ſubdiviſions following a natural progreſſion, which is ſimple, obvious, and always uniform; this is a beautiful, grand, and ſublime idea, worthy of the preſent enlightened age. This ſtandard is founded on the baſis of the circuit of the earth being the fourth part of the terreſtrial meridian, contained between the equator and the north pole. The ten millionth part of this quadrantal arc was adopted to be the lineal meaſuring unit, which they called *metre*, applying it equally to ſuperficial and ſolid meaſures, taking for the unit of the former the ſquare of the decuple; and for that of the latter the cube of the tenth part of the metre. They choſe alſo, for the meaſuring unit of weight, the quantity of diſtilled water equal in bulk to the ſame cube in a conſtant ſtate preſented by nature, viz. of a certain temperature. And laſtly, it is decided, that the multiples and ſubmultiples of each kind of meaſure, whether of weight, capacity, ſurface, or length, ſhall be always taken in the decimal or decuple progreſſion, as the moſt ſimple, natural, and eaſy for calculation, according to the ſyſtem of numeration which all Europe has uſed for many centuries.

As the baſis of this new metrical ſyſtem depends on a quarter of the terreſtrial meridian, it is neceſſary that the magnitude of this arc ſhould be known to great preciſion. Therefore, although many different degrees of the meridian have been carefully meaſured at ſeveral times, and in different countries, the Inſtitute ordered a new and actual meaſurement of the whole arc of the meridian, extending the whole length of France, viz. from Dunkirk, on the north, to Barcelona in Spain, and paſſing Paris; an extent of almoſt ten degrees. The meaſurement of this arc, in ſeveral years, was at length completed by Mechain and Delambre, two eminent aſtronomers; in which they employed rules or rods made of platina, of two toiſes or 12 feet in length, for meaſuring the baſes; and whole circles, accurately made, for taking the angles, to tenths of ſeconds, by repeating the meaſures in many different parts of the circumference, and taking mediums of the whole. The preciſion with which the angles were obſerved is ſuch, that out of 90 triangles which connect the extremities of the meridional arc, there are 36 in which the ſum of the three angles differs from its proper quantity by leſs than one ſecond; that is, in which the error of the three angles, taken together, is leſs than one ſecond: there are 27 triangles, in which this error is leſs than two ſeconds; in 18 others it does not amount to three ſeconds; and there are 4 triangles, in which it falls between three and four ſeconds; and three triangles only in which it is more than four, but leſs than five ſeconds.

Every care was taken to ſupport and diſpoſe the platina rods properly in meaſuring the baſes. The extremities of the rods were never brought into contact; an interval being left, which was meaſured by a tongue of platina, ſliding from the end of one of the rules, and carrying a vernier and microſcope. The corrections or allowances for differences of temperature, for obliquities of the line actually meaſured, and for the elevation above the level of the ſea, were alſo attended to, and allowed for. One rod was kept unemployed, for a module or ſtandard, which was exactly equal to the double toiſe of Peru, in ten degees temperature of Reaumur's thermometer, or fifty-four of Fahrenheit. With this module, and alſo with the toiſe of Peru, the other meaſuring rods were compared, both before and after the operations of meaſuring, and found not to be at all altered.

The celeſtial latitudes, &c. alſo obſerved with the ſame repeating circle of Borda, are ſuch as not to have an error of any thing near half a ſecond.

The ſettling the article of the meaſure of weight was deputed to Lefevre Gineau, together with Fabroni of Florence; and the calculations from the meaſures of Mechain and Delambre, and the management of the whole buſineſs, were under the direction and conduct of a number of commiſſioners, ſeveral of whom were deputed from other nations: their names were Meſſrs. Æneæ, Balbo, Borda, Briſſon, Bugge, Ciſcar, Coulomb, Darcet, Delambre, Fabroni, La Grange, La Place, Lefevre-Gineau, Legendre, Franchini, Maſcheroni, Mechain, Multedo, Pederayes, Prony, Tralles, Van Swinden, and Vaſſali. And the reſult of the whole buſineſs is contained in the following ſynopſis of the meaſures in numbers, which we have here alſo reduced to Engliſh meaſures.

The

The Module = 2 toises = 12 feet French = 12.789 feet English.
METRE = 0.256537 module = 3.090444 feet Fr. = 3.28084 feet Eng.
Seconds pendulum at Paris = 0.993827 metre = 3.260587 feet Eng.
Merid. arc from Dunkirk to Montjouy = 9.6738 degrees = 275792.36 modules.
Middle of said arc is in latitude 46° 11′ 5″
Length of 1° in lat. 46° 11′ 5″ = 28509.206 modules = 69.054 miles Eng.
Meridional quadrant = 2565370 modules = 6213.74 miles.
MEAN DEGREE of lat. = 28504 modules = 69.041 miles.
Meridional circle = 10261480 modules = 24854.93 miles
Flattening of the earth at the poles = the 334th part.
Equatorial circle = 10276872 modules = 24892.22 miles.
Mean circumference of the earth = 10269176 modules = 24873.57 miles.
Polar axis = 3261436 modules = 7899.72 miles.
Equatorial diameter = 3271230 modules = 7923.44 miles.
Mean diameter = 3266333 modules = 7911.58 miles.
Diff. of polar and equat. axes = 9794 modules = 23.777 miles.
KILOGRAMME = 18827.15 grains Fr. = 2.255 lb. avoird. = 2 lb. 4 oz. 1¼ dr.

The Kilogramme is the unit or ſtandard of weight, being the weight of the cube of the decimetre, or of the 10th part of a metre of diſtilled water, weighed in vacuo, when at its greateſt denſity, which is in the temperature of 39 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

*** *Further particulars on this very intereſting and important ſubject will be given in our next Number.*

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF COUNT BRUHL.

(*From the German of M. von Zach.*)

JOHN Charles Count von Brühl, Privy Counſellor to the Elector of Saxony, Envoy Extraordinary from that prince at the court of Great Britain, and Knight of the Order of the White Eagle, was born on the 20th of December, 1736, at Wiederau, in the Electorate of Saxony. His father, Fred. William Count von Brühl, of Martinſkirch, Bedra, and Wartenburg, who died in 1760, was likewiſe Privy Counſellor to his Majeſty, the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, and Intendant of a Province. The beautiful ode by Gellert, on the fourteenth birth day of the young Count, then a ſtudent at the Univerſity of Leipzig, and likewiſe the epiſtolary correſpondence that paſſed between him and Gellert, till the death of the latter, evince the great expectations even then formed from his talents and character.

In his 19th year, 1755, he went to Paris, where, till 1759, he had an important ſhare in tranſacting the ambaſſadorial affairs of his court; and there chiefly ſupported his countrymen, whom the war had driven to take refuge in that city, and to apply for aſſiſtance from him.

In 1759, he was called to Warſaw, where he was made a Chamberlain, and appointed Intendant of Thuringia. From the confidential regard and credit which his excellent character and multiplicitous knowledge had procured him with the whole court, and eſpecially with his uncle, the then prime miniſter, Count von Brühl, he often found an opportunity to draw forth unnoticed men of merit from the obſcurity that impeded their progreſs, and to place them in a ſphere of action where their talents might be uſefully employed. Among thoſe who thus owed their advancement to his diſcernment, was the late privy cabinet miniſter of the Elector of Saxony, Baron von Gutſchmidt, who died a few months ago. In 1764, Count von Brühl was ſent as Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Great Britain, in which character he ſtill reſides in England, poſſeſſing the confidence of both courts. In 1778, the Elector of Saxony nominated him one of his actual privy counſellors.

Count von Brühl has been twice married in London. His firſt wife was a daughter of Lord Carpenter, and relict of the Earl of Egremont, formerly ſecretary of ſtate. After her deceaſe, in 1794, he married Miſs Cherone, a lady deſcended from an ancient Engliſh family. By his firſt counteſs he had one ſon, George, who is a captain in the ſecond regiment of horſeguards; and a daughter, Henrietta, who is married to Mr. Scott.

The Count has acquired too much celebrity in the republic of letters, and his literary merits are too well known, to require here a particular developement. Not only did he prove himſelf an intelligent ſtateſman,

man by his *Recherches sur divers Objets de l'Economie Politique*, printed at Dresden in 1781, and by several Dissertations on the English Finances, inserted in Chancellor *Meissner's Quartal-Schrift* published at Dresden, from 1784 to 1786: but his successful labours, likewise, in astronomy and geography, have materially contributed to the progress of these sciences, the study of which he pursues with passionate predilection. What astronomer, geographer, or navigator is unacquainted with the endeavours, the unwearied application, and the innumerable encouragements by which the Count raised the art of chronometry; defended it against party-spirit, at last triumphing over the most difficult and vexatious obstacles. On this subject, it is sufficient to observe, that *without the support of Count von Brühl*, THOMAS MUDGE *must have sunk under oppression*; *that without the fostering patronage of Count von Brühl, there never would have been a* JOSIAH EMERY.

The Count's profound knowledge of the higher branches of horology, and the great share he had in bringing the art to perfection, is evident from his interesting epistolary correspondence with Thomas Mudge, published in that eminent artist's *Description of the Time-Keeper*, as also from several single dissertations on the utility of a free balance in chronometers. Several Journals, kept with the utmost care, of the going of these curious master-pieces of art, which the Count himself observed with the greatest accuracy at his observatories in London and at Harefield, have been impartially laid before the learned public. The same time-keepers have been used by him in determining the geographical position of a number of places, during a journey from London to Dresden, and likewise into the interior of England, and along the southern coast from London to the Lands-End. He not only then contributed to the perfection of these valuable instruments, so necessary to the navigator for finding the longitude at sea: but likewise applied them himself with the greatest advantage and the happiest effects to the promotion of the science of geography. For the sake of brevity, we pass over many other ingenious inventions and improvements which the Count contrived for several astronomical instruments, and which were found to answer the purpose, and the innumerable important astronomical observations, made with that admirable accuracy that is quite peculiar to him, which are to be found in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, in the Petersburg Commentaries, in the Berlin Astronomical Annals, in Meissner's *Quartal-Schrift*, and in single smaller dissertations, which are in the hands of every astronomer.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN JEROME SCHRÖTER.

RARE indeed is the phenomenon of a private individual expending a considerable part of his property in the purchase of valuable instruments; not for shew, and as learned furniture for his house; but which he applies with unwearied perseverance, and the happiest effects, to useful celestial observations, and the discovery of new truths, which immediately lead to the promotion of cosmography. Such a man, however, now lives in Germany; and with justice may his country be proud of him. Though astronomy be not his peculiar vocation, though he be not salaried for the purpose; all the leisure that he can spare from the laborious duties of his office, which he performs with the greatest conscientiousness, he applies, in a manner the most conducive to the progress of the sciences, to the most difficult observations of remarkable appearances of the heavens, to observe which few astronomers have either inclination or opportunity.

John Jerome Schröter, Doctor of Laws, Grand Bailiff of a Province in the Electorate of Hanover, Member of the Royal Societies and Academies of Sciences of London, Gottingen, Stockholm, &c. &c. was born at Erfurt in Thuringia, on the 30th of August, 1745. In his youth, he had neither opportunity nor leisure to study mathematics, much less astronomy: while at the university, being chiefly engaged in the study of the law, he had only, with much predilection and zeal, attended lectures on physical astronomy, as a part of natural philosophy; and had likewise enjoyed the instructions of Kästner in abstract mathematics. Soon after, he was so overwhelmed with official law affairs, that he was obliged to labour day and night, sacrificing his health in the conscientious performance of his duty. When he had been some years Reporter in the Exchequer Chamber at Hanover, his natural genius for natural philosophy and astronomy again awoke; and he began, in 1778, to study the latter science with extraordinary ardour, and without the assistance of any master. His progress at first was small, and his difficulties were increased by the want of necessary instruments. But his genius and perseverance soon triumphed over every obstacle; and in 1779, already was he able to make, with an achromatic

telescope

teleſcope, three feet in length, good obſervations on the planet Venus. So rapid and promiſing were the firſt ſteps of a man, who was deſtined to purſue paths before untrodden, which led to new developements of the conſtruction of the univerſe, and to more daring proſpects into the great workſhop of nature. His firſt obſervations he made in 1779 and 1780, on the atmoſphere of Venus, which have been inſerted in his Aphroditic Fragments, of the ſun, and of all the planets. To enumerate them all, it would require a volume: nor indeed is it neceſſary; for who, in his native country, or among foreigners, is ignorant of the important ſervices Schröter has rendered to aſtronomy? What aſtronomer, what lover of aſtronomy, what man, in fine, of a cultivated underſtanding, is a ſtranger to the ever memorable treaſures, which in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time he has revealed to us by means of his gigantic teleſcope, which himſelf had created. The names of *Herſchel* and *Schröter* will, like *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, ſhine refulgent ſtars in the heavens, as long as ſucceding generations ſhall not ſink into the loweſt ebb of humanity, and no longer honour that which conſtitutes its greateſt dignity.

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF COUNT J. B. ROBERTI.

COUNT J. B. ROBERTI, a nobleman of Baſſano in Italy, was born March the 4th, 1719. When about ten years of age, he was committed to the care of a clergyman in Padua, with whom he lived till the year 1736. During the whole of that time, he was in the ſchool of the Jeſuits, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf very early among his fellow-ſtudents, as well by his talents, as by his ſtrict morals. This entitled him to admiſſion into the order: notwithſtanding its many faults, thoſe learned inſtructors were ever ready to eſteem and encourage young men of promiſing parts. He took the religious habit of that ſociety in the year 1736. After paſſing through his noviciate in Bologna, he was made, according to the cuſtoms of the order, profeſſor in the inferior ſchool in Piacenza, and ſhortly after was preferred to the chair of philoſophy in Breſcia. In each of theſe ſtations, he acquired great and deſerved celebrity. In Breſcia he began to try the ſtrength of his genius on different ſubjects in proſe and poetry. In 1749, he was conſtituted Director of the Royal College of Parma; and in 1751 paſſed to the College of Bologna, where he produced thoſe uncommon fruits of mental culture, and exertions which qualify him to hold a diſtinguiſhed rank in the annals of literature. He obtained the higheſt admiration from the celebrated Zannotti, from Marſhal Pallariani, from Algarotti, and from all the diſtinguiſhed perſons that reſided at, or were paſſing through, Bologna. His learning, the agreeable and inſtructive turn of his converſation, and, above all, the exemplary ſenſe of religion he conſtantly evinced, procured him univerſal love and eſteem. After living eighteen years in Bologna, he experienced the unforeſeen and ſevere mortification of witneſſing the total annihilation of his order. In 1773, Cardinal Malvezzi, the Pope's Legate, was oppointed to ſuppreſs his college. Father Roberti afterwards, however, enjoyed the honour of a double penſion, which was conferred on him by this Cardinal, and ratified with the higheſt expreſſions of regard and eſteem by Pope Clement XIV. Immediately after the diſſolution of the order, Count Roberti (now abbot) retired to his paternal houſe in Baſſano, where, without intermitting his literary engagements, or abating his exerciſes of piety, he remained till his death, which took place in 1786, in the 67th year of his age.

This author was one of the few modern Italians entitled to the praiſe of having written well their own language. His works may be arranged in three great claſſes. 1ſt Eloquence and poetry; 2d philology and criticiſm; 3d morals. In the year 1746, he publiſhed his poem *La Moda*; and ſoon afterwards his ſecond poem *Le Fragole*. The poem, *Le Perle*, was dedicated to Marſhal Pallavicini. The poem *La Commedia*, which preſents a ſynopſis of the hiſtory of that branch of poetry, was dedicated to Goldoni. Many ſmaller pieces are alſo to be found in the collection of his works, publiſhed by himſelf; but his *Æſopian Fable* may be conſidered as the moſt maſterly and beautiful of all his poetical productions.

In pulpit eloquence, Count Roberti outſhone all his contemporaries. The panegyric of the bleſſed Beatrice d'Eſte is one of his beſt ſpecimens of oratory; and next to it ranks his admired ſpeech for the ſecular year. His academical orations, his funeral eulogiums, and other writings, are alſo juſtly extolled for the beauty of their ſtyle.

His philological and critical writings form another department of his walk. Some Inquiry relative to the ancient *Baſſano*, a Diſquiſition relative to the Swallows that blinded Tobias, and a Letter on

Flowers, are conſidered as the beſt among them.

In philoſophy and morals, an Eſſay on Luxury; another on the Love of our country; a Commentary on the Civilization of the Eighteenth Century; a ſmall Treatiſe on the Slave-Trade; or, Diſſertation on Natural Probity; and an Eſſay on Metaphyſical Writings, place Count Roberti in the ſame honourable rank among philoſophers, which he holds among poets and orators.—A complete collection of his works was publiſhed in Baſſano, after his death, by Meſſ. Remondini, in 1789, in 14 vol. duodecimo.

Extracts from a Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ANAGRAM OF JABLONSKI.

WHEN Staniſlaus, king of Poland, returned from his travels, his relatives of the noble family of Leſcinſki aſſembled at their palace in Liſſa, to welcome his return with feſtivity. Jablonſki, then rector of the ſchool at Liſſa, and afterwards court-chaplain at Berlin, held on this occaſion an *actum oratorium*, as it was called, in which the more learned boys publicly exhibited their acquirements, by repeating, in preſence of the prince, their oratoric and metrical compoſitions. After the intellectual diſplay, thirteen of the lads executed an heroic dance: each had a ſhield on his arm, inſcribed with a letter of the alphabet. At the end of the firſt movement, the dancers were arranged in a row, ſo as to exhibit on their ſhields the words DOMUS LESCINIA, in large golden letters. At the ſecond pauſe was preſented ADES INCOLUMIS. After the third, appeared OMNIS ES LUCIDA. After the fourth, OMNE SIS LUCIDA. After the fifth, MANE SIDUS LOCI. After the ſixth, SIS COLUMNA DEI. And at the concluſion, I SCANDE SOLIUM.

BUONAPARTE.

Great men almoſt always entertain a pre-ſentiment of their future elevation. Fifteen months before Buonaparte was appointed commander in chief of the army, which he invariably led on to victory, he formed the plan of the conqueſt of Italy. Being at that time at Toulon, he took a pleaſure in communicating it to the ſecretary-general of one of the repreſentatives of the people, upon a miſſion in the South. The Secretary afterwards related this ſtriking fact to the author of this article. —"Buonaparte," ſaid he, "had conquered Italy before he attacked it."

Scarcely had Buonaparte begun to make trial of his plan, when a general conſternation was diffuſed through the Auſtrian army. *Colli*, one of the generals, could not repreſs his indignation. Retiring to an inn at Turin, he could not refrain from tears; and was repeatedly heard to ſtamp and exclaim, "If a man of twenty or thirty years' ſervice had been oppoſed to me, I ſhould not have cared. But a boy! a boy!"

It was above all to the ſevere diſcipline that Buonaparte eſtabliſhed in his army, that he was indebted for his prodigious ſucceſs. He was never afraid to ſpeak truth before the face of any man. One day, when his room was crowded with officers, he caſt a terrible look upon one of them: "I knew," ſaid he, "that you were a coward; but I did not know that you were a knave."

A ſum of ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand livres, which had been taken from the contributions impoſed upon Verona, and put into the military cheſt, was diſtributed by Angereau to the different ſtaff-officers who happened to be in that city at the time of the capitulation. The *maximum* of the gratification was ten thouſand livres; the *minimum* ſix hundred: each ſoldier received twenty-four. This diſtribution did not pleaſe Buonaparte: "What ſhall we give," ſaid he, "to the conquerors of Lodi, of Arcola, and of Ronco?" He immediately ordered a ſum equivalent to a fortnight's pay to be given to every officer who had received nothing.

It is ſaid that an ambaſſador was ſecretly ſent to Charles XII. of Sweden, by Peter the Great, to ſolicit peace. He found him in a cloſet, alone, and occupied in looking over a map, in order to find out the ſhorteſt road to Moſcow. Scarcely had the ambaſſador uttered a few words, which announced the object of his miſſion, when Charles XII. rudely interrupted him: "I will treat with your maſter," ſaid he, "in his palace at Moſcow." Buonaparte, in a private conference with Prince Charles, behaved with as much pride, but with more decency. With one hand he preſented to him the olive branch, in the other he held a ſword. "*Accept peace*," ſaid he, "*or content yourſelf with a place of municipal officer at Vienna.*"

When

When Buonaparte heard that some hundreds of republicans had been massacred at the hospital of Verona, he cursed that city, would not enter it on his return from Tyrol, and blamed one of the generals, who commanded under the walls of that place, for not having reduced it to ashes.

At the time of the treaty of Campo Formio, the Emperor insisted upon the Islands of Corfu, Zante, and Cephaloni, being ceded to him, along with Dalmatia. With a view of obtaining peace, Buonaparte would perhaps have made the sacrifice, had not an old Greek, with the map in his hand, demonstrated to him, that, if he gave up those islands, the Emperor would no longer meet with any obstacles in getting possession of the rest of Greece. "At last," said he, "he will take Constantinople."—"And I, Vienna," said Buonaparte eagerly. It appears that the advice of the good old man was not thrown away.

A BANIAN TREE.

Near Manjee, a small town at the confluence of the Gogra and Ganges, there is a remarkably large *Bur*, or *Banian tree*. All the trees of this species are distinguished objects in an Indian landscape, on account of their singularity of growth. The branches shoot out to a considerable distance from the main stem, in nearly a horizontal direction; after which they let down to the ground a number of leafless fibres, which presently take root, coalesce and increase in bulk, so as to support the protracted branches like a second trunk. From these new centres of vegetation, other arms again spring out, and at their termination form a third series of stems, so that a full-grown Banian-tree composes a grove of itself. The individual in question, from the opposite high bank of the Ganges, at the distance of about eight miles, appeared of a pyramidal shape, with an easy spreading slope from its summit to the extremity of the lower branches, and of such a size, as at first to be mistaken for a small hill. The middle stem is considerably higher than any of our English trees, and the following comprise its other principal dimensions:

Diameter of the branches from north to south, 363 feet.

Ditto of ditto from east to west, 375 feet.

Circumference of the shadow of the branches at noon, 1116 feet.

The number of props or derivative stems amounts to between 50 and 60.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

When Sir Christopher Wren built the church of St. Magnus, there were houses on each side of London Bridge, and the fronts of them projected as far as the church. When these houses were pulled down, the foot-path led directly to the side of the church, so that the people who walked on the right-hand path of the bridge, out of the Borough, were obliged to go round into the Coach-road.

This was found very inconvenient, and a meeting of the inhabitants was convened, to consider if they could with safety cut a passage through the church wall; but it was thought too hazardous an experiment, and the neighbours, apprehending it might bring *an old church about their ears*, laid the scheme aside. Going round being however found very inconvenient and dangerous, some of the more intelligent inhabitants convened another meeting, and by a small majority it was voted to try the experiment, which was accordingly made. Upon breaking through the base, it was found, that Sir Christopher, with the prophetic eye of an architect, who built edifices for posterity, foresaw that a time would come, when the most sagacious citizens of the most sagacious city in the universe would cease to consider their bridge as the *eighth* wonder of the world; that it would at last be discovered, that a broad foot-path in a great city was convenient and practicable;—or, (to adopt a phrase of the late *Duc D'Orleans*) when our pavements would be constructed on democratical principles. Aware of all this, it was found that he had left the complete and spacious arch which now remains, to accommodate the pedestrians of a succeeding age.

TOBIAS MAYER.

Of this eminent German astronomer a portrait is given in the *Geographische Ephemeriden*, vol. iii. from the only picture extant of him, now in the possession of *M. von Zach*, and formerly belonging to Mayer himself. It was drawn from life by the late celebrated engraver *Kaltenhofer*, of Göttingen, an intimate friend of Mayer; and is said to be a very striking likeness.—Tobias Mayer was born at Marbach, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the 17th of February, 1723, and died at Göttingen on the 20th of February, 1762.—"Of his merits as an astronomer," remarks M. von Zach, editor of the Geog. Ephem. "I shall not say a single word; for who among our readers is unacquainted with them?—To place them in new and instructive points of view, is a task which a *Kästner*, the contemporary and colleague of Mayer, or a *Lichtenberg*, the

editor of his Posthumous Works, are alone capable of executing. Less is known of his juvenile years. The following anecdotes concerning him are taken from *Conrector Keller's Description of the Imperial City of Eslingen*, published there in 1798: Tobias Mayer's first instructor in the elements of the mathematical sciences, was—a shoe-maker and amateur of geometry, named *Kandler*.—In his 16th year, Mayer drew a tolerably accurate plan of Eslingen, which was engraved of the size of half a sheet, at Augsburg, in 1739. Kästner, who wrote his Elogy, composed the following Latin verses on his death:

Te maris et terræ et magni sine limite cœli
Mensorem cohibent, Mayere,
Pulveris exigui prope clausum parvula templum
Munera: nec quidquam tibi prodest
Rexisse errantem lunam, movisseque summo
Sidera fixa polo, moriturо!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FEMALE EDUCATION AT TWO PERIODS.

MAY I some small attention share,
If seniors grant me leave,
Their education to compare
With that we now receive?

Observe then: first they learn'd to read,
I do not say *how well*;
And learn'd to write, and some, indeed,
Some few, *once learn'd to spell.*

No grammar at their schools was taught,
Such knowledge was debar'd her;
As useless in the kitchen thought,
As useless in the larder!

Who never from her duty swerv'd,
But work'd th' appointed skreen,
Her *virtue* and *ripe fruit preserv'd*,
And *pickl'd what was green.*

These homely merits wou'd alone
A choice of lovers bring her;
Palm of her hand as *hard as stone*,
And *lacerated finger.*

The *finger* shew'd, by *needle torn*,
One prudent occupation;
The other prov'd the *broom had borne*
Its part in *education.*

But now, that hand that "wou'd be woo'd"
Must be *as soft as cygnet's down*;
Not with *industrious tokens rude*,
As it had spun the russet gown.

Let me remark; while we compare—
The chief objection made is,
Our ancestors *good housewives* were,
The present race, *fine ladies.*

The system shou'd be new-arrang'd;
Some faults there are remov'd;
But *those* for *other faults* are chang'd;
'Tis alter'd, not improv'd.

Best specimens of what I treat,
In middle rank we find;
For there the Graces oft we meet
With Industry combin'd!

Now let me introduce—*Good la!*
I drop my pen; description fails—
Miss—come home wiser than *mamma*,
Prepar'd to tell *surprising* tales!

Thinking such talents shou'd be known,
She through the peaceful village sends,
With Miss's *congees*, and her own,
Invites her kins-folk and her friends.

Miss on her mother passes jests,
Who comes with sauce-boat in her hand,
And prays the pardon of her guests;
"*Her maid*," she says, "*don't understand*:"

"*She never was before in place.*"
"*Law, Ma!*" says Miss, "*that is so funny!*
"*Before I wou'd so burn my face!*
"*You might have any thing for money.*"

Miss laughs, when Mother's at a loss,
And *pertly* tells her, she is wrong;
Each has *connection* with *the sauce*,
The *mother's hand*, the *daughter's tongue!*

And while she sees *her* opening mind
By novels ev'ry day enriching,
To culinary arts confin'd,
She triumphs in the kitchen!

John Bull then thought her richly grac'd
(Of learned women wond'rous shy),
Who cou'd, with economic taste,
Hash *your calf's-head*, or make a pye!

Had we liv'd in those days of eating,
I own my project wou'd be baffl'd;
My book of *other science* treating
I close; and *study Mrs. Raffald.*

How much refin'd is now the mode
Of this once *eating nation*;
What gravies, sauces, soups, were stow'd
In *ev'ry corporation!*

"No riot dooms the lamb to bleed,"
No fish forsakes the silver tide,
No cormorants are there to feed;
Lord, no! *all that* is laid aside.

Does any doubt this truth? Why, then
My character is undone;
Ask the Lord Mayor and Aldermen,
And Livery of London.

And drinking too! how fam'd was he,
That *upright* man, with pride elate,
If bumper ply'd, his *eyes cou'd see*
Each *sinking friend* his *chair vacate.*

But

But in this age of genuflexion,
We from such things disgusted turn;
To eat and drink 's out of the question,
What do we now? "We live and learn."
"And learn? what learn the ladies, pray?"
Sir, do you want a wife? "Why—yes"—
They learn to draw, to sing, to play,
To march, to skip, to dance, to dress.
While men are studying classic rules,
Immers'd in *grave recess at College*,
Our sex are taught, at boarding-schools,
Most superficial knowledge.
Ever, with sylphic lightness they
Twine, where the loves and graces blend;
Nor e'er explore that nobler way,
Which does to heav'n-born science tend.
Some men of sense there are advance,
The softer sex may be too wise;
Would rather wed fair ignorance;
A blank preferring to a prize!
Hear Olmyn cry, "What! shou'd the fair,
"Abstrusely educated then,
"Profoundly deep researches share,
"Study with scientific men?
"Forbid it all ye softer powers,
"Ye Loves forbid it—Cup'd—Venus!
"What! no advantage still be ours,
"No difference, ye gods! between us!
"Your genius soaring such a height,
"Cannot descend to household stuff;"
That *female*, Sir, who *acts not right*,
Believe me, *does not know enough*.
She who your learn'd researches shares,
Who "sees the work in sense sublime,"
Will not neglect domestic cares;
She knows "for all things there 's a time!"

DEMOCRITUS* JUNIOR; OR THE LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER: BY MR. G. DYER.

THOUGH life declines, and Time, the thief,
Has stol'n my bloom away,
I charge thee, fly these haunts, pale-liver'd Grief!
Nor think, if shine my locks all silver-grey,
That I, like dotard old, will fall thy fickly prey.

Light was my heart, when days were young,
As kid o'er verdant plain,
I laugh'd and danc'd, I snigger'd, toy'd, and sung;
The lads and lasses join'd my gamesome strain,
And age stood smerking by, as growing young again.

Where are those days? They are not fled:
My comrades flourish still;
Old bald-pates, oft we meet, by humour led;
We call up school-boy days with wizard skill:
Repeat our merry pranks, and then a bumper fill.

Ye men who worship hoards of gold,
Yet pleasure dare not taste,
Can I but laugh, such men-moles to behold;
Or such as riches only know to waste,
Mere squirrels, cracking nuts, and squandering them in haste;

Philosophers, who wink and blink
With close-glass'd, peeping eyes,
Can I but laugh, profoundest Sirs, to think,
What pride 'mid those meek looks in ambush lies?
How Folly screens her face 'mid Wisdom's fair disguise?

Ye mag-pye poets, chattering rhymes,
And ye, who strains of woe,
Like whining ring-doves, eke against the times,
Magging with saucy clack at all you know;
Or soothing poor dear selves in sonnet sadly flow:

Whether, good Sirs, ye rail, or pine,
What boots it all to me?
To sit, and prate like mock-bird shall be mine,
To chatter, moan like you; then off I'll flee,
And jeer you all at once in some high-laughing glee.

Ye patriot souls, so wond'rous grave,
So loving, good, and wise,
Boasting your country you but wish to save;
—Ye lanky spiders, snaring silly flies,
Oh! how I sit and laugh, to trace your silken lies!

But Kings and Queens, and such like things,
I rev'rence much; and never,
No never, will I laugh at Queens or Kings;
But crowns from red-caps, faith! I cannot sever,
And I could laugh at both for ever and for ever.

And while I laugh, good Joan, my wife,
Shall sport like damsel gay;
For Joan, kind soul, has laugh'd with me through life;
And still, like two old lutes, in tune we play,
And while our hearts are blithe, ne'er dream of life's decay.

Thus

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* The ancient Democritus was a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates, who, from his habit of ridiculing the affectation and follies of his countrymen obtained the title of Γελασινος, or THE LAUGHER; see Ælian. Var. Hist. lib. iv. cap. 20. A modern Democritus may borrow his characters and ideas from any country.

Thus Falstaff-like, I'll live and die,
Laugh long as I can see;
And when Death's busy hand shall close my eye,
This bag of jokes I leave the Doctor's fee:
Then, Doctor, when I'm dead, laugh thou, and think of me.

INSCRIPTION FOR A DISSENTERS' MEETING-HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

ALTHOUGH within this holy hall
The beauteous arts have never stood
To image on the storied wall
Our pilgrim-prophet doing good;
We need no painting's gaudy show
To print his kindness on our heart,
Who, while he wept at human woe,
Pour'd balsam on the sufferer's smart.
Tho' here no sculptor's pious hands
Engrav'd the mighty victim's death,
We can obey the lov'd commands
Taught by his last, his dying breath.
We claim no organ's solemn tone
To wing our praises to the sky;
The incense of the heart alone
Climbs with a welcome wing on high.
Not on the marble altar's brink
Only descends Devotion's tear;
Simplicity high thoughts may think,
To God the simple mind is dear.

SONNET TO FORTUNE,
From Metastasio.

WHAT, hop'st thou, Goddess, when thy ceaseless care
Spreads rocks and thorns to check my onward way,
That I shou'd tremble at thy fickle sway?
Or toil in vain to catch thy flying hair?
With threats like these awake the dastard fears
Of him who bows beneath thy base controul;
Know, I cou'd see, with calm intrepid soul,
The world in ruins, and the falling spheres!
Nor am I new to dangers and alarms;
Long didst thou prove me in the doubtful fight;
From trying conflicts, and opposing harms,
I rose more valiant and confirm'd in might.
From falling hammers thus the temper'd arms
Strike with a keener edge, and beam more dazzling light. L. A.

A RIDDLE.

BLITHE Aphrodite ever young
Was shapen from the foam of sea:
Of purer crystal I am sprung,
And smoother billows fashion'd me.

Cupid and I both bend our bows,
By Beauty's temples both incline;
He o'er his eyes a bandage throws;
A twofold lustre gleams from mine.

Like him, the fringed brow I seek,
And aid each lurking charm to spy;
Like him, I pillow on the cheek,
And nestle near the languid eye.

A quiver on his shoulder shines,
In rattling case my powers I hide:
In couples, he the young confines;
In pairs, a graver throng I guide.

Of him let head-long passion learn:
Philosophy learns much through me.
Can you not yet my name discern—
I've help'd you, I suspect, to see?

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. DARWIN's new work, intitled *Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening, with the Theory of Draining Morasses, and an improved Construction of the Drill Plough*, is so far advanced at the press, that it may be expected before Christmas; it will form a large quarto volume, illustrated with plates.

A new and elegant edition of the *Botanic Garden*, in 2 vol. 8vo. with all the plates of the quarto, and a beautiful engraving of Fuseli's Night-mare, is, we understand, now ready for publication.

Mr. GODWIN has advertised a novel in four volumes, under the title of St. Leon.

Dr. MOORE has in forwardness a miscellaneous work in three volumes, from which may be expected the same degree of amusement that has been afforded by all his former works.

D'ANQUETIL's Universal History, lately published at Paris, is in the hands of an able translator, and will soon be published, in 9 vols. 8vo.

MISS STARKE, the author of the Widow of Malabar, and of other works, has in the press two volumes of Travels in Italy, between the years 1791 and 1798. This lady personally witnessed all the revolutions which took place in that country, from the capture of Nice in 1792, to the

the recent expulsion of Pius VI. from the Ecclesiastical State. Besides the gratification which her work will afford to political inquirers, it contains a description of the present actual state of Italy, and very copious and minute instructions for the use of invalids and families, who, she asserts, may even at this period visit Italy in the most perfect security.

Dr. BEDDOES, who is indefatigable in the cause of useful science, announces the early publication of a popular medical work, in which he intends to unfold that portion of the order of nature, which regulates the movements of the animal machine, and along with the principles, to state explicitly those practices relative to the preservation and recovery of health, upon which alone unprofessional readers can safely venture. Dr. Beddoes benevolently "wishes to render health a main object of education; to deter the ignorant from tampering with the sick, and to curtail the dominion of empirical imposture." The first number of this important work will appear after Christmas, and the whole will be of considerable extent, and be enriched with engravings.

Mr. MAGEE's, of Dublin, Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of Atonement and Sacrifice, with additional Remarks on the Mode of Reasoning employed by the opposers of those doctrines as held by the established church; and an Appendix, containing some strictures on Mr. Belsham's Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Treatise, will speedily be published.

Mr. TURNER of Featherstone-buildings, who has been for several years engaged in investigating the remains of Saxon literature, is about to publish the first volume of a history of the Anglo-Saxons, from their first appearance above the Elbe to the death of Egbert. It is his intention to give the world a second volume in continuation, from the Death of Egbert to the Norman Conquest; and a third, upon the laws, manners, government, literature, and religion of the Anglo-Saxons. This work will prove a valuable addition to the historical productions of Great Britain. While the first two volumes trace the origin and establishment of a nation, which by its progress in commerce and civilization, in arts and literature, has dimmed the lustre of the Roman name; the third will delineate its early character, and trace through the wisdom of its institutions the melioration of the Saxon from the age of Hengist to that of Edward.

HERDER's long celebrated work, which has been some years in the hands of the translator, is, we understand, likely to appear in the course of this month, in one large volume in quarto, under the title of *The Philosophy of History*, and, from the assistance which the ingenious translator has received, we have reason to believe that there are few translations so well executed. The literal translation from the German of the title of this work is *Ideas for the Philosophy of the History of Man*.

A new edition of *Letters for Literary Ladies* having been called for, *Miss Edgeworth* has re-written the second letter on the advantages of cultivating the female understanding; and no pains have been spared to improve it, and to assert more distinctly the female right to literature.

Mrs. CAPPE, of York, is intending to publish further particulars of the three excellent institutions in that city, of which some account has already appeared in the Monthly Magazine. She proposes to intersperse Reflections on Charity Schools and Friendly Societies in general, on their utility, and on the objects at which it is desirable they should aim.

We some time since announced the establishment of AN INSTITUTION, the supposed object of which was the diffusion of knowledge. We now understand that its president is the EARL of WINCHELSEA, and its secretary Dr. GLASSE, well known as one of the managers of the prison in Cold bath-fields.

Mr. BROWN, surgeon, will speedily publish a work in three parts. Part first, containing a description of the anatomy and physiology of the brain. Part second, the nature and treatment of *hydrocephalus internus*. Part third, an Analysis of the course of lectures which he is now delivering.

A translation of the Life of Madame de CLAIRAUT, the late celebrated French actress, is in the press.

The following process is given by Mr. SHELDRAKE, and published in the Transactions of the Society for encouraging Arts, &c. for the preparation of a spirit varnish with gum copal, one of the most valuable of all that are known in the arts, and not generally made public. Reduce to small pieces two ounces of copal, put them into a large glass vessel, and pour upon them one pint of spirit of turpentine, previously mixed with one eighth of spirit of sal-ammoniac; cork the glass, but make a small hole through the cork, and set it upon a warm sand bath. The great difficulty consists in managing the heat, which should be kept up just at that gentle boiling heat which will allow of the bubbles that are formed at the bottom, to be count-

ed as they riſe to the ſurface. If this regular heat be ſteadily kept up for a ſufficient time, the copal will ſwell, and gradually diſſolve, excepting a very ſmall reſiduum; but if it be ſuffered to ſlacken or be raiſed higher, the ſolution ſtops, and cannot be brought back to the diſſolving ſtate. The veſſel ſhould not be opened till ſome time after it be cold, otherwiſe the contents will be thrown out of the glaſs with great vehemence. The ſpirit of turpentine ſhould be of the beſt quality, ſuch as is ſold at Apothecaries Hall. This varniſh is of a deep rich colour when viewed in the bottle, but gives no colour to the pictures on which it is laid.—Copal will alſo diſſolve in ſpirit of wine, with the aſſiſtance of camphor. Diſſolve half an ounce of camphor in a pint of pure ſpirit of wine; put it in a glaſs, and add four ounces of copal, in ſmall pieces; apply heat with the ſame precautions as in the laſt ſolution, till the copal is diſſolved. A part of it, however, ſeparates as the liquor cools, but will ſerve for another operation. This forms a very bright ſolution, and is an excellent varniſh for pictures; and where the varniſhed ſubſtance will admit of being moderately heated, the camphor as well as the ſpirit will be driven off, and will leave the copal pure on the work, and probably quite colourleſs and tranſparent. Copal will diſſolve with the ſame eaſe in ſpirit of turpentine, by the aſſiſtance of camphor, but not in ſo large a quantity.

In the Monthly Magazine for September laſt, an account was given of ſome intereſting experiments by *Guyton*, in Paris, on the combuſtion of the diamond; whereby it was proved to be a ſubſtance ſimilar to charcoal, but containing much more of the pure carbonic principle. This fact has been farther aſcertained by the very ſingular experiment of ſubſtituting diamond inſtead of charcoal, in the converſion of a ſmall portion of malleable iron into ſteel. For this purpoſe, a very ſmall crucible of the pureſt ſoft or malleable iron was made out of heads of nails, and fitted with a ſtopper of the ſame metal, cloſely fitting. Into this a ſmall diamond was put, the remaining ſpace around the diamond was filled up with filings of the ſame iron, and the ſtopper rammed in very cloſe. The whole was then incloſed in an earthen crucible, this laſt in a larger of the ſame material, and the whole cloſely luted, and expoſed for about an hour in a very ſtrong forge furnace. When all was cold, the crucible of iron was found melted down into a button of caſt ſteel. This, when broken, exhibited a perfectly ſmooth, uniform fracture, and not a veſtige of the diamond remained. The ſteel was exactly ſimilar to that known in England by the name of caſt ſteel. The inference from this curious experiment is, that as diamond will perform the office of charcoal, in converting iron into ſteel, its nature is the ſame or very ſimilar to that of charcoal.

Mr. DUTTON, the author of the *Literary Cenſus*, has in the preſs a didactic poem, in four cantos, intitled, THE PHILOSOPHER OF NAXOS: it will be publiſhed early in the month of December.

Mr. PARKINSON, of Hoxton-ſquare, author of the *Medical Admonitions*, has in the preſs, beſides the chemical work we have already announced, a ſmall popular medical work, The Villager's Friend, conſiſting of obſervations, intended to preſerve the health, and promote the happineſs, of the huſbandman and mechanic.

The reſearches of Prouſt into the nature of the ſalts of iron, has ſuggeſted an improvement in the preparation of common ink, by previouſly calcining to whiteneſs the green vitriol which is uſed as the baſis of all writing-inks. The following proportions will give an excellent black ink.—Gall nuts in powder, four ounces; green vitriol, calcined to whiteneſs, two ounces and a half; water, two pints. Theſe materials muſt be left to infuſe cold for 24 hours, and then add ten drachms of gum Arabic. The ink ſhould be preſerved in a ſtone jar, ſlightly covered, ſo as to keep out the duſt.

In the *Proſe Eſſays and Tranſactions of the Highland Society*, *vol. i.* is given a receipt for deſtroying caterpillars on gooſeberry buſhes, which has obtained a premium from the Society, after due examination. It is as follows: Take one Scotch pint (two quarts Engliſh) of tobacco liquor, and mix with it one ounce of alum; when this is diſſolved, dip a bruſh in the liquor, and as ſoon in the beginning of the ſeaſon as you perceive the leaves of the buſhes to be eaten by the grub, or covered with its eggs, which is generally on the under ſide, hold the leaf up, and draw your hand gently over the hairs of the bruſh, by which a ſmall ſhower of drops of the liquor will fall on the leaf, and wherever they touch the egg it will be deſtroyed, or if the worm ſhould be hatched, it will periſh in a few minutes, and may be ſhaken off without injuring the leaf.—The tobacco liquor here mentioned, is the ſuperfluous moiſture contained in the roll tobacco, which

which is preſſed out, and mixed by the tobacconiſts with four or five times its quantity of cold water, and ſold in this ſtate, as a liquor for deſtroying bugs. It is in fact, nothing more than a ſtrong infuſion of tobacco in water; and may be made equally well by adding water to any kind of tobacco.

The following extract from a letter from the celebrated Montgolfier, to one of his aeroſtatic friends, dated March 24th, 1789, and given in the laſt number of the *Annales de Chimie*, will ſhew that this ingenious philoſopher was the firſt that conſtructed the *Parachute*, an inſtrument for deſcending from great heights, which is now brought to conſiderable perfection in France. "An idea has occurred to me, which I will immediately communicate to you, as perhaps you may derive ſome advantage from it in caſe of an accidental ſeparation from your balloon, when in the air. It is to make a parachute, by means of which you may come down from any height without danger or inconvenience. The principle on which I reaſon is the following. A maſs of matter, when at reſt, cannot be moved without being ſtruck by another maſs in motion; and the motion acquired by the former, is at the expence of that of the latter. Thus, a hundred weight of matter, when at reſt, if it is ſet in motion by an equal quantity of matter, moving at the rate of twenty feet in a ſecond, the united maſſes will only move at the rate of ten feet in a ſecond. If the body in motion only weighs ten pounds, the whole will proceed only at the rate of two feet in a ſecond. Hence, if eight hundred weight of air be incloſed in a bag among the clouds, and the bag, with a man attached to it, only weigh two hundred weight, the fall of the whole will be retarded three-fourths of its velocity. If to this be added the reſiſtance of the air againſt the falling body, you ſee that a man may deſcend very agreeably even from the clouds; and ſo, if you pleaſe, you may ſhower down an army into a town, as Mr. Brante and I did a few ſheep, in the experiment which we made yeſterday afternoon. For this purpoſe we made a ſilk bag, from ſeven to eight feet in diameter, and of the form of a hemiſphere. We tied twelve cords, each ſeven feet long, to the margin of the bag, at equal diſtances from each other; and to the other end we faſtened a ſtrong ozier baſket, and beneath the baſket, we fixed four hogs bladders by means of a napkin. A ſheep was put in the baſket and the whole apparatus thus loaded, weighed fifty pounds. We took this to the top of the higheſt tower in Avignon, which is about a hundred feet from the ſtreet, and I launched it off, with all my ſtrength, to make it clear the wall. For the firſt fifty feet, the fall was very rapid; but the parachute being then fully expanded, the deſcent became very gradual, ſo that the crowd of ſpectators ran underneath to receive it. As ſoon as the baſket touched the ground, the ſheep took to his heels with all his might. He was brought back and made much of by the crowd, and taken up again to the tower, and made to deſcend again unhurt. This voyage was repeated ſix times, and the ſheep was not in the leaſt degree injured by any one of them. From this experiment it appears, that a hemiſphere of ſilk, twenty feet in diameter, would enable a man to deſcend with ſafety from the clouds; and I would adviſe you to furniſh your balloon with one of them. Seventy-five ells would be ſufficient for this purpoſe, which, at fifty-five *ſols* the ell, would not make the whole machine come to more than ten *louis*."

LALANDE writes to M. von Zach. Paris 25th July 1799. "At the preſent ſolſtice we obſerved here, with the greateſt attention, the obliquity of the ecliptic. From ſeven ſeries of obſervations, the medium reſult was 23° 28′ 5″, 5; that is, 7″ more than in my Tables. De Lambre found it to be 4″ leſs: however, we cannot comprehend whence this difference could ariſe; for Méchain, from ninety-eight obſervations, found it the ſame as we had done."

In M. von ZACH's *Tab. Mot. ſol.* f. lx. the medium obliquity of the ecliptic for the 21ſt of June 1799 is = 23° 28′ 3″, 65, and conſequently the difference from Lalande's obſervation is only 1″, 85. If De Lambre's determination were the true one, the obliquity of M. von Zach's Tables correſponds with it to within $\frac{3}{10}$ of a ſecond.

VIDAL, of Mirepoix, has ſent Lalande a valuable Catalogue of 887 ſouthern ſtars, betwixt the 35th and 45th degree of ſouth declination. Theſe ſtars the latter intends to inſert in his *Hiſtoire Celeſte*, of which 440 pages are already printed. The progreſs of the work is much retarded by the author's being under the neceſſity of ſending the proof ſheets of *Darquier's* Obſervations as far as Toulouſe.—*Lalande's Bibliographie Aſtronomique* is printed as far as the 184th page, year 1622.

Extract of a letter from LEOPOLD *von* BUCH, *to M. von* Zach, *dated Paris, 22d July* 1799.

As *Monte Cavo* (Mons Albanus), the higheſt mountain in the vicinity of Rome, the extenſive proſpects from which may be

reckoned among the moſt wonderful and ſuperb in all Italy, had never been meaſured, or at leaſt the reſult of its admeaſurement never been made public; I took an opportunity during the ſhort time of tranquillity we enjoyed before the commencement of hoſtilities by the king of Naples, to obſerve the height of the barometer at its ſummit, and determine the height of the moſt remarkable places on the ſide, and at the foot of the mountain. The Abbé and Tribune *Scarpellini*, one of the moſt intelligent and zealous naturaliſts in Italy, and director of the *Specola Caetani*, was ſo obliging as to make the correſpondent obſervations in Rome. I obtained the following reſults.

	Pariſian feet above the level of the ſea.
Fontana Clementina, at the foot of the ſmaller *Monte Albano* —	271
Villa Conti in Fraſcati —	879
Chapel on the ſummit of this ſmall branch of the mountain —	1131
Fontana Farneſe in the large valley Albano, between the above branch of the mountain and *Monte Cavo* itſelf — —	1010
Rocca di Papa, ſummit of the rock, to which this ſingular place is appended as it were by magic —	2230
Monte Cavo, at the ſummit, where there formerly ſtood a temple of Jupiter — —	2920
Convent of the Capuchins, on the ſouthern and higher ſide of *Lago di Caſtello*	1516
Level of the lake of *Caſtello* or *Albano*, ſuppoſed to have been formerly the crater of a volcano ———	942
Caſtello Gandolfo piazza ———	1249
Marino piazza ———	990
Fontana Colonna, at the foot of the mountains, towards Rome —	519
Tivoli, temple of *Veſta* ———	595
Madonna del Monte Mario before the Porta Angelica at *Rome* —	390
Villa Mellini, an eminence compoſed of ſand-ſtone, the higheſt and moſt beautiful ſpot before the gates of Rome ——— —	440

The altitudes of all the paſſes which lead from Switzerland into Italy, are well known; but I do not recollect to have any where ſeen indicated the height of the main paſs through Tyrol over the *Brenner* mountain into Italy. Should it really have never been meaſured; the reſult of my obſervations with the barometer from Munich to Trent in May 1798, may perhaps be deemed intereſting by naturaliſts. For the correſpondent elevations I am indebted to the kindneſs of Father *Schiegg* in Salzburg, and of Father *Zallinger* in Inſpruck.

	Par. feet.
Munich—elevation above the level of the ſea ———	1622
Hohenkirchen ———	2152
Tegern lake, 20 feet above the lake	2324
Glaſshouſe ———	2892
The inn of *Achen* ———	2886
The lake of *Achen*, on the ſummit of the ſecondary calcareous mountains	2919
Schwaz, 20 feet above the river *Inn*	1702
Inſpruck ——— —	1311
Bergwirthſhaus (inn on the mountain) firſt elevation of the primitive central chain of mountains —	2460
Schönberg—poſt-houſe —	3267
Matrey ———	3298
Steinach ——— ———	3389
Griet ——— ———	3778
Pond below the *Brenner* ———	4155
Brenner—poſt-houſe ———	4481
Goſes ——— ———	3471
Sterzing ——— ———	3030
Mittelwald ——— ———	2575
Brixen ——— ———	1903
Clauſſen ——— ———	1767
Kollmann ——— ———	1616
Atzwang ——— ———	1351
Botzen, 80 feet above the river Eyſack	1094
Auer ——— ———	848
Neumarkt ——— ———	818
Trent ——— ———	716

On comparing Walcher's admeaſurements of the glaciers of Tyrol with thoſe of the mountains of Switzerland, it appears that the former are not inferior in altitude to the latter. It is the more, then, to be wondered at, that they have been able to make a road over the ſmall height of 4481 feet. I know not of any paſs of ſmaller elevation over the Alps; for, according to *Sauſſure*,

	feet.
The road over *Mount Cenis* riſes to an elevation of	6360
——— *Little St. Bernard* —	6750
——— *Col de la Seigne* —	7548
——— *Col Ferret* ———	7146
——— *Great St. Bernard*	6378
——— *Simplon* ———	6174
——— *Mont Cervin* —	10,500
——— *St. Gotthard* —	6390

The elevations of the paſs through Tyrol are calculated according to *Shuckburgh's* medium height of the mercury in the barometer at the ſurface of the ſea, viz. 28 inches, 2, 9 lines. It is certainly wrong to follow *Bouguer's* determination for the ſea coaſts of Peru, viz. 28 inches 5 lines. At many inland places the medium height of the mercury is greater in the barometer. The aſtronomer *Chiminello* aſſures me, that at Padua, according to the numerous obſervations of Toaldo, it is 28″ 1‴, 3; and at Venice exactly 28″ 2‴. And I, myſelf, in

in May and June, 1798, never observed it to sink lower. *Fleuriau de Bellevue* finds, from a comparison of observations during four years made by himself, and of other observations on the Atlantic, that for that ocean the medium height is 28″ 2‴, 83; which differs very little from that given us by *Shuckburgh*. This would add 211 feet to the height of places, whose elevations above the level of the sea have been calculated according to a medium height of 28″ at the sea; and of elevations being so calculated there are certainly numerous instances.

New Comet—Dr. BURCKHARDT writes to M. von ZACH, Paris the 10th and 16th of August: "On the 6th of August MECHAIN discovered a new comet. On the 8th at 14^h 33′ 40″ medium time at Paris, its direct ascension was 109° 15′ 48″, northern declination 43° 54′ 26″. Without *Le Français's* important Catalogue of Stars, it would have been impossible to reduce *Mechain's* observation. From only the difference of direct ascension and declination of four stars, I found the star with which the comet had been compared. Its medium place for 1790 was, direct ascension = 108° 0′ 35″, north declination 43° 39′ 29″. Its apparent place for the day of the observation 108° 10′ 15″, and 43° 38′ 35″ north.

Messier has just delivered to me last night's observation of the comet. He compared it with 3 stars; and that was sufficient to enable us to find them in *Le Français's* Catalogue. I have not time at present to reduce his observation to the greatest exactness; but the following results are right to a minute:—on the 9th of August at 14 h. 58′ true time, direct ascension of the comet 110°. 1′; declination north 44° 29′. Consequently the 24 hours' motion of the comet in direct ascension +45′, and in the declination +34′ ½.

On the 14th of August, *Messier* observed the new comet at 12 h. 12′ 31″ medium time; and found its direct ascension to be 114° 14′ 20″; northern declination 47° 28′ 21″. From the observations on the 6th, 10th, and 14th of August, I have deduced the following elements: time of its passage through the perihelion on the 11th of September at 10 h. 10′ medium Parisian time. Longit. of the node, ♋ 3° 57′ 49″; inclination of the orbit 58° 19′ 42″. Longit. of the perihelion 5° 3′ 8″; distance of the perihelion 0,9255, logarithm of the same 9,996377; logarithm of the diurnal motion 0,010563; direction of its motion, *retrograde*.

Of the comets formerly observed, that which appeared in 1684 moves in nearly the same plane as the present. The distance of the perihelion of both comets is likewise the same; which is the more remarkable as there are only a few comets which have so great a distance. This induced me to examine whether in *Halley's* Elements there might not be an error of the press, or in the calculation. Two observations of *Bianchini* have given me the same longit. of the node which Halley found, by which I determined the radius vector from *Halley's* Elements.

In England, Mr. LOFFT, at Troston, near Bury, observed the Comet on the 4th of October, from half past ten till the time of its setting. Its nucleus was very discernible, and the extent of its coma rather increased. He judged that its node would be in 17 or 18 degrees of Sagitary, and that it might continue visible for a fortnight.

The following are the *observations of the late transit of Mercury*, by the different astronomers at Paris,—*Lalande* saw the interior contact at the entrance, at 21^h 23′ 43″ true time; *Le Français*, 21^h 23′ 21‴ *De Lambre*, 20^h 23′ 53″; *Méchain* 20^h 23′ 14″; *Bouvard*, 20^h 23′ 14″. The interior contact at the exit, *Le Français* 4^h 41′ 45″; *Burckhardt*, 4^h 41′ 51″; *Messier* 4^h 43′ 10″; *De Lambre*, 4^h 41′ 48″; *Mechain*, 4^h 41′ 52″; *Bouvard*, 4^h 41′ 42″ true time.

At the Imperial observatory of *Peterſburg* the transit was observed by *M. de Roumovſki*: first external contact at the entrance 23^h 12′ 12″,6 true time; interior contact, 23^h 14′ 26″,2: at the exit, interior contact, 6^h 33′ 34″,43; exterior contact, 6^h 35′ 53″,3. The entrance was observed with a telescope of 24 inches, by Short; and the exit with an achromatic telescope with three object-glasses: the magnifying power of both instruments was the same. With the telescope which Mr. *R.* used in observing the entrance, a naval officer observed the interior contact at the exit 6^h 33′ 40″; the exterior contact, 6^h 36′ 6″ true time.

At *Manheim*, the *Abbé Barry*: interior contact at the exit, 5^h 2′ 28″ medium time.

At the Imperial observatory at *Prague*: interior contact at the entrance, 22^h 4′ 47″ medium time,—observed by Can. *David*: interior contact, 22^h 7′ 49″;—by M. *David*: 22^h 7′ 55″—by M. von *Schönau*; 22^h 8′ 10″—by M. *Strnad*.

At Leipzig Professor *Rüdiger*: interior contact at the entrance, 22^h 1′ 40″,7 medium time; exit, interior contact, 5^h 14′ 57″,6, rather uncertain on account of the intervention of the clouds.—On the pre-

ceding evening, entrance of the υ ϖ in the moon at 8^h 18′ 45″,9, medium time.

At *Breslau*, Professor *Jungnitz*: entrance, first contact 22^h 18′ 56″,5 true time, second contact, 22^h 21′ 46″,3, appearance of a streak of light, 22^h 21′ 47″,5.—Exit, first interior contact, 5^h 40 41″ appearance of the drop, 5^h 40′ 33′,5; last contact, 5^h 43′ 36″.—Mr. *Fr. Hofmann*, Professor of Divinity, observed the first contact at 22^h 20′ 45″; the second, 22^h 22′ 51″; exit, first contact, 5^h 39′ 56″,5; the last 5^h 42′ 6″ true time. Mr. Charles *Jungnitz*: interior contact, 22^h 19′ 29″,6; first contact at the exit, 5_h 40′ 48″,3; the last 5^h 43′ 29″ true time.

At Ingolstadt, M. *Gabriel Knogler*, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, entrance, interior contact, 21^h 59′ 28″; 4 true time. On the preceding day, M. *K.* observed the entrance of the star υ ϖ in the moon at 8^h 21′ 19″,2 medium time. During the observation, the star several times suddenly disappeared, and again as suddenly became visible.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Bird-Catcher, or Catch as Catch can, a concise Pastoral Burletta, performed at Sadler's Wells. Composed by V. D. Cleve. 3s. *Hodsoll.*

"The Bird-Catcher" comprises a variety of pleasing ballads, preceded by an overture, in which the composer, by the judicious introduction and employment of the wind-instruments, has produced some novel and striking effects. The fugue forms a respectable specimen of science, and the rondo is well imagined. No. 1. The opening movement of the burletta is a pretty imitation of the aerial songsters, and gives the notes of the cuckow with beauty and accuracy. No. 2. "Of Traps and Tricks," is pleasingly fancied; and No. 3. "Buy my nice young Water-Cresses," is familiar and attractive. No. 4. is a pantomimical movement, in which Mr. Cleve has with tolerable success imitated the motion of a boat, with the sound of the oars, and dashing of the water. No. 5. "Since thus my honest Mind I've told," is a trio, in which the *fortissimo* symphonies are so managed, as to produce an excellent effect. No. 6. "Joe Snatch is my Name," the words of which are by T. Dibdin, is a humourous air; and No. 7. "What's this I hear?" is a well-accompanied recitative. No. 8. "My lovely Nan, I'm not the Man," forms a pleasant comic dialogue; and No. 9. "The Gudgeon now feels," is a good *bravura*. The finale is well conceived, and with much happiness of effect revives the subject of the rondo in the overture.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte; the Third for Two Performers on One Instrument. Composed by A. Quintin Buée. 6s. *Hodsoll.*

We have perused these sonatas with much pleasure. An engaging novelty of style pervades the work, and the real master is discoverable in every page. We must, however, confess ourselves at a loss to conceive why Mr. Buée has chosen to disregard an established rule, by opening his first piece in one key, and concluding it in another. We cannot subscribe our approbation either to the licence or the effect. The third sonata, written for two performers on one instrument, is particularly excellent. The subject of its first movement is strikingly spirited, and the construction of the *parts* is truly ingenious. The second movement forms a pleasing relief to the first, and the alternate introduction of "ça ira," and "God save the King," forms a musical dialogue, at once political and humourous. The idea is truly original; and, independent of the uncommon merit evinced in the harmonic construction of the whole sonata, does great credit to the taste and invention of the ingenious composer.

Three Concertante Duets for Two Violins; inscribed to William Skinner, *Esq. of the Temple, by* J. Sanderson. 8s. *Thompson.*

Mr. Sanderson has displayed much taste and fancy in these duets. The sprightly, animating cast of the more bold, prominent passages are happily relieved by the soft, *sombre* touches with which he has variegated the several movements. The *two parts* blend and flow together throughout, in a style which discovers considerable qualification for this species of composition; and the music is, in general, of a description to be highly improving to young practitioners on the violin.

Numbers

Numbers 9 and 10 of Elegant Selections, comprizing the most favorite Compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Paisiello, *and other esteemed Authors; consisting of Sonatas, Overtures, Capricios, Rondos, and Airs, with Variations for the Piano-forte, or Harp. Each Number* 2s. *Rolfe.*

This work proceeds with its accustomed excellence of selection, and presents to vocal and instrumental practitioners, exercises, at once attractive to the ear, and improving to the voice and finger. In the present numbers we find the respectable names of Gluck, Mozart, and Haigh. The variations given by the latter to a celebrated Welch air, "Lost is my Quiet for ever," are pleasingly familiar; and his arrangement of Gluck's Favorite March, and, "When you Tell me your Heart is another's," as Rondos, was a good idea, and has been skilfully executed.

A Symphony for the Piano Forte, a Violin and Violincello; with Analytical Explanations of the Subjects, and Imitations, the Modulations, the Counterpoint Inversions, and the Rhythmical Order, it contains; written and dedicated to his Excellency Count de Brühl, *by* A. F. C. Kollmann, *Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.* 4s.
Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Those who are acquainted with the general nature and quality of Mr. *Kollmann's* publications, will expect to find some useful information from a work under the above title; and those who shall have the patience to peruse the present article with sufficient attention, will not misemploy their labour. Every necessary instruction respecting the piece is given by signs, explained in the preface; and the composition does credit to the author's taste and judgment.

Mad Maudlin, a favorite Mad Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Harp. The Music composed by a Lady of Fashion. 1s. 6d.
Preston.

There is so much genuine merit in this little interesting composition, that our musical readers will, probably, be as solicitous as ourselves to know to what fair hand they are indebted for its production. The several movements are conceived with much felicity of fancy, and give the sentiment of the words with point and beauty. The introduction of the *minor-third*, at the words, "Of all comforts bare," forms a most affecting burthen to the song; and, together with the harmony and accompaniment, displays uncommon judgment and knowledge of effect.

Richer's Hornpipe arranged, with Variations for the Piano Forte, by G. Nezot 1s. 6d.
Broderip and Wilkinson.

Mr. Nezot is a pupil of Mr. Steibelt, and by his compositions does credit to his ingenious master. To Richer's Hornpipe he has subjoined five variations, which, while they display both fancy and science, furnish to the finger an improving series of progressive execution.

Expectation, a favorite Rondo, composed by Dr. Ashburnham. 1s. *Riley.*

"Expectation" forms a very pleasing Rondo. The subject is remarkably pretty, and the subordinate parts of the air are judiciously digressive. It would, perhaps, be possible to point out some trifling improvements in particular passages, both of the melody and bass; but the general effect is so good as to demand our unqualified applause; and seems to presage much future excellence.

The Piano-Forte Magazine, with Piano-Fortes gratis. Published in Weekly Numbers, each 2s. 6d. *Harrison and Cluse.*

This publication, which has now arrived at its one hundred and seventy-third number, and will be completed in seventy seven numbers more, continues to preserve the reputation with which it started. The selections are made with judgment; the pages exhibit much neatness and correctness; and the instruments given with the work are universally approved for the excellence of their tones, and for their mechanical soundness.

"Stay! O stay, thou lovely Shade!" A serious Glee for three Voices; composed and dedicated to Dr. Arnold, by B. Jacobs, *Organist of Surry Chapel.* 1s. 6d. *Skillern.*

This glee consists of two movements; the first is in common time andante, the second in common time allegro. In the first movement, we do not trace any striking marks of talent, either in the melody or expression; but the second, though somewhat dry, and disfigured with an awkward imitation, exhibits considerable ingenuity and contrivance.

"She lives in the Valley below," a new song, sung by Master Gray at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook. 1s.
Bland and Wellers.

"She lives in the Valley below," are the words which form the burthen to this pretty and justly favourite ballad. The pastoral style that prevails through the air, is happily adapted; and the accompaniments are managed with that address which we usually discover in Mr. Hook's orchestral melodies.

The

"The poor White Man," an African Song (from Park's Travels) versified by a Lady. The Music, composed, by a Lady of Fashion, is adapted for one or two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano Forte. 1s. *Preston.*

"The poor White Man" reflects much honour on the sentiment, taste, and science of the fair composer. The melody is most pleasingly expressive, and the general construction perfectly regular and correct.

Second Edition of sixteen Pieces adapted and carefully fingered for the Use of juvenile Performers on the Piano Forte. 2s. *Riley.*

These little pieces are perfectly calculated for the purpose expressed in the title-page. They are so easy of practice as to lead the young practitioner insensibly forward to music of more difficult execution; and the fingering, which is very correct, will be found extremely useful to young beginners.

German Waltz, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by A. Betts. 1s. 6d. *Betts.*

Mr. Betts has converted this waltz into an agreeable rondo. In its present form it furnishes the piano forte practioner with an improving exercise; and is sufficiently attractive in its subject to please the general ear.

The scenery, dresses, and other decorations preparing for Mr. Cumberland's new musical play, are so splendid and elaborate as necessarily to have prevented its appearing so early as we announced in a former number. Therefore the amateurs of dramatic music, whose expectations from Mr. Busby's efforts in this magnificent piece, do so much honour to the specimens he has already produced in a higher species of composition, will not, probably, be gratified till after the holidays.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to transmit copies of the same.

AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL View of the Agriculture in the County of Perth, by James Robertson, D. D. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, and printed by order. 8s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

BIOGRAPHY.

Naval Biography, or The History of all the distinguished Characters in the British Navy, from the earliest to the present Time; No. I. to be continued monthly. 2s. West and Hughes.

Necrology; consisting of memoirs of the distinguished persons who died in 1797 and 1798;—of various articles of neglected Biography; &c. &c. Vol. I. price 10s. Phillips.

The Life of Major J. G. Semple Lisle, written by himself; containing a true narrative of scenes of splendour and misfortunes in which he has borne a part, interspersed with anecdotes of illustrious characters; particulars of the Death of Louis XVI. account of the Mutiny on Board the Lady Shore, and the Author's Travels through the Interior of Brazil, to Lisbon, and into Barbary. 6s. boards. Stewart.

The Adventures of Pizarro; preceded by a Sketch of the Voyages and Discoveries of Columbus and Cortez; and the Histories of Alonzo and Cora, on which Kotzebue founded his celebrated Play of the Virgin of the Sun. Also varieties and opposition of Criticism on the Play of Pizarro: with biographical sketches of Sheridan and Kotzebue. The whole forming a comprehensive account of those Plays and the grand Ballad of Cora. Hurst and Co.

THE DRAMA.

The Tournament, a Tragedy, imitated from the celebrated German Drama, intitled *Agnes Bernauer*, which was written by a Nobleman of high rank, and founded on a fact that occurred in Bavaria about the year 1435; by *Mariana Starke*, author of the Widow of Malabar, and of Letters from Italy, between the years 1792 and 1798. 2s. Phillips.

EDUCATION.

The British Nepos, or Mirror of Youth, consisting of select lives of illustrious Britons, who have distinguished themselves by their virtues, talents, and remarkable advancements in life; with practical reflections, written purposely for the use of schools, and carefully adapted to the situations and capacities of youth; by *William Mavor*, L. L. D. *Second Edition, revised.* 4s. 6d. Phillips.

A brief Account of the Life and Writings of Terence. 1s. 6d. White.

A Sermon on the Duties of the Young, by *Hugh Blair*, D. D. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES.

The History of the Anglo-Saxons, from their first Appearance above the Elbe to the Death of Egbert, by *Sil. Turner*. Cadell and Davies.

HORSEMANSHIP.

A Treatise on Horsemanship; comprising the art of riding in the manege, military, hunting, travelling, and riding systems; with the method of breaking, &c. by *John Adams*, riding-master. Vol. I. embellished with Engravings. 12s. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of Admiralty upon Prize Causes, &c. commencing

mencing Michaelmas Term 1798; by *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, L. L. D. No. I. (to be continued). 5s. Butterworth.

MEDICAL.

Practical Remarks on the Medical Effects of Wine and Spirits; with Obſervations on the Economy of Health, intended principally for the uſe of parents, guardians, and others entruſted with the care of youth; by *William Landford*, ſurgeon. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Notice of ſome Obſervations made at the Medical Pneumatic Inſtitution, by *Thomas Beddoes*, M. D. 1s. 6d. Longman and Rees

An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Cauſes of the Syncope Anginoſa, or Angina Pectoris; illuſtrated by Diſſections: by *Caleb Hillier Parry*, M. D. 8vo. 4s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

MILITARY.

Hiſtory of the Thirty Years War of Germany, by *Frederic Schiller*; tranſlated from the German by *Captain Blaquiere*. 2 vols. 8vo. with a Portrait. 12s. boards. Miller.

Campaigns of General Buonaparte in Italy in 1796 and 1797, by a General Officer: tranſlated from the French by *T. E. Ritchie*. 8s. boards. Croſby and Letterman.

An Epitome of Military Events, tranſlated from the French periodical Work publiſhed at Hamburgh. No. I. (to be continued). 2s. Egerton.

Memoirs of Tippoo Sultaun, including his Campaigns, &c. 3s. boards. Weſt and Hughes.

MISCELLANIES.

The December Faſhions of London and Paris; containing Twelve beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and moſt favourite Dreſſes of the Month; intended for the uſe of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families reſiding in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Phillips.

The Cambrian Regiſter for the Year 1796. 9s. boards. Williams.

The Engliſh Enchiridion, being a ſelection of apothegms, moral maxims, &c. by *John Feltham*. 3s. 6d. boards. Dilly.

Reflections on Men and Things, tranſlated from a French Manuſcript of the late *J. G. Zimmermann*, author of Solitude, &c. 8vo. 5s. boards. H. D. Symonds.

An Examination of the Merits and Tendency of the Purſuits of Literature; Part I. by *W. Burdon*, A. M. 2s. Clarke.

NOVELS and ROMANCES.

Bahar-Danuſh, or Garden of Knowledge; an Oriental Romance; tranſlated from the Perſian by *Jonathan Scott*, of the Eaſt-India Company's Service. 2 vols. crown-octavo. Cadell and Davies.

PHILOLOGY.

A compendious Hebrew Grammar, exhibiting upwards of two hundred of the moſt eſſential rules, illuſtrated with accurate tables, in order to facilitate the ſtudy of that ſacred language, by *S. Lyon*, Teacher of Hebrew to the Univerſity of Cambridge. Lunn.

POETRY.

The Minſtrell, with other Poems; a *new Edition*: by *James Beattie*, L. L. D. To which are *now* added, Miſcellanies by *James Hay Beattie*, A. M. with an account of his Life and Character, written by his father. 2 vols. ſmall 8vo. with Engravings. 11s. boards. Dilly.

Affectation, or The Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century, a Satire in Dialogue; by *Gratiano Park*. Part I. 1s. Lee.

POLITICAL

Thoughts on the Interference of Great Britain with the Political Concerns of the Continent. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel at the Conſecration of the Lord Biſhop of Oxford, September 1, 1779, by the Rev. *Thomas Lombard*, M. A. 1s. Rivingtons.

A familiar Survey of the Chriſtian Religion, and of Hiſtory as connected with the Introduction of Chriſtianity, and with its Progreſs in the preſent Time; intended for the uſe of young perſons: by *Thomas Giſborne*, M. A. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

Wiſdom, Religion, and Courage, eſſential Requiſites in a Magiſtrate; a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, September 28, 1799; by *Thomas Bowen*, M. A. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Commentary, with Notes, on the Book of the Revelations, by the late Rev. Dr. *John Snodgraſs*, one of the Miniſters of the High-Church of Paiſley. 7s. boards. Ogle.

Two Diſcourſes; the firſt preached on occaſion of the Death of the Rev. James Alice, of Paiſley; and the ſecond, in the High-Church of Paiſley before the Friends of Sabbath-Schools, by the Rev. *W. Ferrier*. 1s. 6d. Ogle.

TRAVELS.

Letters from Italy between the years 1792 and 1798, containing a view of the Revolutions in that country from the capture of Nice by the French Republic to the expulſion of Pius VI. from the Eccleſiaſtical State; likewiſe pointing out the matchleſs works of art which ſtill embelliſh Piſa, Florence, Sienna, Rome, &c. with copious inſtructions for the uſe of invalids and families who may not chooſe to incur the expence attendant upon travelling with a courier; by *Mariana Starke*, author of the Widow of Malabar, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. in boards. Phillips

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES KNOWLES'S FOR TANNING.

Mr. Knowles deſcribes this invention in the following Terms. Firſt, as ſoon as the wool or hair is pulled or taken off the ſkin, the ſkin or pelt (a name uſually given to the ſkin in that ſtate) is ſimply dipped into water, and undergoes the operation of fleſhing.

Secondly. The ſkin or pelt is then dipped again into water, and it undergoes another operation, called ſkudding; after which it is in a ſtate fit to be tanned, tawed, or dreſſed.

This proceſs occupies much leſs time, and occaſions leſs labour and expence than that hitherto practiſed, which conſiſted firſt of immerging the ſkins in lime-pits, where they were depoſited for ſeveral weeks, and were afterwards neceſſarily obliged to be drenched or purified.

The ſpecification of this Patent was dated the 27th of April, 1799, and Mr. Knowles reſides in the pariſh of Lambeth.

MR. ECKHARDT'S FOR GRATES.

On the 3d of October, Mr. A. G. Eckhardt, of Knightſbridge, obtained a Patent for an improvement in the conſtruction of grates, by which they accommodate themſelves to any propoſed conſumption of fuel, or any required degree of heat.

The principle of this invention conſiſts in the new application of ſpindles or racks, or wheels and pinions, or worms, or levers, by which the back of the grate may be moved in a horizontal or vertical direction, and the bottom in a vertical direction. The cheeks are moved horizontally in the uſual way, and they accommodate themſelves to the horizontal motion of the back, by being conſtructed of various plates which open or ſhut, dilate or contract, in the manner of a fan.

MR. BISHOP'S FOR A NEW POWER.

Mr. John Biſhop, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, enrolled a ſpecification on the 23d of September, for a new method of creating a power by means of fire, water, and ſteam, with or without condenſation.

The machine conſiſts of three parts. 1. A wheel ſimilar to an overſhot water wheel. 2. A large cloſe veſſel or caſe, made of copper or iron, in which the wheel is fixed, and is to work in a vertical direction. 3. An air or ſteam pipe and valve, which paſſes out at the top of the cloſe copper veſſel, through a ſmall reſervoir of cold water, for the purpoſe of condenſation, if neceſſary.

Motion is given to the wheel, and to any connected machinery, by the power of aſcending ſteam, in the following manner: The cloſe copper veſſel in which the vertical wheel is fixed, is filled with water above the axle of the wheel. The application of fire at the bottom of the veſſel will raiſe the ſteam; and the ſteam in its aſcent, by entering into and acting upon the bucket of the wheel, will give it a vertical rotatory motion. The power thus produced, will be equal to nine pounds for every gallon of water employed.

The quantity of fuel is conſiderably reduced by the production of a vacuum by means of the air or ſteam pipe, or by uſing ſpirits of wine inſtead of water.

MR. HOTCHKISS'S FOR A MECHANICAL POWER.

On the 3d of October, Mr. Hotchkiſs, a lieutenant in the navy, obtained Letters Patent for a new mechanical power for raiſing weights, anchors, &c.

Mr. Hotchkiſs deſcribes his power as acting on the principle of the ſteelyard, put in motion and inverſed by means of a lever.

Its practice he exemplifies in an upright ſhaft, the lower end of which is made thicker than the upper end. A lever or power is then to be applied to the thicker part, and the two ends of the rope to which the weight is affixed, are made to turn in oppoſite directions upon the thicker and thinner ends of the upright ſhaft. The weight is thus made to aſſiſt in raiſing itſelf by its own action, in the ſmaller part of the ſhaft, and the power required may be diminiſhed in the proportion in which the diameters of the two ends of the ſhaft approximate.

He gives another inſtance of its more uſeful application, by two parallel cylinders of unequal diameters; one of which is turned by a windlaſs or other power, and this turns the other cylinder, by means of toothed or cogged wheels of equal diameters. The increaſe of power is great, and is determined by the difference of the diameters of the cylinders, and by their approximation in ſize.

This appears to be a very intereſting and uſeful invention; but as it is difficult to deſcribe a mechanical apparatus, without the uſe of plates, we would refer thoſe of our readers who wiſh for further information

formation, to the specification itself, as it is enrolled at the proper office.

MR. CROOK'S FOR SOAP-MAKING AND BLEACHING.

A Patent was granted October 21, 1799, to J. Crook, Chemist, Edinburgh, for a new soap, and new method of bleaching by volatile alkali; and a new method of preserving seeds, and destroying vermin.

We have before had occasion to notice Mr. Crook's Patent for the preparation of soap from fish; and the present may in part be considered as a continuation of the former. The present improvement consists in the substitution of volatile alkali, to the fixed alkalies which are commonly employed. The real discovery in this patent is an economical method of preparing volatile alkali: this is effected by digesting stale urine, or soot, with quicklime: the alkali thus procured, is mixed with fish refuse, in the manner mentioned in the former patent. Mr. Crook has also found, that by mixing volatile alkali with the common black soap, it is hereby converted into a transparent yellow mass, and in consequence its value much improved.

For bleaching Mr. C. has invented a very simple circulatory apparatus in close vessels, by means of which the steam, impregnated with volatile alkali, is brought into close contact with the cotton, &c. &c. by this process the goods are effectually bleached.

The liquor for the destruction of vermin, and preservation of seeds, is prepared by the distillation of coal schistus, especially that kind which is impregnated with sulphur. The product of this distillation is a volatile vapor of sulphur, which is rendered still more caustic by the addition of quicklime: the seeds are steeped in it, and the liquor itself is poured on places infested with vermin, which it effectually destroys.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

TO contemplate the Progress of the Arts in this commercial and spirited country, affords some exercise to a philosophical mind: for it is a curious circumstance that war, which in other nations has generally overwhelmed and destroyed all the imitative and elegant arts, has in this only altered their course, and driven them into another stream, where, though they do not flow with quite so rapid a current, they neither freeze nor stagnate.

Is an Admiral victorious,—the people whom his prowess has exalted, are eager to record his valour, and transmit his name to the latest posterity.—Sculpture and painting emulate each other in blazoning his achievements, which being thence transferred to the copper, are disseminated over a large portion of the civilized world. This fame, though flattering to those on whom it is conferred, is, it must be acknowledged, of too flimsy a texture. Of the defeat of the Spanish armada it was thought proper to give a general representation in tapestry: the present age, with a spirit which does it honour, desirous of enrolling the names and actions of its heroes on more durable materials, have entered into a very liberal subscription to defray the expence of erecting a naval pillar, to commemorate the victories of our naval commanders. The subscription goes on well, and we hope this column, so honourable to British courage and gratitude, will be creditable to the national taste.

Mr. G. Riley, No. 65, Old Bailey, some of whose Publications we have formerly noticed, is now publishing by Subscription Four Prints of interesting Views (from correct nautical Plans, taken on Board the Leander) of the memorable Victory of the Nile, in August 1798; the Whole being engraving from Drawings made for and under the Direction of Captain Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson.

Plate I. Represents the British Fleet in their Course of progressively bearing down to the Enemy at Anchor, to take the Station in which they made the Conquest.

Plate II. Is a South-west View at Ten o'Clock, on the Night of the First of August, of the awful Situation of the English and French Fleets, at the Period when L'Orient blew up.

Plate III. Exhibits a South-west View in the Evening of the Second of August, at the Time Le Guillaume Tell, La Justice, and La Diane were escaping, pursued by the Zealous.

Plate IV. Is a West-view of the Fleet, when Victory was complete, in the Morning of the Third of August.

The Plates are 17 by 13. The Engraving of the Whole are finishing by Mr. F. Chesham, the aqua-tinta by Mr. W. Ellis, and the Prints will be delivered to Subscribers some Time this Autumn.

A Portrait of Sir J. Borlase Warren is engraving by Henry Richter, *as a Companion to the Print of Lord Nelson.*

For those who are not attracted by either sculpture, painting, or engraving, but who are yet desirous of seeing the naval glory of their country commemorated, Mr. Turner exhibits a new invented piece of animated mechanism, 30 feet in length, by 12 feet in height, entitled NAUMACHIA, and representing the action between the French and English Fleets at the Battle of the Nile.

The Fifteenth Number of Boydell's Shakespeare is published. Three Numbers more, which are in great forwardness, will complete this splendid Work.

Mr. Alderman Boydell, who, if not the father of the arts, may very fairly be denominated the father of the artists in this country, has, by his extensive and spirited plan of the Shakespeare Gallery, given birth to other commercial undertakings, which have held out to such artists as had the power, an encouragement that was never given by the nobility, whose taste for English pictures has gone little farther than portraits. The Alderman, in his zeal for an art in which he is himself so deeply interested, has endeavoured to introduce a taste for paintings into the city; and, as a foundation for future contributions, has presented a number of very fine pictures for the Council-room at Guildhall. The late President's admirable picture of Lord Heathfield would of itself be a school for portrait-painting: it is indisputably the finest head Sir Joshua Reynolds ever painted. His full length of Lord Camden was never worthy of the artist: he disliked his first painting of the head,—cut it out of the picture, and then, on a patch of canvas which he introduced in its place, painted another head. This becoming glaringly apparent, and the teeth of time having made other ravages in the painting, the Alderman employed a person to clean it; and this specimen has been so much approved, that the same person is now employed in cleaning the portraits of the King and Queen: after which he is to be employed in repairing the portraits of the able and virtuous Sir Matthew Hale, and eleven contemporary judges, which now hang round the great room in Guildhall, and are literally *fallen into decay*. To these twelve judges, but principally to Sir Matthew, the city owe every tribute of gratitude and respect; for, after the dreadful fire in 1666, they regulated the re-building of the city of London by such wise regulations, between landlord and tenant, as to prevent the endless train of vexatious lawsuits which might have ensued, and would, *if managed with proper legal procrastination and delay*, have been nearly as much expence as re-building the whole city. These portraits were painted by a good artist (Michael Wright), who died in the year 1700. He was paid sixty pounds for each portrait. It was intended that they should have been painted by Sir Peter Lely, but he fastidiously refused to wait upon the Judges at their own chambers.

In the year 1779, they were found to be in so bad a condition as to make it an even question with the committee of city-lands, whether they should be continued in their places, or committed to the flames? To the eternal honour of Alderman Townshend, his vote decided in favour of their preservation. He recommended the late Mr. Roma, as a person qualified to restore them to some part of their original brightness, and by him they were then repaired and beautified. Mr. Wilder is the person recommended to the same office by Alderman Boydell, and we may hope that by his superintendence of the artist's labours they may be so repaired, as to resist the ravages of time, *live a little longer*, and remain another century honourable monuments of the rectitude of the Judges, and the gratitude of the city of London.

Hogarth's two pictures of the Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, have also been recently cleaned by the same person—and so well cleaned, that it was with great pleasure we saw our old friends with a clean face.

A Selection of Views in the County of Lincoln, comprising the principal Towns and Churches, the Remains of Castles and religious Houses, and Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; with topographical and historical Accounts of each View. Published by Bartholomew Howlett, *Green-Walk, Blackfriars-Road.*

This work, to adopt the phrase of the booksellers, is got up with uncommon elegance. The engravings are very neat, and the printing, which is from Bulmer's press, is peculiarly fine. The descriptions of the Abbeys, Castles, &c. of which there are engraved views, are short, but contain much that may be both curious and useful to the lovers of English antiquities.

In the description of Langton Hall, the family seat of Dr. Johnson's valued and valuable friend Bennet Langton, is an anecdote which strongly marks the Doctor's curiosity to attain some criterion by which he could form a judgment of the space and comparative degrees of accommodation in which the houses of our ancestors

cestors differed from those which we now inhabit.

Langton Hall is understood to have been built in an early part of the last century; a former dwelling-house of this family having been burnt down in the reign of Edw. VI. Early in the year 1764, Dr. Johnson visited this place, and being told what had been the fate of the former mansion, expressed a wish that the soil within the moat which surrounds the situation of the former house, should be dug up for the purpose of exactly tracing its foundations; by which might be judged what were the dimensions of the dwelling-house of a private gentleman, in times as remote as were probably those when that structure had been erected. He did not repeat his visit at the time this search was to have been made; nor indeed would a single admeasurement of one scite, afford much certainty on which to build a calculation;—but were the inquiry extended to a number of ancient buildings, the comparative result would be useful,—at least it would be curious.

Dr. Hunter's Translation of Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy is now completed; and, in this new and hitherto little travelled walk, may be considered as a valuable and highly interesting addition to the arts, and as affording much matter for curious and novel speculation to the inquisitive and philosophic mind, and many useful hints to artists of every denomination.

The proprietors have published a prospectus, in which they give a list of the plates, comprising portraits, with physiognomical analyses of the most illustrious characters in Europe, of the last and present century. Among them the British characters make a distinguished figure; and, in this edition, are given in their full spirit. Mr. Lavater has availed himself not only of the works of the great masters of modern times, but has successfully recurred to the most valuable Grecian and Roman antiques; and he reasons on the human figure, not only as it is presented individually in portraits, but as displayed in the interesting and animated groupes of historical painting. His plan comprehends, not the human face only, nor even the human species, but takes in the whole extent of animated nature—birds, beasts, fishes, insects,—and he applies general principles to all the external appearances of animated life, in every part of the animal frame; in order to prove that the Lord of Nature has established an unvarying correspondence between the outward form and the spirit whereby it is actuated.

This English edition is enriched with many highly finished and improved duplicates, besides the exact *fac simile* of the original, and with a few portraits of distinguished characters not introduced by Mr. Lavater. Mr. Fuseli has retouched, corrected and improved many of his own pieces, which had been too hastily copied by the foreign artist; and Mr. Holloway has availed himself of original pictures and drawings to which the author could not have access, to assist him in either superintending or executing the engravings. The editor has on the whole endeavoured to give a faithful transcript, both of the sense of Lavater, and of the designs produced in illustration of it, and enhanced the value of this edition by every addition and improvement, consistent with the plan of the work, which British genius, art and industry could supply.

The proprietors in their prospectus farther inform the public, that, after fulfilling their engagements to their numerous subscribers, they remain possessed of some very fine copies of the work. These, when properly arranged, make five similarized royal quarto volumes; the second and third of the French original being divided into two each, with a separate title-page to the second part.

The five volumes completely arranged, and put into boards, price 27*l.* or elegantly half bound with Morocco backs and corners, 30*l.*

In this great work, the author professes to give a series of fragments; and if they are thus considered, though there is much that is visionary, it must be acknowledged there is also much that is valuable.

He does not promise to give entire the immense alphabet necessary to decypher the original language of nature, written on the face of man, and on the whole of his exterior; but flatters himself that he has been so happy as to trace a few of the characters of that divine alphabet, and that they will be so legible, that a sound eye will readily distinguish them wherever they occur.

Mr. Jukes has lately published the following prints in aquatinta; they do great credit to the artist and the branch of arts which he professes.

Four Views in North Wales, from Pictures by T. Walmesley.

1st. Pont Newid near Bala.
2d. Pont Yr Eden, over the river Mowddrdep
3d. Dolyminyllin on the river Mowddrdep.
4th. Nant Mill—After La Port.

These views are in the style and manner of the highly favoured River Dee Views, but on a larger scale. The three first are after the same draftsman.

Price of the set 3l. 3s. in colours.

Two Views of Bodiham Castle in Sussex, from the Drawings by Mr. Edward Twopenny.

This castle is the property of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. to whom the plates are inscribed. The subjects are easy, and well adapted for copying in water-colours.

Price 1l. 4s. the pair, in colours.

Four Views in the environs of London, intended to match with the Lymington and Essex Views, from pictures by J. Rathbone, consisting of

Plate 1. North-end, from Hampstead Heath.

2. Caen Wood, from ditto.

3. Brent Bridge on the Edgware Road

4. The Hyde: on ditto.

Price 1l. 1s. the set.

A second set of Four Views on the river Wye, being a series of celebrated scenery, to be continued in progressive subjects coasting down the river and its vicinity, viz.

Plate 5. Goodrich Castle.—6. Monmouth.—7. Llantony Abbey. — 8. Tintern Abbey.

The drawings are by Mr. Edward Dayes, draftsman to the duke of York, and the prints are engraved and published by Mr. Jukes.

The Richters have just published a pair of prints, which, both in design and execution, display a considerable portion of taste and talent. In idea, they are somewhat similar to the St. James's and St. Giles's Beauties (once very popular prints), and may be denominated delineations of *Art* and *Nature*. The first is *the Garden Rose*, and represents a fashionable full-dress figure with an ornamented garden, &c. in the back ground. The second is an unadorned and simple figure of a girl ornamenting herself with a wreath of wild roses; a heath, cottage, bank, &c. on one side of the print, is conceived with simplicity, and a classical attention to nature. They are designed and engraved by Henry Richter, who is also engraving a print from a very beautiful drawing by Lady Bedingfield, entitled *The Poor Soldier*.

Richardson, in the Strand, has lately published, part 4th of English portraits; containing 48 portraits to illustrate Grainger's Biographical History of England; price, quarto, boards 3l. 13s. 6d. He has also published a portrait of Sir Isaac Fenton, while Bachelor of Arts in Trinity College, Cambridge, engraved by Bennet Reading, from a picture painted by Sir Peter Lely, price 7s. 6d.—and a portrait of Mr. Robert Barker, painter of the Panorama, engraved by Singleton, after T. Ralph, price 2s. 6d.

Chaucard's Maps of Germany, Italy, &c. on 16 large sheets; 9 feet by 7, together with a reduction of the whole on two large sheets, price to subscribers 3 guineas, is republished by Stockdale, where a specimen of the original work may be seen. It is allowed to be the best map extant of these countries; the original cannot now be purchased at any price; and were it to be procured, it is so worn down as to be scarcely of any use.

The Rev. Mr. Tooke is engaged in translating from the Russian language, a history of Russia, which was undertaken at the command of the late Empress, by whose order fifty-eight medals, each about the size of an English half-crown, were engraven. The medals contain on one side the portrait of an Emperor, and on the other some remarkable event of his reign: only one set of them are in England, and they are now engraving as vignettes for this work.

It appears from the History of Buonaparte's Campaigns, lately published in Paris, that the French under his command got from Italy 66 pieces of sculpture, and 47 capital paintings. Among the former are the following celebrated *chefs d'œuvre*: the *Apollo, Antinous, Adonis, Dying Gladiator, Lacoon*, the *two Sphinxes*, and the *Tomb of the Muses*. Among the latter, the principal paintings of Raphael, Perugino, Guerchino, Annibale Carache, Guido, Titian, and Coreggio.

In the Catalogue of the articles sent to the national library, are a manuscript of the Antiquities of Josephus on papyrus; a manuscript Virgil of Petrarch's, with notes in his hand-writing, brought from the library of St. Lorenzo at Florence, is among the last spoils of Italy, which have been deposited in Paris. A few of the *Bucolics* only are wanting in this ancient exemplar; it is placed in the national library with the other copies of the same author brought from the library of the Vatican; which they have also despoiled of more than 500 other manuscripts, some of them extremely curious.

Mr. Rossi, the statuary of Mary-lebonne Park, is proceeding with the model of a colossal figure of *Britannia*. The figure is sitting, and in a proportion of 15 feet. It is to be executed in artificial stone.

Beechey's admirable picture of His Majesty reviewing the Prince of Wales's regiment, adorns the Queen's audience-chamber in Windsor Castle.

At a late election in the Royal Academy, Mr. W. Turner was chosen an associate of that institution.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In November 1799.

FRANCE.

THE victories achieved by the French arms in Switzerland, were too remote to afford protection to their forces in Rome and Civita Vecchia, and they have conſequently both fallen into the hands of the Neapolitans and Engliſh.

In our laſt, we left General Maſſena in poſſeſſion of Zurich, from whence he wrote to the Directory, on the 9th of October, recapitulating his late ſucceſſes. He ſtates, that, finding it impoſſible to act to advantage in the vallies about Glarus, he determined to leave Suwarrow at liberty to enter Switzerland by Einſiedlen, hoping, that oppreſſed by the bloody combats which he had forced him to in the Valley of Mutten, and fatigued with the reſiſtance he had oppoſed to him in the defile of Glarus, he would eſcape from the *mouſe-trap* he had got into upon the point of Einſiedlen, upon which he had only a battalion of obſervation; and that he ſhould have been able to have fought him at his eaſe in an open country: but willing to avoid a deciſive action, the Ruſſian General threw himſelf into the Griſons country, by the valley of Flems (upon the Upper Rhine) continually haraſſed in flank and in rear, by the body deſtined to have attacked him, had he remained, and retired by the moſt difficult roads, leaving in the power of the French 2000 wounded, part of his artillery, and almoſt all his baggage.

General Korſakoff, informed of the danger of Suwarrow, had joined in haſte with a body compoſed of the remains of his army, that of Hotze, the Bavarian contingent, the corps de Conde, and all the Auſtrian corp, who defended the Valley of the Griſons, near Coire, and he endeavoured to proceed towards the Thur, eaſt of the Lake of Zurich; but Maſſena marched againſt him, while General Soult proceeded againſt Reineck. He found him between the Thur and the Rhine, on an iſland formed by the Rhine, the Thur, and the Lake of Conſtance. He beat and drove him beyond that river, forcing him to cut away the bridges of Conſtance and Dieſſenhofen, of which he took poſſeſſion.

Maſſena ſtates the reſult of the different battles he had lately won, at about 18,000 priſoners, 8,000 of whom were wounded, and could not be taken away by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians; more than 100 pieces of cannon, 13 ſtandards, 4 generals priſoners, 5 generals killed, including General Hotze; the retaking of Gothard, Glarus, and all the vallies which defile it. "In ſhort," ſays he, "the total loſs of the enemy in theſe different actions amounts to more than 30,000 men."

The next ſucceſs of the republican arms was the defeat of the army of the Prince of Condé, and the Ruſſians at Conſtance, the details of which are given by the Britiſh agent, in a letter from Stockach, dated October 15th. He ſtates, that the Ruſſian army, after its retreat from Zurich, took up a poſition near Conſtance. On the morning of the 9th of October, General Korſakoff reſolved to paſs the Rhine for the purpoſe of driving the enemy from their poſition. The army advanced for about a league, without diſcovering the enemy; but, at length, they found him near the village of Schlatten, when the Ruſſians began the attack with great intrepidity, and obliged the French to retreat into the woods. They were upon the point of ſurrendering, when General Maſſena, in perſon, came with reinforcements, and obliged the Ruſſians to retreat with great loſs, by the ſame way in which they had advanced.

It appears, by an official diſpatch from Colonel Clinton, dated Coire, October 9th, that the French, having received reinforcement from Zug, renewed their attack, near the village of Mutten. On the firſt of October, a ſtrong column of them advanced by the road in the centre of the valley, while two others, ſkirting the foot of the mountains, endeavoured to get into the rear of the Ruſſians: General Roſenberg, diſcovering their intentions, proceeded with three battalions, ſupported by two regiments of Coſſacks, and attacked the centre of the enemy; their heavy guns, for a moment, gave an advantage: but nothing could withſtand the ſteadineſs of the Ruſſian attack; the French retreated, and three pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the conquerors. General Roſenberg profited of the confuſion of the enemy, and purſued them beyond Schwitz. In killed and wounded they loſt above 500 men and 13 officers, and above 1,000 were taken priſoners. The Ruſſians had about 300 killed and wounded. On the 5th, the allied army marched by the Valley of Semſt and Elm; the French followed the rear guard, and gained ſome advantages during the firſt 3 or 4 miles of the march; upon a well-timed attack, however, of the Ruſſians, they deſiſted, according to this authority, from any further attempt. On the

the 6th, the allied army paſſed the Danis Mountain, which the ſnow, that had fallen during the preceding week, had rendered dangerous; and ſome baggage and horſes were loſt on the march. This army ſoon after aſſembled at Coire, and after two days' repoſe, it was the intention of the Marſhal to retreat out of the Griſons, and form a junction with the army of General Korſakoff.

Upon the Rhine, the French have alſo gained ſeveral advantages, and have advanced to Stutgard.

From the field of war, we are next to direct our attention to the civic conteſts of the French legiſlators. On the 10th of October, the meſſage of the Directory, announcing the different victories obtained by the armies being read, Gaudin extolled the valour of the republican troops; and expreſſed his ardent wiſhes that their triumphs would be crowned with *ſpeedy peace*. Boulay de la Meurthe, on the ſame occaſion obſerved, that "The councils muſt ſuffer no petty paſſions to diſunite them; every thing muſt yield to the national grandeur, and to the importance and ſacredneſs of their functions.—That they muſt, by uſing nobly the victories they had obtained, and repelling the impudent and the perfidious counſels of an unbridled ambition, and of a fanaticiſm falſely revolutionary, elevate themſelves to the great and juſt ideas of a diplomacy truly republican, and conſequently founded on the rights of men, on the reciprocal independence of nations, on the real force, the character, the true glory, and the happineſs of the French people.—That, they muſt then, by the nature and condition of a treaty of peace, and by their vigilant fidelity in obſerving it, become to all other people a model of wiſdom, as they had been of courage and ſelf-devotion." Echaſſerieux, the elder, joined in the celebration of the gallant exploits of the armies, and coincided in the pacific ſentiments expreſſed by the preceding ſpeakers. "Let us (he exclaimed) be juſt and magnanimous towards all; mark out the end of our war and our victories, and ſtop there; leaving to the force of opinion to roll round the earth the revolutionary car. Found a durable peace upon alliances which are eternally faithful;—thoſe of mutual intereſts and truth. We ſhall then conſole the world; and the coalition will leave nothing behind it but the moſt painful reflections."

It was decreed, that the armies of Helvetia and Batavia, and the Eaſt, had not ceaſed to deſerve well of their country; that a feaſt ſhould be held throughout the republic in commemoration of the great actions which marked the end of the campaign; and that the Directory ſhould make known to the council the different traits of heroiſm, that the national rewards appointed by law might be carefully diſtributed.

The Executive Directory ſent a meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 13th of October, on the finances, which ſtated the amount of the receipts of the 7th year of the Republic, at 476,000,000 livres.—The expences of the year had been taken at 726,000,000; and the Directory were of opinion, that they would not fall ſhort of the eſtimate. The deficit however, they ſtated to be 240 inſtead of 250,000,000, and deducting from thence 110,000,000, as the arrear of receipts, the actual deficit was 130,000,000 (about 5,400,000l. ſterling). The Directory moſt earneſtly prayed the Councils to take meaſures for filling up this void without delay, as they would wiſh to prevent the annihilation of public credit. This meſſage was referred to a commiſſion of ſeven members, with inſtructions to make a ſpeedy report.

The Executive Directory, in the month of October, iſſued an arrête, in conſequence of the government of Hamburg having, contrary to the laws of nations, delivered up NAPPER TANDY and his unfortunate aſſociates to the Engliſh. The preamble to the arrête ſtates, that the impriſonment in the dungeons of Hamburg of Citizens Napper Tandy and Blackwell, naturalized Frenchmen, and attached to the ſervice of the republic, as likewiſe the impriſonment of Citizens Morris and Corbell, and their deliverance into the hands of the agents of England, is an attack upon the rights of nations, and a crime againſt humanity, a flagrant offence againſt the French Republic.—Therefore the Directory, among other articles, ordered that the conſular and diplomatic agents who reſided at the government of Hamburg, ſhould forthwith leave that city and territory.—That a general embargo ſhould be laid upon all ſhips and veſſels carrying Hamburg colours, and that were then in the ports of the republic.

We now proceed to give an outline of a change, which took place in the rulers of the French government, on the 9th of November, which day will form another intereſting epoch on the annals of the republic.

The Director Sieyes and General Buonaparte have been the oſtenſible movers on this occaſion.

A ſelect number of the Council of Ancients,

cients, on the 9th of October, passed several decrees to the following effect: "That the *legislative body* should be transferred to the commune of St. Cloud, about four miles from Paris, on the following day, where the two councils should hold their sitting.—That General Buonaparte should be charged with the execution of this decree, and should take every measure necessary for the safety of the national representation.—That the guard of the legislative body, the stationary national guards, the troops of the line, who may be without the commune of Paris, and the whole extent of the station of the 27th division, should be put directly under his orders, and commanded to acknowledge him in that capacity. All the citizens shall assist him with their ability, when called upon to do so.—That he shall consult with the *committee* of *inspection* of the two councils.—That the present decree should be communicated by message to the Council of Five Hundred, and to the Executive Directory; and transmitted to all the communes of the republic by extraordinary couriers.

After these decrees had been passed, the Council of Ancients proceeded to publish an address to the French nation, justificatory of their own conduct, and asserting, "That the common safety and the common prosperity were the objects of this constitutional measure; the inhabitants of Paris were desired to remain tranquil; that the presence of the legislative body would soon be restored to them; that the results of the day would soon shew whether the legislative body was worthy and capable of preparing the means of their happiness."

General Buonaparte appeared at the bar, accompanied by several generals of his staff, and addressed the council in a short speech, in which he represented, that the republic was perishing, and they knew it; but that the decree they had just passed had saved it.—That, aided by his companions in arms, he would arrest those who had disturbed it. "We will," says he, "have a republic founded on true liberty and national representation; I swear it in my name, and that of my companions in arms." Most of the members present received these exclamations with applauses. The assembly then broke up, amidst cries of *Vive la republique!*

On the same day, about eleven o'clock, those members of the Council of Five Hundred, who had been summoned by the committee of *inspectors* assembled. A messenger of state from the Council of Ancients was introduced, when the decree above-mentioned was read, and likewise the proclamation to the people. The President then adjourned the sitting till the next day at noon, stating, that it would then be held at St. Cloud.

Agreeably to the above decree the Council of Five Hundred met on the 10th at St. Cloud. The minutes of the preceding sitting being read, Gaudin moved, 1. That a committee of seven members be appointed to make a report on the situation of the Republic, and the measures of public safety which it would be proper to adopt. 2. That the committee make its report in one sitting. 3. That all propositions be referred to it. 4. That every determination and deliberation be suspended until the report of the committee be made. A stormy debate ensued, in which several members called out, "*No Dictator!—No Dictatorship!*"

Delbrel then ascended the Tribune, and said—"First of all let us take an oath of fidelity to the Constitution." Yes! yes! exclaimed all the members at once; and the cry of *Vive la Constitution!* resounded from every part of the hall.

Grandmaison then spoke, and contended, that the Council, before they appointed a committee to consider what *they were to do*, ought to appoint a committee to inquire what *had been done*.—He proposed, therefore, to demand of the Council of Elders to be informed of the motives which dictated their removal to St. Cloud. This motion was seconded by the exclamation of a great number. The sense of the assembly being taken, a considerable number of members stood up in support of this motion. Many voices called out for the oath. The President stated, that a proposal had been made to inform the Council of Elders that the Council of Five Hundred was constituted.

Several members proposed likewise to inform the Directory. One of the members observed upon this occasion, "Before we send the message, we must first know where the Directory are;" which excited a loud laugh. At length the following declaration was adopted—"The Council of Five Hundred declare to the Republic that they are constituted to the number of a majority at St. Cloud, and that they are sitting in that Commune."

Bertrand (of Calvados) moved, that the declaration should state the firm resolution of the Council to die rather than permit the Constitution to be violated. This proposition was dropped.

In this stage of the proceedings the Secretary read a letter from Barras, stating, that

that the glory which accompanied the return of the illuſtrious warrior to whom he had had the happineſs to open the career of renown, the diſtinguiſhed marks of confidence given to him by the legiſlative body, and the decree of the national repreſentation, had convinced him that the perils of liberty were then ſurmounted, and the intereſt of the armies ſecured—and that he returned with joy to the rank of a ſimple citizen, happy to transfer, complete and more reſpectable than ever, the deſtinies of the Republic, of which he had been one of the depoſitaries.

While ſome of the members were urging the propriety of chuſing another Director in the room of Barras, General Buonaparte entered in the hall, and walked up towards the Preſident.

A vehement agitation immediately aroſe among part of the members, ſome of whom darted precipitately from their ſeats towards Buonaparte, ſurrounded him, and ſeized him by the collar. The cry of *Outlaw him!* was diſtinctly heard. A member attempted to ſtab him with a dagger, but the blow was warded off by a grenadier. The tumult increaſed to a moſt violent degree. All the members quitted their ſeats, and walked through the hall in diſorder, converſing as they moved. Grandmaiſon moved, that "the appointment of Buonaparte ſhould be declared unconſtitutional." "Yes! yes!" reſounded from ſeveral parts of the hall.

The Preſident, Lucien Buonaparte, ſpoke to the ill treatment which the General had juſt received; and then he laid down his badge of office on the table, and reſigned: upon this the doors of the hall were opened, and twenty grenadiers entered, and conducted Lucien Buonaparte out of the hall. An officer then came forward, followed by a numerous guard, exclaiming, "*General Buonaparte orders the hall to be cleared!*" Upon which the troops advanced into the hall, which was completely cleared in a few minutes.

The ſittings were reſumed in the evening, and Lucien Buonaparte took the Preſident's chair. A decree was paſſed, aboliſhing the Directory, appointing a Conſular Government of three, namely, SIEYES, BUONAPARTE, and ROGER DUCOS, who all appeared, and took the oath to be faithful to the Republic; after which the Council adjourned its ſittings till the 20th of February.

On the ſame day the Council of Elders met alſo at St. Cloud: the proceedings on this occaſion were almoſt a copy of thoſe of the Council of Five Hundred. After much tumult, and ſitting a long time in a ſecret committee, they paſſed a decree of urgence in ſixteen articles, aboliſhing the Directoral authority; appointing a Conſular Executive of three perſons; expelling ſixty-one members of the legiſlative body; appointing from each Council a legiſlative committee of ſuperintendence, conſiſting of twenty-one members each: and giving a power to the Conſular Executive to order an extraordinary convocation of the Councils for the ratification of peace, or in caſe of public danger. This extraordinary aſſembly then adjourned till the 20th of February.

HOLLAND.

The capitulation by which the Engliſh and Ruſſian armies agreed to quit the Batavian Republic appears to have already produced ſome effects; the Dutch funds have riſen, and the price of proviſions fallen.

The troops will now go into winter quarters; the French will ſhortly proceed to another quarter of the theatre of war, and the armed citizens return to their homes. The legiſlative body has decreed, that the anniverſary of the 21ſt of October, the day on which the capitulation was publiſhed, be obſerved as a public feſtival.

DENMARK.

It appears, that on the 27th of September the long-expected order for reſtraining the Liberty of the Preſs was ſigned by the King, and publiſhed. All anonymous writings were ſtrictly forbidden. All incitements to inſurrections were to be puniſhed with death. Any perſon who ſhould abuſe the conſtitution or monarchical form of government, or ſhould propagate ſcandalous reports concerning the King or his family, was to be baniſhed the country.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Ruſſia, in the month of September, iſſued a declaration to the Members of the German Empire, ſtating, in expreſs terms, that his determination and object in the preſent war was, "*to reſtore royalty to France*, without, however, admitting any partition of that country; to maintain the integrity of the German Empire, and to look for his reward in the happineſs and tranquillity of Europe." He alſo declares, that, ſhould he perceive that the Members of the German Empire ſupport his views, and rally round him, he will redouble his exertions to overthrow the preſent monſtrous Government in France; but ſhould he be left to himſelf, he will be forced to recal his forces, and

give up the cauſe as ill ſupported by thoſe who are moſt intereſted.

IRELAND.

It appears, that, beſides ſome ſymptoms of inſurrection in the northern parts of the ſiſter kingdom, ſeveral depredations have lately been committed in the vicinage of the metropolis, accompanied with horrid cruelty: the Lord Lieutenant held a council on the 24th of October, when a proclamation was ordered to be iſſued, offering 200l. for each of the barbarians who had murdered Mr. Allen, the ſteward of the Lord Chancellor, in his bed at his Lordſhip's houſe, at Mount Shannon, near Limerick. A proclamation was alſo ordered at the ſame time, directing veſſels from Philadelphia and New York, or any part of the ſtate Pennſylvania, to perform quarantine, on account of the epidemic fever prevailing there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From what was ſtated in our laſt reſpecting the ſituation of the Britiſh army in Holland, it was by no means difficult to anticipate the total failure, and conſequently the relinquiſhment of that unfortunate expedition; but the moſt painful anxiety aroſe from the apparent difficulties which would attend the embarkation of the troops in the face of a powerful and conquering enemy. Happily the public mind was ſoon relieved from this anxiety by official diſpatches from the Duke of York, dated Schagen Brug, October 20th, announcing a ceſſation of hoſtilities, and that articles of capitulation had been entered into by the Engliſh and Ruſſians, by which they had ſecured their peaceable and unmoleſted embarkation.

By the principal articles of this capitulation it was ſtipulated, that the mounted batteries taken poſſeſſion of at the Helder, or at any other poſitions within the line occupied at the time of the agreement, by the combined Engliſh and Ruſſian army, ſhould be reſtored in the ſtate in which they were taken (or, in caſe of improvement, in their preſent ſtate), and all the Dutch artillery taken therein be preſerved. That the combined Engliſh and Ruſſian army ſhould evacuate all the territories of the Dutch Republic by the 30th of November, 1799, without committing any devaſtation.—That 8000 priſoners of war, French and Batavian, taken before the preſent campaign, and detained in England, ſhould be reſtored without conditions to their reſpective countries. The choice of priſoners to be determined between the two Republics.

Agreeably to this convention that part of the Engliſh and Ruſſian army who had ſurvived the battles and difficulties which they had encountered during their ſhort abode in Holland were embarked for England as ſpeedily as poſſible. The remains of one regiment in particular which arrived at Margate, conſiſted of 400 men, which on its embarkation from that place for Holland conſiſted of 900 men. Several other regiments ſuſtained a much ſeverer loſs; which, in the whole, was not leſs in the Engliſh and Ruſſian army than 15,000 men. The Duke of York, and ſeveral officers of his ſtaff, arrived in Weſtminſter early in the morning of the 4th of November.

Thus ended an expedition prepared at an enormous expence, and of which ſuch ſanguine expectations were entertained by his Majeſty's Miniſters.

Captain Young, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ethalion, ſtates, in a letter to the Admiralty, that on the 16th of October, in latitude 44 deg. 53 min. longitude 9 deg. 53 min. he diſcovered three ſail, evidently men of war, ſteering S. E. the ſternmoſt of which proved to be his Majeſty's ſhip Naiad, with two frigates of the enemy ahead, after which he made all poſſible ſail in chace; the next morning he came up with the headmoſt, and, after firing two broadſides, and a running fight of an hour, ſhe ſtruck to the Ethalion; and proved to be the Thetis Spaniſh frigate, of 36 guns, and 250 men, from Vera Cruz, bound to Spain, with 1,411,526 dollars, and a quantity of cocoa on board. The Ethalion in this action had neither killed nor wounded; the Thetis had one man killed, and nine wounded.

Captain Pierrepont, of the Naiad, chaced and took the other frigate on the 18th, after ſhe had rounded Cape Finiſterre, and ſhoved very cloſe to the rocks of Monte Lora. The Britiſh frigates, the Triton and Alcmene, were in company with the Naiad, and all three cloſed with the enemy amidſt the rocks of Commanurto, at the entrance of Maros, when the Spaniſh colours were hauled down. She proved to be the Santa Brigada, and had on board 1,400,000 dollars, independent of a cargo of equal eſtimation. In this fortunate action the Engliſh had one man killed, and ten wounded.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ALMOND, Thomas, Dowgate-hill, merchant. (Walton & Son, Girdler's-hall, Basinghall-street)
Apdre, Philip, John-street, Minories, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinsons, Throgmorton-street)
Buckland, Christ Bethnal-green, money-scrivener. (Mr. Watkins, Featherstone-buildings)
Burdon, Wm. Chatham-place, money-scrivener. (Mr. Kayll, Great St. Helens)
Blane, Thomas, Walbrook, merchant. (Walton and Son, Basinghall-street)
Battye, John, Wilson-street, Moorfields, auctioneer. (Mr. Wylde, Warwick-square)
Bainbridge, Matthew, Goswell-street, taylor. (Mr. Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row)
Bleafe, Joseph, Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)
Baker, Edward, St. James's-market, butcher. (Mr. Matthews, Castle-street, Holborn)
Bleafe, Joseph, Liverpool, and John Wiseman, Isle of St. Vincent, merchants. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)
Barrier, J. R. and J. J. Zornlin, Devonshire-square, merchants. (Mr. Eaton, Birchin lane)
Bush, Richard, Fortfea, victualler. (Charles Bettesworth, Forfea)
Bensall, William, Wilmslow, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings)
Collier, John, Stockport, and Samuel Collier, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Messrs. Edge, Manchester)
Chapman, William, Great Surry-street, Black friars road, butcher. (H. Chester, Melina-place, St. George's-fields)
Coombs, Ebenezer, St. James's, stationer. (R. Patton, Crofs-street, Hatton-garden)
Chubb, James, Briftol, dealer. (Mr. Elderton, Briftol)
Dunne, William, Glouceiter-place, Pancras, furgeon and apothecary. (Mr. Bolton, No. 16, Great Ryder-ftreet, St. James's)
Dalton, William, Brafted, haberdafher. (George Poole, Palfgrave-place, Temple)
Fifher, William, Swine, and Francis Fifher, Wyton. (H. Roffer, Kirby-ftreet)
Fentham, H. H. Greville-ftreet, merchant. (Maddock & Co. Lincoln's-inn New-fquare)
Figgins, Robert, Devizes, feedfman. (Mr. Wood, St. Bartholomew's hofpital)
Farmer, William, Walfall, grocer. (Price & Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
Fifher, John William, Manchefter, and John Maugnall, Bolton, merchants. (Mr. Ellis, Curfitor-ftreet)
Grunciion, Charles, Abchurch-lane, merchant. (Gregg and Corfield, Skinners'-hall, Dowgate-hill)
Gyblett, Thomas, New Compton-ftreet, Soho, gold-beater. (Thomas Williamfon, Clifford's-inn)
Howgreave, John, Leeds, victualler. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)
Hufey, Hubert, Pall-Mall, taylor. (Mr. Dawfon, Warwick-ftreet, Golden-fquare)
Henderfon, John, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, merchant. (Crowder and Lavie, Old Jewry)
Hughes, John, St. Catharine's, provifion merchant. (Mr. Vowell, Crefcent, Lambeth-road)
Hall, Peter, Cateaton-ftreet, factor. (Thomas Timbrell, Trowbridge, Wilts)
Hayward, John, Borough-road, Southwark, corn-chandler. (Mr. Smith, Villier's-ftreet)
Imms, Richard, Clare-market, oilman. (Thomas Williamfon, Clifford's-inn)
Johnfon, Thomas, Norton Falgate, chemift and druggift. (Wordefon, Hardy and Barton, Auftin Friars)
Jacob, Abraham, Radcliffe Highway, flop-feller. (George Fury, Leadenhall-ftreet)
Kent, Adolphus and Matthew Pemberton, Lime-ftreet-fquare, merchants. (Ward, Dennetts, and Greaves, Henrietta-ftreet)
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Cateaton-ftreet, merchant. (Mr. Loxley, Cheapfide)
Kirk, Matthias, and John Fifher, Manchefter, merchants. (Mr. Ellis, Curfitor-ftreet)
Lewis, Thomas, Liverpool, joiner and builder. (Mr. Windle, Bartlett's-buildings)
Lowe, Jofiah, and Daniel, New-ftreet, St. Martin's, jewellers. (Mr. Kibblewhite, Gray's-inn-place)
Lowe, William, Standifh-with-Langtree, miller. (Richard Fox, Chorley)
Luning, J. W. Laurence Pountney-lane, merchant. (A. and J. Welton, Fenchurch-ftreet)
M'Allifter, Edward, St. Andrew's, Holborn, victualler. (Thomas Holoway, Chancery-lane)
Muflett, Thomas, St. Pancras, vintner. (Mr. Welchon, Furnival's-inn)
Pinkney, R. and J. C. Demay, Rider-ftreet, St. James's, flower-makers. (Mr. Dixon, Naffau-ftreet, Soho)
Prior, Richard, Sutton Benger, linen draper. (Mr. Bigg, Briftol)
Parfitt, James, Weft Smithfield, grocer. (Meffrs. Phillips, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-ftreet)
Reichard, J. J. P. Dahmir and Jacob Brune, Throgmorton-ftreet, merchants. (Mr. Collins, Spital-fquare)
Robfon, John, Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's-inn, London)
Ruddferforth, Thomas, St. Paul's Church-yard, ftay-maker. (Mr. Burroughs, Caftle-ftreet, Falcoln-fquare)
Roberts, William, Rochefter, grocer. (Mr. Brown, Little Friday-ftreet)
Rimington, Ifaac, Leeds, maltfter and brewer. (Bolland and Atkinfon, Leeds)
Smethurft, James, Oldham, inn-keeper. (Mr. Ellis, Curfitor-ftreet)
Stevenfon, Anthony, Edmonton, brick-maker. (Mr. Burt, Torrington-ftreet, Radcliffe Highway)
Saunderfon, Robert, jun. and John Rumney, Whitehaven, merchants. (J. F. Scott, Warwick-court, Holborn)
Smith, John, Mansfield, inn-keeper, Rois and Hall, Bothwell-court)
Smelley, Richard, jun. Manchefter. (Kay and Renfhaw, Manchefter)
Smith, James, Gofport, victualler. (Diull and Matthews, Inner Temple)
Sanford, William, Colchefter, inn-keeper. (Mr. Forbes, Ely-place, Holborn)
Thomafon, Thomas, and George Nicholfon, Liverpool, merchants. (Thomas Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Turner, H. L. Mirfield, money-fcrivener. (John Crofland, Deadmanftone)
Taylor, Abraham, Wenlock-ftreet, Old-ftreet, thimble-maker. (Mr. Clulow, Chancery-lane)
Webfter, William, Fore-ftreet, linen-draper. (Crefpin and Smart, Angel-court, Throgmorton-ftreet)
Watfon, Horace, St. Mary Axe. (Mr. Haynes, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe)
Whalley, Thomas and William, Friday-ftreet, warehoufemen. (Barry and Forbes, Bafinghall-ftreet)
Walker, Francis, and John Thompfon, Sheffield, brewers. (Adamfon Parker, Sheffield)
Wild, James, Manchefter, brewer. (Kay and Renfhaw, Manchefter)
Woolfe, Henry, Little Somerfet-ftreet, Aldgate, merchant. (Mr. Bexwell, Aldgate)
Walford, John, Pall-mall, haberdafher. (Mr. Owen, Staples-inn)
Wigzell, Thomas, Jewry-ftreet, Aldgate, wine merchant. (Mr. Leigh, Barlett's-buildings)
Wright, William, Bolton in the Moors, wine merchant. (James Curtis, Adelphi, London)
Yates, Thomas, Cook's-court, Cary-ftreet, money-fcrivener. (Mr. Fawcett, Gracechurch-ftreet)
York, Joseph, Scarborough, vintner. (Mr. French, Caftle-ftreet, Holborn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrews, Wm. Chicheſter, contractor, Dec. 2.
Bellamy, Tho. Stubton, horſe-dealer, Dec. 6.
Beetham, Nathan. Sloane-ſtreet, dealer, &c. Dec. 7.
Bloxham, Wm. Glouceſter, mercer, Nov. 26.
Banton, Edward, Lancaſter, merchant, Nov. 26.
Burton, Samuel, Leadenhall-ſtreet, ironmonger, Dec. 17.
Ballard, John, Eveſham, victualler, Dec. 20.
Blanchard, Caleb, and Thomas Lowis, Coleman-ſtreet, merchants, Dec. 12.
Champman, Richard, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger, Nov. 13.
Cullurac, Joſeph, Biſley, ſurgeon, &c. Dec. 3.
Carne, Samuel, Danburoy, merchant, Nov. 30.
Dumoreiq, Philip, Birmingham, button-maker, Nov. 29.
Dakin, Eliz. and Tho. Liverpool, ſail-cloth manufacturers, Nov. 27.
Doxon, James, Manchefter, merchant, Nov. 23.
Daniel, William, York, coach-maker, Nov. 26.
Elliſon, John, Birſtall, fuſtian-maker, Nov. 25.
Edwards, Miles and Thomas, Kent-ſtreet, cotton-manufacturers, Nov. 23.
Elliott, David, Old Broad-ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 26.
Edwards, Howſon, Gravel-lane, and Granville Duplex, Leeds, Dec. 9.
Evans, John, Birt's Morton, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 4.
Fenning, Samuel, Colcheſter, butcher, Dec. 4.
Fidell, John, James Morton, and Joſeph Barton, Liverpool, ſoap-boilers, Dec. 14.
Glasbrook, T. G. & B. of Wigan, grocers, Nov. 12.
Grimſtone, John, Dudley, draper and taylor, Dec. 6.
Garratt and Hathway, Oxford-ſtreet, glaſs-ſellers, Dec. 17.
Hudſon, Tho. New Bond-ſtreet, tavern-keeper, Dec 17.
Harris, John Owen, Cardigan, ſhop-keeper, Nov. 30.
Heynes, Thomas, Chipping Norton, mercer, Nov. 18.
Holder, Wm. Painſwick, clothier, Nov. 20.
Hedgeland, Joſeph, Exeter, linen-draper, Nov. 21.
Hawker, Wm. Birmingham, victualler, Nov. 28.
Hartley, John, Salford, Lancaſhire, victualler, Dec. 5.
Howard, James, Huntingdon, waggoner, Dec. 18.
Heiketh, Joſeph, Manchefter, check manufacturer, Dec. 14
Jones, Wm. Cheltenham, dealer, &c. Nov. 26.
Jenkins, Edward, Hanworth, corn and hay dealer, Nov. 30.
Jones, Wm. Swanſea, merchant, Dec. 16.
Knipe, Thomas, and Richard Starey, York-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, brewers, Dec. 14.
Le Meſurier, Abraham, Tokenhouſe-yard, merchant, Nov. 26.
Langdale, John, Manchefter, merchant, Nov. 18.
Lawrence, John, Thomas Yates, and David Holt, Manchefter, cotton ſpinners, Dec. 12.
Lewis, John, and James Wyatt, Cornhill, ſeedſmen, Dec. 17.
Marſden, John, Keddleſton-inn, Derbyſhire, Nov. 30.
Marſh, Beerliverton, and W. and J. Hoghton, Preſton, cotton manufacturers, Dec. 2.
Mackean, Andrew, Manchefter, cotton ſpinner, Nov. 21.
May, Abel Walker, Lefkeard, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 20.
Marſhall, James, Bath, bookſeller, Nov. 28.
Marton, Chriſt. Preſton, Dec. 4.
Marſdon, John, Keddleſton inn, Derbyſhire, Nov. 30.

Notley,

Notley, Geo. Dartford, innholder, Dec. 3.
O Connor, Hugh, Leadenhall-ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 3.
Peacock, John, Montague-cloſe, Southwark, mealman, Nov. 16
Price, James, Red-lion-court, Charter-houſe-lane, ironmonger, Dec. 7.
Price, Richard, Mile-end Old-town, corn-dealer, Nov. 26.
Priddle, Thomas, and John Osborne, Snow-hill, cheeſemongers, Nov. 26.
Partridge, A. and W. Iliffe, Friday-ſtreet, carriers, Jan. 4.
Pooling, Elijah, Wigmore-ſtreet, painter, &c. Jan. 22.
Rutt, Edward, Bermondſey-ſtreet, woolſtapler, Nov. 16.
Richardſon, William, Newcaſtle-ſtreet, Strand, upholder, Nov. 20.
Rideout, Wm. Manchester, fuſtian manufacturer, Dec. 3.
Read, Stephen, Bungay, draper, Dec. 17.
Smith, George and Thomas, Witney, innholders, Nov. 18.
Seaton, George, Crowle, corn-factor, Nov. 29.
Souddick, Richard, Waupley, inn-keeper, Nov. 19.
Senior, Wm. Berkeley-ſquare, haberdaſher, Nov. 26.
Stuckeyl, Joel, Briſtol, ſadler, Dec. 3.
Stock, Wm. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, linen-draper, Dec. 17.
Smith, Robert, Streatham, and Charles Smith, Croydon, brewers, Dec. 28.
Sadler, Francis, Kenſington, victualler, Dec. 17.
Segary, John, Northampton, gunmaker, Dec. 12.
Tomalin, John, Park-ſtreet, Iſlington, coal-merchant, Dec. 14.
Thompſon, Wm. Wellingborough, draper, Nov. 14.
Temperly, Geo. Boothby and John Fleming, Brampton, check-manufacturer, Nov. 21.
Trathern, Wm. Penryn, ſhopkeeper. Dec. 3.
Wetherhead, Chriſtopher, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 26.
Wright, David, St. George's Fields, wine merchant, Nov. 26.
Wigan, Thomas, Briſtol, goldſmith, Dec. 11.
Ward, Wm. Birmingham, grocer, Dec. 2.
Ward, Chriſtopher, Hart-ſtreet, Bloomsbury, Nov. 26.
Welterman, Wm. Bermondſey-ſtreet, plumber, Dec. 14.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Typhus Gravior	3
Typhus Mitior	6
Scarlatina	2
Scarlatina Aginoſa	3
Peripneumonia	3
Acute Rheumatiſm	2

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Peripneumonia Notha	8
Cough	12
Dyſpnœa	9
Cough and Dyſpnœa	14
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	5
Hæmoptoe	4
Hydrothorax	2
Palpitatio	2
Apoplexia	2
Paralyſis	1
Epilepſia	1
Amentia	1
Dyſpepſia	8
Vomitus	3
Diarrhœa	16
Dyſenteria	4
Colica	3
Colica Pictonum	2
Inteſtinal Hæmorrhages	1
Hepatalgia	1
Nephralgia	1
Amenorrhœa	6
Chloroſis	9
Hyſteria	4
Chronic Rheumatiſm	12

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephemera	6
Menorrhagia Lochialis	3
Dolor poſt partum	3
Rhagas Papillæ	2

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Meaſles	6
Hooping-Cough	7
Tabes Meſenterica	2
Scrophula	2

Since the laſt report there has been a train of diſeaſes ſimilar to thoſe which were then taken notice of. Inteſtinal complaints continue to form a principal ſhare of the liſt. The greateſt number of theſe have proved rather tedious and troubleſome than violent and alarming. The meaſles, which have for ſome time prevailed amongſt children, occur leſs frequently. This diſeaſe is likely to be ſucceeded by Scarlatina, of which there are at preſent ſeveral inſtances.

It has hitherto appeared in a mild form. In ſome caſes the ſcarlet eruption has been attended with very ſlight affections of the throat, and the diſeaſe has very much reſembled that which was deſcribed by Sydenham, and which, he obſerves, generally makes its appearance at the cloſe of ſummer. The exiſtence of the diſeaſe in this mild form, as noticed by Sydenham, has been queſtioned by ſome who have been always accuſtomed to conſider the affections of the throat as a neceſſary characteriſtic of the diſeaſe. Others have ſpoken as confidently of the exiſtence of it, as deſcribed by him, where the anginoſe ſymptoms, if they exiſted, were ſo ſlight as not to form a prominent ſymptom.

That this ſymptom did not form a part of the diſeaſe to which he refers may be taken for granted, when we recollect how acute his obſervation, and how accurate his deſcription of diſeaſe; but, it is equally certain, that, ſince his time, this ſymptom, in a more or leſs evident degree, has generally accompanied the complaint.

When children have been the ſubjects of this diſeaſe, it has more frequently appeared in its ſimple form, than when adults have been the ſubjects of it; and this circumſtance ſerves to reconcile the obſervation of Sydenham with what takes place at preſent, that, though it ſeizes whole families, children are more particularly liable to it.

This diſeaſe, as was before remarked, appeared in a mild form, in moſt of the inſtances referred to in the liſt. In one patient, however, a child of four years of age, the ſymptoms were more aggravated: the tonſils were conſiderably enlarged and inflamed; deglutition was difficult; a large ſecretion of tough mucus throughout the fauces occaſioned a difficulty of breathing, and a material change in the voice. All theſe ſymptoms were relieved by external ſuppuration taking place, and the patient ſoon recovered.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Sketches of Dr. Ingenhouſz, Dean Tucker, Lord Charlemont, and Dr. Withering.

Married.] John Newman, eſq. of Manſion-houſe-ſtreet, to Miſs Fourdrinier, daughter of the late H. Fourdrinier, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet.

Mr. Henry Perigal, of the Victualling-office, to Miſs Louiſa Brady.

Mr. Thomas Lott, of Bow-lane, Cheapſide, to Miſs Catherine Riley, of Thames-ſtreet.

At Hampſtead, Mr. Samuel Brawne, of Weſt-end, to Miſs Ricketts, of Surrey-place, Kent-road.

Peter Kingſton, eſq. Captain of the 6th Regiment of Dragoon-Guards, to the Marchioneſs of Clanricarde.

Mr. Dyſon, junior, of Ivy Buck, to Miſs Armſtrong, Turnham-green.

Sir William Lourine, to Miſs Campart, of Kenſington-Gore.

At Newington Butts, Mr. R. Hopkins, of Newington, to Mrs. Cooper, of Shooter's Hill.

At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, J. T. Hone, eſq. to Mrs. Sinclair.

Died.] At Turnham-green, aged 79, Mr. William Mackay.

In Portland-place, Tomkyns Dew, eſq. of Whitney-court, Herefordſhire.

In Paradiſe-row, Iſlington, aged 65, J. M. Furtado, eſq.

In Spa-fields, aged 34, Lieutenant Richard Caley, of the Navy.

At Turnham-green, Mrs. Higginſon.

At his apartments in St. James's-palace, James Harris, eſq. more than thirty years maſter-cook in the King's kitchen.

At Dulwich, Surrey, aged 78, Robert Woodmap, eſq.

At Croydon, Surrey, Miſs Beachcroft.

At Iſlington, Mr. Long, of Chriſt's Hoſpital, carpenter and builder.

In Aldgate High-ſtreet, Mr. Joſeph Boone.

At Stockwell, Miſs H. Folgham, daughter of Mr Folgham, of Fleet-ſtreet.

At Newington Butts, Surrey, aged 70, Mr. Dickſon.

In Gutter-lane, Cheapſide, Mr. J. Hyde, working-ſilverſmith.

In Nottingham-place, T. L. Frederick, eſq. Rear Admiral of the Red.

At Bowood park (the ſeat of the Marquis of Lanſdowne), John Ingenhouſz, M. D. phyſician to his Imperial Majeſty, fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of ſeveral other learned ſocieties; a man of great ſimplicity of manners and benevolence of diſpoſition; to whom the public are indebted for ſeveral curious and uſeful diſcoveries, particularly in the application of pneumatic chemiſtry and natural philoſophy to the purpoſes of medical and agricultural improvements. His "Experiments upon Vegetables, diſcovering their great Power of purifying the common Air in Sunſhine, and of injuring it in the Shade and at Night," firſt publiſhed in 8vo. 1779, have ſince been extended and improved, and republiſhed lately on the Continent, in collections of his works in French and German editions, which include his papers in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions." Prefixed to theſe editions is a portrait of the author. He was a native of Breda, and for ſome time practiſed phyſic in his native country. He came to England about the year 1767, to acquire information concerning the Suttonian method of inoculating the ſmall-pox; and in 1768 (on the recommendation of the late Sir John Pringle, who very highly eſteemed him) he was engaged to go to Vienna to inoculate the Archduchеſs Thereſa-Elizabeth (the only daughter of the Emperor Joſeph II.), and the Archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian, brothers of the Emperor. In the ſpring of the following year he went to Italy, and inoculated the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. The rewards of theſe ſervices were the rank of body phyſician and counſellor of ſtate to their Imperial Majeſties, with a penſion for life of about 600l. ſterling per annum. For ſeveral years paſt he has reſided in this country, to which, from his firſt acquaintance with it, he has always been much attached, and where he paſſed his time almoſt unceaſingly in ſcientific purſuits. In "Philoſophical Tranſactions," vol. LXV. p. 1, are his experiments on the torpedo; LXVI. 257, eaſy methods of meaſuring the diminution of bulk taking place on the mixture of common and nitrous air, with experiments on platina; LXVIII. 1022, a ready way of lighting a candle by a very ſmall electrical ſpark; ibid. 1027, electrical experiments to explain how far the phænomena of the electrophorus may be accounted for by Dr. Franklin's theory of poſitive and negative electricity; LXIX. 376, account of a new kind of inflammable air or gas; ibid. 537, ſome new methods of ſuſpending magnetical needles; ibid. 661, improvements in electricity; LXX. 354, on the degree of ſalubrity of the common air at ſea, compared with that of the ſea-ſhore, and that of places removed from the ſea; LXXII. 426, ſome farther conſiderations on the influence of the vegetable kingdom on the animal creation.

At Glouceſter, Joſiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Glouceſter. This venerable divine, ſo long and ſo juſtly celebrated for his commercial ſagacity, was born at Laugharn, in Caermarthenſhire, in the year 1712. His father was a farmer, and having a ſmall eſtate left him at or near Aberyſtwith, in Cardiganſhire, he removed thither; and perceiving that his ſon had a turn for learning, he ſent him to Ruthin ſchool in Denbighſhire, where he made ſo reſpectable a progreſs in the claſſics, that he obtained an exhibition at Jeſus College, Oxford. It is generally underſtood that ſeveral of his journies to and from Oxford were performed on foot, with a ſtick on his ſhoulder, and bundle at the end of it. Thus it might be ſaid by him, as by Simonides, "*Omnia mea mecum porto.*" At the age of 23 he entered into holy orders, and

and ſerved a curacy for ſome time in Glouceſterſhire. About 1737 he became curate of St. Stephen's church in Briſtol, and was appointed minor-canon in the cathedral of that city. Here he attracted the notice of Dr. Joſeph Butler, then Biſhop of Briſtol, and afterwards of Durham, who appointed Mr. Tucker his domeſtic chaplain. By the intereſt of this prelate Mr. Tucker obtained a prebendal ſtall in the cathedral of Briſtol; and on the death of Mr. Catcott, well known by his treatiſe on the Deluge, and a volume of excellent ſermons, he became rector of St. Stephen. The inhabitants of that pariſh conſiſt chiefly of merchants and tradeſmen, a circumſtance which greatly aided his natural inclination for commercial and political ſtudies. When the famous bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons for the naturalization of the Jews, Mr. Tucker, conſidering the ſubject with an enlarged mind, took a decided part in favour of the meaſure, and was, indeed, its moſt able advocate. The opponents of the bill, tranſported with an extraordinary zeal for the Chriſtian Religion, which they affected to think was in danger by this ſtep, treated the divine with great rudeneſs and virulence on the occaſion. He was not only ſeverely attacked in pamphlets, newſpapers, and magazines; but the pious people of Briſtol, who had, perhaps, hardened their hearts into intolerance by a traffic in human fleſh, burnt his effigy dreſſed in canonicals, together with his letters on behalf of naturalization. In 1753 he publiſhed an able pamphlet on the "Turkey Trade," in which he demonſtrates the evils that reſult to trade in general from chartered companies. At this period Lord Clare (afterward Earl Nugent) was returned to Parliament for Briſtol, which honour he obtained chiefly through the ſtrenuous exertions of Mr. Tucker, whoſe influence in his large and wealthy pariſh was almoſt deciſive on ſuch an occaſion. In return for this favour the Earl procured for him the deanery of Glouceſter, in 1758, at which time he took his degree of Doctor in Divinity. So great was his reputation for commercial knowledge, that Dr. Thomas Hayter, afterwards Biſhop of London, who was then tutor to his preſent Majeſty, applied to Dr. Tucker to draw up a diſſertation on this ſubject for the peruſal of his royal pupil. It was accordingly done, and gave great ſatisfaction. This work, under the title of "The Elements of Commerce," was printed in quarto, but never publiſhed. Dr. Warburton, however, who, after having been member of the ſame chapter with the Dean, at Briſtol, became Biſhop of Glouceſter, thought very differently from the reſt of mankind, in reſpect to his talents and favourite purſuits; and ſaid once, in his coarſe manner, that "his Dean's trade was religion, and religion his trade." But in refutation of this charge we might produce the Dean's various publications on moral and religious ſubjects, which ſhew him to be not only deeply verſed in theology, but alſo, what is far better, a man of genuine philanthropy. In the year 1771, when a ſtrong attempt was made to procure an abolition of ſubſcription to the thirty-nine articles, Dr. Tucker came forward as an able and moderate advocate of the church of England. About this time he publiſhed "Directions for Travellers," in which he lays down excellent rules, by which gentlemen who viſit foreign countries may not only improve their own minds, but turn their obſervations to the benefit of their native country. The Dean was an attentive obſerver of the American conteſt. He examined the affair with a very different eye from that of a party-man, or an intereſted merchant; and he diſcovered, as he conceived, that both ſides would be better off by an abſolute ſeparation. Mr. Burke's language in the Houſe of Commons reſpecting the Dean's propoſal was, indeed, exceeding harſh and illiberal. In his famous ſpeech on American taxation, April 13th, 1774, this famous orator called him "the advocate of the court faction; and I ſuppoſe," he adds, "that his earneſt labours in this vineyard will raiſe him to a biſhopric." The Dean was actually rouſed into reſentment on this occaſion, and he accordingly publiſhed a letter to Mr. Burke, in which he not only vindicates the purity of his own principles, but retorts upon his adverſary in very forcible and manly terms. The ground of Mr. Burke's enmity to the Dean, was the latter's ſtrenuous oppoſition to his being admitted to repreſent Briſtol in Parliament. Dr. Tucker had a high opinion of Lord Nugent's Parliamentary conduct and abilities; added to which, he owed him much on the ſcore of gratitude. He therefore conſidered himſelf as bound to ſupport his intereſt in Briſtol with all the power he poſſeſſed. This excited Mr. Burke's diſlike to the Dean of Glouceſter, and ſharpened his wit on the ſubject of his political opinions. When the terrors of an invaſion were very prevalent, in 1779, the Dean circulated, in a variety of periodical publications, ſome of the moſt ſenſible obſervations that were ever made on the ſubject, in order to quiet the fears of the people. In 1781 the Dean publiſhed, what he had printed long before, "A Treatiſe on Civil Government," in which his principal deſign is to counteract the doctrines of the celebrated Mr. Locke and his followers. The book made a conſiderable noiſe, and was very ſharply attacked by ſeveral able writers on the democratic ſide of the queſtion, particularly by Dr. Towers. The year following he cloſed his political career with a pamphlet intitled "*Cui Bono?*" in which he balances the profit and loſs of each of the belligerent powers, and recapitulates all his former poſitions on the ſubject of war and colonial poſſeſſions. His publications ſince that period have conſiſted of ſome tracts on the commercial regulations of Ireland, on the exportation of woollens, and on the iron trade. In 1777 he publiſhed ſeventeen practical ſermons, in one volume, octavo. In the

year

year 1778, one of his parishioners, Miss Pelloquin, a maiden lady of large fortune and most exemplary piety, bequeathed to the Dean her dwelling-house in Queen square, Bristol, with a very handsome legacy, as a testimony of her great esteem for his worth and talents. In the year 1781 the Dean married a lady of the name of Crowe, who resided at Gloucester. It should be recorded to his praise, that though enjoying but very moderate preferment (for to a man of no paternal estate, or other ecclesiastical dignity, the Deanery of Gloucester is no very advantageous situation), he has notwithstanding been a liberal benefactor to several public institutions, and a distinguished patron of merit. The celebrated John Henderson, of Pembroke College, Oxford, was sent to the University, and supported there, at the Dean's expence, when he had no means whatever of gratifying his ardent desire for study. We shall mention another instance of generosity in this place, which reflects the greatest honour upon the Dean. About the year 1790 he thought of resigning his rectory in Bristol, and, without communicating his design to any other person, he applied to the Chancellor, in whose gift it is, for leave to quit it in favour of his curate, a most deserving man, with a large family. His Lordship was willing enough that he should give up the living, but he refused him the liberty of nominating his successor. On this the Dean resolved to hold the living himself, till he could find a fit opportunity to succeed in his object. After weighing the matter more deliberately, he communicated his wish to his parishioners, and advised them to draw up a petition to the Chancellor in favour of the curate. This was accordingly done, and signed by all of them, without any exception, either on the part of the dissenters or others. The Chancellor being touched with this testimony of love between a clergyman and his people, yielded at last to the application; in consequence of which the Dean cheerfully resigned the living to a successor well qualified to tread in his steps. Since that time he has resided chiefly at Gloucester, viewing his approaching dissolution with the placid mind of a Christian, conscious of having done his duty both to God and Man.

The following is a tolerably correct list of the Dean's works:

Theological and Controversial.—1. A Sermon, preached before the Governors of the Infirmary of Bristol, 1745. 2. Letters in Behalf of the Naturalization of the Jews. 3. Apology for the Church of England, 1772. 4. Six Sermons, 12mo. 1773. 5. Letter to Dr. Kippis, on his Vindication of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers. 6. Two Sermons and Four Tracts. 7. View of the Difficulties of the Trinitarian, Arian, and Socinian Systems, and Seventeen Sermons, 1777.

Political and Commercial.—8. A pamphlet on the Turkey Trade. 9. A brief View of the Advantages and Disadvantages which attend a Trade with France. 10. Reflections on the Expediency of Naturalizing foreign Protestants, and a Letter to a Friend on the same Subject. 11. The Pleas and Arguments of the Mother Country and the Colonies stated. 12. A Letter to Mr. Burke. 13. Quere, whether a Connection with, or Separation from, America, would be for national Advantage? 14. Answers to Objections against the Separation from America. 15. A Treatise on Civil Government. 16. *Cui Bono?* 17. Four Letters on national Subjects. 18. Sequel to Sir William Jones on Government. 19. On the Dispute between Great Britain and Ireland. 20. Several Papers under the Signature of Cassandra, &c. on the Difficulties attendant on an Invasion. 21. A Treatise on Commerce. (Mr. Coxe, in his Life of Sir Robert Walpole, says that this was printed, but never published.)

Miscellaneous.—22. Directions for Travellers. 23. Cautions against the Use of Spirituous Liquors. 24. A Tract against the Diversions of Cock-fighting, &c.

At Dublin, Lord Charlemont; a nobleman, on whom, even in times of the most imminent danger, neither turbulence, faction, nor slander, has dared to cast an aspersion. Of his Lordship's early life, a great part was spent abroad; charmed with the arts, the climate, and the language of Italy, it was for many years his favourite residence. With the rest of the world, however, he was intimately acquainted; as at every court which a young nobleman generally visits he spent more than the usual time. In all he was respected and beloved; and he has been heard to say, that when he returned home there was not a country in Europe in which he was not more known, and had not more of those connections which sweeten life, than in his native Ireland! His Lordship returned home at about the age of thirty; and his return is said to have been hastened by a disorder contracted from poison, administered by the jealousy of a female. Of this disorder, the malignity had baffled the efficacy of all the medical skill which his Lordship found abroad, and it remained for the honour of an Irish physician, if not radically to remove the disease, at least to alleviate its force, and preserve a life which was to be the ornament and pride of his country. The physician in question was the celebrated Dr. Lucas, a man distinguished, not more by the success of his medical exertions in his Lordship's case, than by the zeal and energy which he has displayed as a political writer, and a popular representative. Having thus recovered a moderate share of health by the skill of this Irish patriot, and prescribed for himself a degree of temperance and strictness of regimen which few men would have had the steadiness to observe, his Lordship began to think of an heir. Although accustomed to view beauty in its most fascinating forms amidst the brilliancy of courts, the splendour of wealth, and the attractions of polished manners, he

did not ſeek theſe qualities in a wife. He married a young lady, the daughter of a provincial clergyman, poſſeſſed of good ſenſe, and a moſt amiable diſpoſition; therefore, better choſen than if recommended by high birth, riches, or beauty: by this marriage his Lordſhip has ſeveral children, the eldeſt of whom, it is reaſonable to hope, will emulate the virtues of his father. From the moment in which Lord Charlemont firſt embarked in public life, he has invariably promoted the beſt intereſts of the country. He affected not, however, in any inſtance, that popularity which follows rather the ſhewy and inſincere profeſſions of the demagogue, than the wiſe and well-judged meaſures of him who ſerves his country more from a motive of duty than a thirſt of fame. With him, patriotiſm was a virtue which he practiſed for its own ſake, and without attention to any conſequences, except the approbation of his own mind, and a ſtrict attention to the public welfare. The virtues and ſervices of Lord Charlemont were neither unobſerved nor unrewarded by the public. He was accordingly raiſed by the unanimous voice of the people, more fully and faithfully expreſſed than it had been on any other occaſion, to the moſt honourable ſituation which it was in their power to beſtow, that of commander in chief of an army ſelf-appointed, and ſelf-paid, conſiſting of 80,000 freemen, including all the gentry and the nobility of the kingdom. To this command of the Old Volunteer army of Ireland he was for ſeveral years ſucceſſively elected; nor did this relation between that extraordinary body of men and his Lordſhip ceaſe until a difference of political opinion had ariſen, which induced him to reſign. That difference aroſe on the queſtion of admitting the Catholics to participate in the power of the ſtate. The idea was firſt broached in an addreſs from the volunteers of Ulſter to his Lordſhip, at a time when they had been reviewed by him in the neighbourhood of Belfaſt. He in very plain, but very polite and reſpectful terms, expreſſed, in his anſwer, his difference of opinion on that queſtion. A diſcordance of ſentiment, on a point of ſuch moment, muſt have been fatal to that cordiality of affection which had alone reconciled him to the troubleſome, though highly honourable, ſituation to which he had been raiſed: he therefore ſhortly afterwards reſigned his command. Of a reform in the repreſentation his Lordſhip has been long a friend, and was among the firſt of thoſe noblemen and gentlemen who, when the queſtion was agitated, and the great difficulty appeared to be, how individuals ſhould be ſatisfied for the annihilation of their property, made an offer of a voluntary ſurrender of their boroughs to the public. On the queſtion of the regency, too, he adopted that ſide which alone was thought compatible with the independence of Ireland. He was one of thoſe who, in oppoſition to the partizans of Mr. Pitt, aſſerted the right of that kingdom to appoint its own regent; and, as they conſtituted majority in the two Houſes, they accordingly offered the regency to the heir apparent. In a mind like that of his Lordſhip, cultivated, vigorous and pure, error is ſeldom a plant of perennial growth. The opinion which he ſo honeſtly entertained, and ſo boldly avowed to the volunteer army of 1784, he ſeems to have ſince changed for thoſe of a more liberal complexion, as he has ſince ſupported the Catholic claim to the elective franchiſe, which Parliament acceded to in 1796, and became an advocate for what is called *catholic emancipation*. Of that ſyſtem of coercion which preceded the late inſurrection in Ireland, his Lordſhip has been uniformly the declared enemy. He, therefore, was one of the very few who ſupported Lord Moira in his parliamentary reprobation of theſe meaſures, and in recommending thoſe of peace and conciliation. Unexceptionable, however, as Lord Charlemont's political conduct has been, it is not as a politician that he is excluſively entitled to our regard. He is more highly eſtimable, perhaps, as a man of taſte and literature. As a general ſcholar he has not left his equal in the Iriſh Peerage. Poſſeſſing a reſpectable knowledge of the learned languages, he was alſo intimately acquainted with thoſe of modern Europe, particularly the Italian, in which he was an adept. To his love of letters Ireland owes, in a great meaſure, the eſtabliſhment of the only literary ſociety (except the Univerſity) which ſhe poſſeſſes, namely, the Royal Iriſh Academy, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1786, and of which his Lordſhip has, ſince its foundation, been annually elected preſident. Of this office he diſcharged the duties *con amore*, conſtantly attending its meetings, unleſs when ill health prevented, preſiding with a father's care over its concerns, and occaſionally contributing to fill the pages of its tranſactions. In theſe volumes his Lordſhip has publiſhed three eſſays, which are highly reſpectable; one on a conteſted paſſage in Herodotus; another on an ancient cuſtom at Meteline, with conſiderations on its origin; and a third on the antiquity of the woollen manufacture in Ireland, which he has proved from ſome paſſages in the Italian poets. Theſe, however, conſtitute but a ſmall part of what his Lordſhip has written. To ſome of his friends he has ſhewn, at various times, materials for larger works, with which it is to be hoped the public will now be favoured. Among the lovers and the judges of the fine arts he hold a very conſpicuous rank. At his houſe in Rutland-ſquare, Dublin, was to be ſeen a moſt reſpectable collection of the great maſters in painting and ſculpture, both ancient and modern; and of his taſte in architecture, his temple of Marino, within a couple of miles of the metropolis, is a beautiful ſpecimen.

At the Larches, near Birmingham, in the 58th year of his age, William Withering, M. D. F. R. S. member of the Royal Academy of

of Sciences at Liſbon, fellow of the Linnæan Society, &c. (whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number). He was born in the year 1741. His father was a reſpectable apothecary at Willington, in Shropſhire. After going through the common grammatical education, and being initiated in the knowledge of pharmacy and medicine under his father, he was ſent to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, where he ſtudied the uſual time, and then took the degree of Doctor of Phyſic in the year 1766. Not long after he left the Univerſity, he ſettled at Stafford, where he married Miſs Cooks, the daughter of an attorney of that place. Here he met with little encouragement; he therefore removed hence in 1774 to Birmingham, where a vacancy had taken place in the medical profeſſion by the death of Dr. Small, an ingenious and much-lamented phyſician. The change was a very fortunate one for the Doctor; his abilities were ſoon called into action; and a few years afterwards, when the late Dr. Aſh's health became impaired, his practice, both as to extent and profitableneſs, rivalled, if it did not ſurpaſs, that of any phyſician out of London. Little qualified, either by conſtitution of body or turn of mind, for general and ſocial intercourſe with the world, Dr. Withering devoted thoſe hours which remained after the buſineſs of the day was over to philoſophical and ſcientific purſuits. In the year 1776 he publiſhed, in 2 vols. 8vo. the firſt edition of his "Botanical Arrangement;" a work which, at that time, could be conſidered as little more than a mere tranſlation from Linnæus of ſuch *genera* and ſpecies of plants as are indigenous in Great Britain; and in which Ray's Synopſis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum, and Hudſon's Flora Anglica, could not fail to afford him great aſſiſtance; but, in the courſe of the two other editions of it (the laſt of which, in 4 vols. 8vo. was publiſhed 1796), this "Arrangement" has been ſo much improved and enlarged, as to have become, in a great meaſure, an original work; and certainly, as a national Flora, it muſt be allowed to be the moſt elaborate and complete performance that any country can boaſt of. Juſtice, however, compels us to acknowledge, that the whole claim of this excellence does not belong to Dr. Withering. No inconſiderable portion of it is due to his able coadjutors, among whom the names of Stokes, Woodward, Velley, and Stackhouſe, ſtand the moſt conſpicuous. Botany, however, did not engroſs all our author's attention: many of his leiſure-hours he devoted to chemiſtry and mineralogy. In 1783 he tranſlated Bergeman's Sciagraphia Regni Mineralis, under the title of "Outlines of Mineralogy;" and, before and ſince that time, he addreſſed to the Royal Society ſeveral communications relative to thoſe branches of knowledge. Thus, in 1773, we find inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions his experiments on different kinds of marle found in Staffordſhire. In the ſame Tranſactions for 1782, his Analyſis of the toad-ſtone, a foſſil met with in Derbyſhire. In the ſame work for 1784, his experiment on the *terra ponderoſa*. And laſtly, in 1798, his analyſis of a hot mineral ſpring in Portugal. Amidſt theſe diverſified purſuits he did not relax in his profeſſional ſtudies. In 1779, he publiſhed an account of the Scarlet fever and ſore throat; and, 1785, appeared his account of the fox-glove; wherein he laid before the public a very ſatisfactory body of evidence in favour of the diuretic virtues of this vegetable in various kinds of dropſies. Although he was not the diſcoverer of this powerful remedy, yet he is entitled to the praiſe of being the firſt who taught the Faculty how to prepare and manage its doſes, ſo as to adminiſter it with ſafety, and generally with ſucceſs. From early life Dr. Withering was of a ſlender and delicate habit of body; and, not long after his firſt eſtabliſhment in practice, he became ſubject to attacks of peripneumony. By theſe repeated attacks his lungs were at length ſo much injured, and his whole frame ſo much debilitated, that he found it neceſſary to repair to a warmer climate. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1793, he made a voyage to Liſbon, where he paſſed the winter, returning to England the following ſpring. Thinking he had received benefit from the climate of Portugal, he made a ſecond voyage to Liſbon the following winter, and returned home again 1795. While he was in Portugal, he analyzed the hot mineral waters, called the Caldas. This analyſis was publiſhed in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Liſbon; and ſince in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society in London. After his return from his laſt voyage to Liſbon, his health remained in a very fluctuating ſtate, ſometimes ſo tolerable as to allow going out in a carriage; at other times, ſo bad as to confine him to his room. In this manner his exiſtence was protracted until the laſt month, when he removed from Edgbaſton Hall, where he had reſided (under a leaſe granted by the late Lord Calthorpe) for ſeveral years, to a houſe formerly occupied by Dr. Prieſtley, which he had recently purchaſed, and had named the Larches. To the diſtinguiſhed rank which he held in the medical profeſſion, Dr. Withering was raiſed wholly by perſonal merit. He poſſeſſed great clearneſs of diſcernment, joined with a moſt perſevering application. He was of a humane and mild diſpoſition. With his family and among his friends he was chearful and communicative; but with the world at large, and even in his profeſſional character, he was ſhy and reſerved. He never preſcribed more medicine than appeared to be abſolutely neceſſary, conſulting by ſuch conduct the intereſt of the patient rather than the intereſt of the apothecary. Hence he was not generally beloved by the ſubordinate part of the profeſſion. He has left behind him a very valuable library, which devolves to his ſon, who has been educated in his father's profeſſion.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A meeting of the friends to the revival of a *Soup-Kitchen* was held in Newcaſtle on the 14th of November. It appeared that the inconſiderable ſubſcription of 84l. 3s. 6d. had enabled the committee to diſtribute gratis during the laſt winter 46,000 portions of ſoup. A new committee has been appointed for the ſame benevolent purpoſe during the enſuing winter. Each ſubſcriber of one guinea is entitled to give four tickets a day; and of half-a-guinea, two tickets a day. Another inſtitution has been propoſed, and is likely to be effected, for ſupplying with *a comfortable meal at a cheap rate* many perſons who might not wiſh to be conſidered as receiving gratuitous bounty. The new committee for a Soup-Kitchen are Meſſrs. BIGGE, KENTISH, BRAGG, WALTERS, CHORNLEY, VERTY, Dr. RAMSEY, and the Rev. Mr. FAWCETT, PROWETT, and TURNER.

The machine for drawing coals at Felling Colliery has been almoſt totally deſtroyed by fire. The property was not inſured.

From the 23d of April to the 8th of November, 1799, 91 married women have been delivered at their own houſes, through the charitable means of the Newcaſtle Society; the number of children born is exactly 100. This ſociety provides the women with medical aſſiſtance, and every neceſſary during the month of their confinement.

On Tueſday morning, the 12th of November, ſeveral meteors, or balls of fire, were ſeen at Greatham, near Hartlepool, and other parts of that neighbourhood. They were firſt obſerved between five and ſix o'clock in the morning, in an eaſtern direction, and continued falling in ſucceſſion, and together, till day-break. The atmoſphere was very clear, and the moon, which was at full, ſhone with uncommon brilliancy. The meteors at firſt appeared like what are vulgarly called ſhooting or falling ſtars, which ſoon became ſtationary; they then, as it were, burſt, but without any perceptible report, and paſſed to the northward, leaving behind them beautiful trains of floating fire in various ſhapes, ſome pointed, ſome irradiated, ſome in ſparks, and others in a large column. The fire balls continued falling near two hours, and were ſucceeded till near eight o'clock by ſlight flaſhes of lightning. The general appearance was ſublimely awful, particularly to the Hartlepool fiſhermen then at ſea. To ſome ſpectators the ſky appeared to open, and to diſplay a number of luminous ſerpents moving in a perpendicular direction; theſe were ſoon after broken into ſeparate balls, and fell towards the earth in a ſhower of fire.—*Newcaſtle Chronicle.*

Married.] At Newcaſtle, the Rev. H. Coulthard, to Mrs. Ann Hutt.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Coſer, of Stockton, draper, to Mrs. Jane Hunter, of Gilligate.

At Stockton-upon-Teeſe, W. N. Brockett, eſq. of Gainford, to Miſs Moſes.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Rayne, pawnbroker. Mr. John Davidſon, hoſier. Mrs. Ann Scarr. Mr. Thompſon, a cuſtom-houſe officer; he was drowned in paſſing from a ſhip to the quay.

Aged 98, Catherine Galbreath; ſhe was well known as an itinerant dealer in glaſs, which occupation ſhe followed till within a few days of her death.

At Burnhead, near Elſden, aged 41, Mrs. Iſabel Scott.

At Morpeth, Mr. M. Laidler, inn-keeper; he was accidentally drowned.

At Hexham, Robert Lauderdale; he was diſcovered hanging in a wood.

At Sunderland, ſuddenly, Mrs. B. Hodgſon. Mr. S. Hewitt, principal clerk to the bank of Meſſrs. Ruſſell and Co. Mr. J. Miller, brick-maker; his death was occaſioned by a fall from a window, from which he precipitated himſelf in his ſleep.

At Stockton-upon-Teeſe, Mr. Harriſon, ſupervifor of exciſe.

At Belſis, near Stockton, aged 95, Mrs. Moore, relict of the late Mr. R. Moore.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A violent ſtorm of wind did great damage at Whitehaven, and on the eaſtern coaſt of the Iriſh Channel, on Tueſday evening, November 12. On the morning of that day flaſhes of vivid lightning, unaccompanied by thunder, and ſome meteors of uncommon magnitude were ſeen at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. The weather became more ſettled, and indeed very fine, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following. *See other Counties.*

The firſt prizes of the Kendal Agricultural Society were adjudged on the 19th of October as follow:

1ſt, To Mr. Arthur Robinſon, of Kirby, Lonſdale, for the beſt ram of the fell-breed.

2d, To Mr. Robert Denniſon, of Beetham, for the beſt ram of the improved low-land breed.

3d, To Mr. Joſeph Faulder, of Calgarth, for the two beſt ewes of the improved low-land breed.—The prizes were ſilver medals.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. Robert Howe, hatter, to Miſs Hodgſon, of Bowneſs.

At Brampton, Mr. Joſeph Dodd, of Carliſle, to Miſs A. Hetherington.

At Stanwix, Mr. Joſeph Hodgſon, deputy clerk of the peace, to Miſs Nicholſon, of Park-Broom.

At Whitehaven, Captain Younghuſband, to Miſs Salkeld, daughter of Captain Salkeld. Mr. S. Simpſon, ſhip-carpenter, to Miſs J. Birkett. M. Hartley, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Lewthwaite, daughter of W. Lewthwaite, eſq.

At Calbeck, Mr. R. Clarke, to Miſs Irving.

At Egremont, the Rev. P. Gold, vicar of Athlone, in Ireland, to Miſs Elliſon.

At Kendal, Captain P. Jackſon, to Miſs Clark. Mr. J. Chriſtian, of London, to Miſs Scales, daughter of the late J. Scales, eſq. of Ulverſton.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. Thomas Irving.

At Kendal, aged 88, Mrs. Benſon.

At Whitehaven, Mr. James Ormſton. Aged 16, Mr. Richard Corkhill, ſon of Captain W. Corkhill. Mr. John Durham. Mr. William Thompſon. Aged 38, Mrs. Kelſwick, wife of Captain Kelſwick. Mrs. Mountſey, wife of Mr. Mountſey.

At Cockermouth, aged 83, Mr. T. Botton.

At Keſwick, Mrs. Fiſher.

Within a few days of each other, Mrs. Watſon, wife of Mr. Watſon, pariſh clerk; and aged 30, Miſs Watſon, their daughter.

At Woodſide, near Carliſle, Mrs. Loſh, wife of J. Loſh, eſq. Aged 26, Mr. William Robinſon.

At Mount-Pleaſant, near Carliſle, aged 81, Mrs. Hogarth, relict of the late J. Hogarth, eſq.

At Mains, near Wigton, aged 68, Mr. John Dand.

At Workington, aged 37, Mr. John Dickinſon. Mrs. Hayſton, wife of Mr. Hayſton. Aged 26, Miſs F. Thompſon.

At Parton, near Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Eilbeeck; and, a few days after, Mrs. Eilbeeck, his wife.

At Newbiggin Hall, near Penrith, aged 57, C. C. Crackenthaop, eſq.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late Seſſions for the Weſt-Riding, held at Leeds, there was not a ſingle felon for trial.

The rates of land-carriage to and from York and London have been raiſed two-pence per ſtone, in conſequence of a repreſentation made by the carriers to the Magiſtrates of the county of the extraordinary high price of hay, corn, &c.

The ſhew of cattle at Soulmas fair, held at York the 13th of November, was the thinneſt ever remembered.

On the morning of the 10th of November, the corn, oil, and ſcribbling mills at Kerkſtal, near Leeds, occupied by Mr. Charles Wood, were wholly deſtroyed by fire.

Married.] At York, Mr. Skapper, attorney, to Miſs Benſon. J. Walker, eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Otbie, of Scarborough. Mr. William Batty, to Miſs Heſſay.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Malatrott, of the White Hart-inn, Worksop, to Miſs Stanuel.

At Leeds, Mr. E. Burnett, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Sayner. Mr. Reade, merchant, to Miſs Paley.

At Hull, Enſign Robinſon, of the Eaſt-Suffolk Militia, to Miſs Ellis.

At Sheffield, Mr. Alderman Goodman, of the Park, to Miſs Shore, daughter of Mr. Shore, banker.

At Beverley, Mr. William Richardſon, mercer, to Miſs Wiſe, of Meaux, in Holderneſs.

At Halifax, Mr. Hall, of Leeds, merchant, to Miſs Butterfield. Mr. Lord, of Roſſendale, to Miſs Oldfield.

At Aiſlaby, the Rev. J. Petch, of Kirby-moor-ſide, to Miſs J. Hayes.

At Otley, Mr. John Cawood, of Leeds, to Miſs Ann Holmes.

At Harewood, Mr. Lightfoot, of Leeds, to Miſs C. Barrett.

At Pocklington, Mr. George Bagley, to Mrs. Ruſton.

At Hatfield, J. M. Jenkins, eſq. Captain and Adjutant of the Weſt-Middleſex Militia, to Miſs Kitſon, daughter of G. Kitſon, eſq.

At Tickhill, near Doncaſter, Mr. John Hebblewhite, of Hull, woollen-draper, to Miſs Dawſon.

At Sprotbrough, near Doncaſter, Mr. John Talbot, of Leeds, to Miſs E. Neville.

At Hutton-Buſhel, near Scarborough, Mr. S. Hepper, of Doncaſter, hoſier, to Miſs A. Elmes.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Coates, relict of the late Mr. George Coates. Aged 32, Mr. Good, coal-merchant. Miſs Barwick, daughter of Mr. Barwick, farrier. Aged 60, Mr. Thomas Stothard.

At Clifton, near York, aged 82, Mrs. Lund.

At Hull, Miſs Ann Baker, daughter of Mr. Baker, of the Croſs-Keys-inn.

At Beverley, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall.

At Whitly, ſuddenly, Mr. Samuel Caſtle, formerly Adjutant of the Durham Militia.

At Killinghall, near Ripley, Mr. John Strother.

At Wetherby, Mr. Place, tobacconiſt.

At Wakefield, Mr. Hill, formerly a linen-draper.

At Catwick-in-Holderneſs, the Rev. Mr. Paul, many years vicar of that place.

At Sparrow, near Ripon, Mrs. C. Kettlewell.

At Market-Weighton, aged 68, Mr. A. North.

At Pontefract, Mr. Richard Horncaſtle.

At Squire-Paſture, near Leeds, Miſs Turner.

At Huddersfield, Mr. D. Croſsland, attorney.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Mancheſter has lately been held, to take into conſideration the neceſſity of continuing and extending the eſtabliſhment for diſtributing ſoup to the poor during the preſent winter: this meeting was very numerouſly attended, and, under the direction of the reſpectable gentlemen of the committee, muſt be productive of the greateſt benefit.

Very conſiderable damage has been occaſioned by a fire which lately happened in Wapping. The ropery-warehouſes of Meſſrs. Molyneux, Sauſe and Greetham, were entirely conſumed.

On the 12th of November a violent hurricane commenced at Liverpool, which did conſiderable damage: two veſſels, the Hope and the

the Belfast, which sailed that morning from Liverpool, were both lost, and the crews perished.

From the late heavy rains many of the roads of Lancashire, as well as several other parts of the kingdom, are rendered as impassable as during the heaviest snows.

Fifty-two vessels cleared out from the port of Lancaster for the West-Indies between the 5th of July, 1798, and 5th of July, 1799; carrying merchandize to the value of £.2,500,000. The port of Lancaster is rising into considerable consequence.

Married.] At Lancaster, Thomas Potter, esq. of Ardwick-green, to Miss Moore, daughter of the late Mr. Moore. Mr. J. Baldwin, attorney, to Miss Saul, daughter of the late G. Saul, esq.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Bateman, to Miss M. Swire, of Ashton-under-Line. Mr. J. Gregory, to Miss Ann Barnes. Mr. Leigh, to Miss Smith. Mr. T. Best, to Mrs. Cattrall. Mr. S. Mills, of Blackwood, to Miss Barlow.

At Liverpool, Mr. Yaniewicz, to Miss E. Breeze. John Hext, esq. to Miss Staniforth. Mr. W. Raleigh, to Miss Moss. C. Small, esq. to Miss Stewart. Mr. T. Penny, to Miss Brennand. J. Gregson, esq. to Miss Rigg. Mr. T. Metcalfe, to Miss Hodson. Mr. William Varley, of London, to Miss Newby. Mr. W. Jones, to Miss M. Holden. Mr. W. Aspinall, merchant, to Miss Leather. Mr. James, of Birmingham, to Miss Wilson. Mr. R. Burrowes, to Miss Whaley. Mr. Walthew, to Mrs. Wardley. Mr. S. Hatton, to Miss Young, Mr. Elliott, surgeon, to Miss Rathbone.

At Standish, Mr. J. Shaw, jun. to Miss Suddall. Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss Hart.

At Rochdale, Mr. T. Littlewood, of Townend, to Miss Edenson, of Manchester.

At Warrington, Mr. Leigh, to Miss Turner.

At Ulverstone, Mr. George Coward, to Miss Hartley. Mr. E. Burton, to Miss M. Taylor.

At Prescott, Mr. Wright, of Liverpool, to Miss Ward.

At Eccles, Mr. Gardner, merchant, to Miss Anderson, of London.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. R. Marriott. Aged 70, Mrs. Barton. Mr. Richard Robinson, of Leeds. Mr. H. Aspinall. Mrs. Elliott. Mrs. Mayers. Mr. Samuel Norris. Mrs. M. Harrison. Miss Dawson, daughter of the late Mr. Dawson. Aged 85, Mrs. Lowe. Mrs. Pilling. Nathan Crompton, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 73, Mrs. Dale, wife of Mr. Dale. Aged 66, Mr. D. Mac Clure. Aged 23, Mr. L. Wright, son of the late Mr. Wright. Aged 29, Mr. Farrall, attorney. Aged 43, Captain J. Harrison. Aged 52, Mr. T. Hulker. Aged 65, Mr. T. Holt. Mrs. Mac Kee, widow. Mr. John Rimmer.

At Preston, Mrs. Preston.

At Wigan, suddenly, the Rev. R. Barrow. Mr. J. Bird, of the Eagle and Child Inn.

At Kirby, near Ulverstone, Miss E. Pearson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pearson.

At Warrington, Mrs. Lapton. Mr. William Rush.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Wordsworth, of the Roebuck-inn. Suddenly, Mr. A. Whitworth.

At Long-mill-gate, Mr. T. Walker, son of Mr. Walker, inn-keeper.

At Withy Grove, Mr. Albiston.

At Orton, near Ormskirk, aged 90, the Rev. S. G. Bondley.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. R. Dutton, cabinet-maker, to Miss S. Harrison. Mr. John Knott, to Miss Ann Walker. Mr. Chesters, to Mrs. Mostyn. Mr. Haile, to Miss Leadbetter.

At Astbury, William Stedman, esq. to Mrs. Ford.

At Doddleston, Mr. T. Wilbraham, to Miss Cliff, of Burton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Webster. Mrs. E. Bateman. Mrs. Coddington, wife of Mr. Coddington, printer. Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Smith.

DERBYSHIRE.

Mr. Browne, the Mayor, and Messrs. Hope and Edwards, Magistrates of Derby, have given public notice that all inn-keepers and publicans shall be deprived of their licenses who permit any person to drink in their houses after eleven o'clock on Saturday night, or during Divine Service on Sunday.

Twenty gallons of good and nourishing meat-soup have been made for the small expence of six shillings, in All Saints' poor-house, Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 50, Mrs. Hughes: Aged 66, Mrs. Whiterall. Aged 60, Mr. R. Lathbury. Aged 82, Mr. J. Stenson.

At Ashbourne, aged 45, Mrs. Harlow, wife of Mr. S. Harlow.

At Ilkestone, aged 80, Mr. Samuel Fish; he was found dead in the road.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An Agricultural Society has been formed at Retford, under the patronage of Colonel Eyre, the Marquis of Titchfield, Viscount Newark, and other persons of consideration. At the first meeting on the 9th of November, sundry premiums were offered for cows and calves, tups, ewes, &c. &c.

A new chapel has been opened by the General Baptists in Stoney-street, Nottingham.

Two persons have been committed to Nottingham gaol for uttering forged Bank-notes. Others have been committed to Warwick gaol for the same offence; and there is scarcely a gaol in the kingdom that does not contain offenders guilty of this increasing crime.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Drury, hosier, to Miss James. Mr. T. Smith, hosier, to Miss Howitt, daughter of the late Alder-

man Howitt. Mr. F. Shuttleworth, to Miſs Rawſon. Mr. B. Churchill, of Sheepſhead, to Mrs. Atliſton.

At Retford, Mr. Bowmer, to Miſs H. Mason, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Maſon.

At Balderton, Mr. G. G. Gill, of Navenby, to Miſs A. Pearſon.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 44, Mrs. Swann, wife of Mr. Swan, grocer. Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. Cartwright, hoſier.

At Stanford Hill, the lady of C. A. Daſhwood, eſq. of the Horſe-guards.

At Knighton, Mr. Richard Hirſt, groom to Mr. Lamming; his death was occaſioned by a fall from his maſter's gig.

At Bingham, aged 85, Mrs. Jane Flower.

At Morgreen, Mr. Samuel Nix, farmer.

At Red-Stile, Ratcliffe-upon-Soar, Mrs. Chamberlin, wife of J. Chamberlin, eſq.

At Thurgaſton, near Southwell, the Rev. K. Mawer, curate of that place.

At Newark, Mr. Wm. Renſhaw, butcher.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. F. Aveling, jun. of Whittleſea, in the Iſle of Ely, to Miſs Hotchkin.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 36, Mr. J. Croft.

At Billingborough, Mr. Eſſington.

At Edenham, Mr. William Belton, maſon; he was diſcovered drowned in a river near that place.

At Donnington, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. Harvey, ſhop-keeper.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very capital hotel, with aſſembly-room, play-houſe, news-room, &c. has recently been built at Leiceſter, by public ſubſcription, upon the ſcite of the Saracen's Head-inn; on a plan which, with the addition of a public library, deſerves to be imitated by all the firſt and ſecond-rate towns in the kingdom, not already provided with thoſe deſirable luxuries. The architect was Mr. Johnſon, of the houſe of Dorſet, Johnſon, and Co. New Bond-ſtreet.

The plan which was mentioned ſome months ago for eſtabliſhing in Leiceſter an aſylum for female children, is now about to be carried into effect, ſeveral reſpectable perſons having promiſed their patronage to this benevolent and extenſively uſeful inſtitution.

A numerous and reſpectable anniverſary meeting of the Leiceſter Agricultural Society was held on the 23d of October at Leiceſter, when the Earl of Moira preſided. A letter from the preſident of the Board of Agriculture was read, in which he requeſted the aſſiſtance of the Society towards the formation of five or more ſmall agricultural ſocieties in the county of Leiceſter; but the meeting were of opinion, that local circumſtances prevented this Society from affording any aſſiſtance in eſtabliſhing theſe ſeparate ſocieties. The ſeveral premiums and rewards of laſt year were adjudged; and others offered for the enſuing year: the principal of which is, a premium of ten guineas for the beſt eſtimate of the comparative advantage between horned-cattle and horſes for the purpoſes of huſbandry.

Married.] At Wanlip, Mr. J. Cropper, of Loughborough, to Miſs Alſop.

At Kibworth, the Rev. J. Goodman, to Miſs A. Haymes.

At Lutterworth, Mr. T. Reader, to Miſs Cotton. W. Haymes, eſq. of Kibworth, to Miſs L. C. Browne, of Strettmen-le-Field, Derbyſhire.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Alderman Drake; he ſerved the office of Mayor in the year 1775.

Aged 74, Mr. Bankart, an eminent woolſtapler.

At Wymondham, Richard Day, eſq.

At Hinckley, Mr. C. Sanſome, if Leiceſter, hoſier.

At Bardon Hall, aged 79, Mrs. Hood, relict of the late John Hood, eſq.

At Witherley, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Mr. J. Wilſon.

At Loughborough, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Warner.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The white-painted tin ſpire of Wolverhampton, with its gilt vane and croſs, ſet up 25 years, looks as well at this time as it did when firſt erected. This ſucceſsful experiment of a ſpire made of *tin*, and painted ſo as to repreſent ſtone, deſerves notice and imitation.

Married.] At Milwich, Mr. William Gould, of Hanſon, to Miſs Richardſon.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Tomkys, to Miſs A. Poole. Mr. J. Parſons, of Hales-Owen, to Miſs J. Adſhead.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 27, Mrs. Horton, wife of Mr. J. Horton.

At Wolverhampton, Captain Makin, of the 29th regiment of Light Dragoons. Aged 74, Mrs. Smart. Mr. Thomas Gower.

At Makeway Houſe, Mr. Ward, attorney, of Cheadle.

At Stoke-in-the-Potteries, Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. Booth.

At Walſall, Mrs. Rutter, relict of the late vicar of that place.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A young lady of the name of Bawcott, and her ſervant maid, were lately ſuffocated at Radway, near Kineton, by the careleſs introduction of a pan of burning coke, or charcoal, into a cloſe bed-chamber.

The workſhops of Mr. Grew, button-maker, of Birmingham, have been deſtroyed by fire.

On Tueſday morning, November 12, between five and ſix, a meteor, accompanied by a train of fire, was viſible for about a minute in the neighbourhood of Coventry. The guard of the mail-coach ſays, that while paſſing through Woodſtock it ſeemed to him to fall on the roof of the coach, and that the heat was ſo ſtrong that he put his hand to his head, fancying it had ſinged his hair. It almoſt

almoſt immediately diſappeared in a bluiſh ſmoke, leaving a ſmell of ſulphur, which continued for the diſtance of 100 yards.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. A. Holt, to Miſs Bruce.

At Birmingham, Mr. Sargant, jun. to Miſs Chance, daughter of Mr. Chance, merchant. John Thompſon, eſq. of Lye Hall, Shropſhire, to Miſs M. Glaver, daughter of S. Glaver, eſq. Mr. Dovaſton, jun. attorney, to Miſs Wilde, of Cru Green, Montgomeryſhire.

At Aſton, Mr. T. Middleton, to Mrs. M. Britt, both of Birmingham.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. Pritchard, ſurgeon, to Miſs M. Barke, of the White Lion-inn.

At Alceſter, Mr. W. Hemming, to Miſs Greathead.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. J. Roberts. Mr. E. Wallin. Mrs. Durnall, wife of Mr. Durnall, brazier. Mr. John Stead, engineer.

At Coventry, Mrs. Teaſdale, wife of Mr. Teaſdale, chemiſt and druggiſt. Mrs. Reynolds, ſiſter of Mr. Alderman Clark.

At Sumner Hill, near Birmingham, Maſter William Mac Korkell, ſon of Mr. Mac Korkell.

At Spring Hill, near Birmingham, Mrs. Kempſon, wife of Mr. Kempſon, ſurveyor.

At Hurſt Hill, Mrs. Allcock.

At Round Green, aged 83, Mr. William Mills, needle-maker.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 75, Mr. T. Sharp, clock and watch maker; he was the purchaſer of the celebrated mulberry-tree ſaid to have been planted by Shakeſpeare.

SHROPSHIRE.

As a conſiderable number of working people, belonging to Roſe and Co.'s china-works at Coalport, were lately returning to their homes acroſs the river in a boat kept for that purpoſe, by ſome imprudence of the man who ſteered it, the boat unfortunately overſet near the iron bridge; by which accident 20 men and 8 women were drowned.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Williams, draper, to Miſs M. Lomax. Mr. E. Rowland, merchant, to Miſs C. Jones, daughter of the late J. Jones, eſq. of Tyddyn. Mr. R. Baugh, to Miſs M. Stanton. Mr. R. Poole, currier, to Miſs Hand. Mr. Davies, ſhoemaker, of Montgomeryſhire, to Miſs Anthony.

At Market Drayton, Mr. B. Hadley, of Wolverhampton, to Miſs Peak, of Colehurſt.

At Wellington, the Rev. T. Browne, of Bradley, to Miſs Cartwright, daughter of Mr. Cartwright, of the former place.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Miſs Gardner, ſiſter of J. Gardner, eſq. of Swanſea. Aged 80, Mrs. Proſſer, relict of the late Mr. Proſſer, druggiſt. Mrs. Higgins. Aged 71, Mr. M. Lowe. Aged 85, Mr. James Webſter.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Mr. Harper.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. J. Jolly; he was manager of the poor-houſe in that place more than 40 years.

At Belton, the Rev. George Scott.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mrs. Griffiths, of the Three Tuns.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A man of the name of Newton, of Old Swinford, was lately convicted of running away from his wife and family, and leaving them chargeable to the pariſh; and was ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years.

The beautiful ſpire of St. Andrew's Church, Worceſter, has been much damaged by the late high winds; and it was at one time feared that the greater part of that admired ſtructure would have fallen.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Walker, tanner, of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Miſs Allies. Mr. T. Hampton, of Upton-upon-Severn, to Miſs Y. Fitzer, daughter of Mr. U. Fitzer. Mr. J. W. Romney, iron-maſter, of Old Swinford, to Miſs Davis.

At Woodſide, Mr. Richard Burrow, to Miſs S. Baker.

At Severn Stoke, Richard Naſh, eſq. of Worceſter, to Mrs. Brown, of Bromſgrove.

At Stone, near Kidderminſter, Mr. W. Lucas, of Hanbury, to Miſs Hill, daughter of Mr. Hill, of Hoo Farm.

At Piſton, Mr. B. Hodſon, of Worceſter, glover, to Miſs Quarrell, daughter of Mr. Quarrell, of Fladbury.

Died.] At Worceſter, Miſs S. Gardner, daughter of Mr. Gardner. Mr Stables, jun. of the Strand, London. Mrs. Everton, of the Dolphin. Aged 76, Mr. J. Stevens. Mr. T. Engliſh, ſeeds-man. Mrs. Harris, relict of the Rev. T. Harris. Miſs Hoorn. Mr. William Boulter.

At Eveſham, Mr. Whittell, attorney.

At Dudley, Mrs. Spurdle, wife of Mr. Spurdle, of the hotel.

At Abberley, aged 55, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. Mills.

At Droitwich, aged 20, Miſs A. Gale.

At Mathon, Mr. B. Smith, farmer.

At Kidderminſter, aged 102, Thomas Lamb, a labourer.

At Leighſington, aged 17, Miſs E. Hickox.

At Shipſton-upon-Stour, Miſs H. Wright, daughter of Mr. Wright.

At Redmarley, Mr. Thomas Goode; he was ſhot at by ſome villain as he was returning to his home; and was afterwards ſhockingly bruiſed on the head with the muſket. The murderer is ſuſpected to be a relation to the deceaſed.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On Tueſday morning, the 12th of November, about a quarter before ſix, a large meteor paſſed over Hereford with great velocity in a direction from north to ſouth. It occaſioned great alarm at Roſs, and in the foreſt of Dean. For ſeveral hours previouſly to its appearance there were flaſhes of vivid, but ſilent lightning, at intervals of half an hour.

The floods occaſioned by the heavy rains have

have done considerable damage in Herefordshire, and generally through the kingdom. The roads are universally in a very bad condition.

The anniversary meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was held on the 22d of October at Hereford. Several premiums for improvements in agriculture were distributed; among which was one to Mr. Knight, for ploughing with oxen worked singly. Rewards for the encouragement of industry were also bestowed on several candidates. Several new-invented implements of husbandry, and a variety of communications on subjects connected with agriculture, were presented to the Society; which will be taken into consideration at the next meeting in March 1800.

Married.] At Eardisley, the Rev. John Huish, of Pembridge, to Miss Harris, of Kington.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 81, Mrs. Badham, wife of Mr. C Badham, bookseller.

At Ross, Mr. A. Seymour; he was formerly steward to the celebrated Duchess of Kingston, who bequeathed him a very considerable legacy.

At Bromyard, Mr. J. Taylor, of the King's Arms.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Some remarkable meteors were observed on Tuesday morning, the 12th of November. A ball of fire, as large as the moon, was visible for ten minutes between 4 and 5 o'clock, leaving behind it a train of luminous matter. About an hour afterwards a second was seen; and whilst this was visible the atmosphere was apparently filled with shooting stars. This was seen also at Worcester, Hereford, Woodstock, and the Forest of Dean. Both of them were accompanied by lightning, and they disappeared in a bluish smoke, leaving a strong smell of sulphur.

For other particulars relative to these meteors see DURHAM, WARWICKSHIRE, *and* HEREFORDSHIRE. *We earnestly intreat of intelligent persons, in various parts of the kingdom, all the correct information they are able to collect respecting these phænomena, whose cause and nature are at present so little understood by natural philosophers.*

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. D. A. Saunders, to Miss Rudhall.

At Charlton, near Tetbury, T. Tolboys, esq. of Doughton, to Miss E. Corbett.

At Uley, near Dursley, Mr. Watts, surgeon, to Mrs. Richards, relict of the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Tetbury.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. George Washbourn, son of the late Mr. W. Chemist.

At Drusley, Mrs. Elliott, relict of Mr. S. Elliott.

At Painswick, aged 28, Mr. John Adey, clothier.

At Chipping-Sodbury, Dr. G. Hardwicke.

At Buscot, Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Mr. R. Reynolds.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Hickes, relict of J. Hickes, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

An agricultural correspondent of *the Oxford Journal* states, as the result of repeated experience, that grain, shrivelled from being cut unripe, may be used as seed with as much certainty and advantage, as that which is ripe and plump.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Richard Treadwell, farmer, to Mrs. A. Freeborn.

At Chipping-Norton, Mr. E. Matthews, attorney, to Miss S. Hart.

At Bloxham, the Rev. J. Jesam, to Mrs. Wise.

At Adderbury, Mr. W. Davis, of Milcomb, to Miss Gardner, daughter of Mr. R. Gardner.

At Banbury, Mr. W. Dunckley, of Paulespury, Northamptonshire, to Miss Grimsdale, late of Northaston.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. William Hughes, cooper; he was accidentally drowned in the canal.

Mr. T. Selston. Miss Frederica Spencer, eldest daughter of the Honourable John Spencer.

At Banbury, Mrs. Devenshire, wife of Mr. A. Devenshire. Mr. William Hill, son of the late Alderman Hill.

At Henley, Rev. S. Nichol.

On Thursday morning, the 14th, in the 16th year of his age, William James Mavor, eldest son of Dr. MAVOR, of Woodstock. The complaint, which brought on his untimely dissolution, was a consumption, arising from a neglected cold; and when his situation was discovered by his affected father, no expedient known, or resorted to, in such cases, under the best medical advice, was found availing to restore him. The elegance of his form, and the sweetness and regularity of his features, though universally allowed, were but a faint index of his lovely and well-regulated mind. After a domestic education, in which a disposition the most amiable, and talents the most promising, were cultivated with a fond assiduity, he was entered on the foundation of the Charter House, on the nomination of the Duke of Marlborough. His judgment was mature beyond his years, and his several acquirements in literature such as warranted an abundant future harvest. But death has closed those prospects once so fair; and his disconsolate father, who has lost in him the friend of his leisure, and the companion of his studies, can only cherish the remembrance of his worth, and indulge the soothing hope of rejoining him in a better world. His taste in every branch of natural history was correct, and his researches considerable. To him his father dedicated a volume lately published*; and during his lingering illness, he suggested the plan of a *Botanical Pocket-book*, now in the press, whose utility to students in that enchanting science

* Natural History, for the Use of Schools.

will,

will, it is hoped, endear his memory to them: to all who knew him it muſt ever be precious.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A correſpondent of the *Northampton Mercury* recommends the addition of a quantity of dry peaſe to every buſhel of wheat that is *melted*: the bread made from the mixture will be perfectly light and good.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. B. Henſman, of Kimbolton, to Miſs Peach.

At Great Brington, Mr. J. Walton, of Brampton Lodge, to Miſs Walker.

At Wellingborough, John Arden, eſq. Captain of the 3d regiment of Dragoons, to Miſs A. M. Hodſon, daughter of J. Hodſon, eſq.

Died.] At Towceſter, Mrs. Wilcox, wife of Mr. T. Wilcox, of the Talbet Inn.

At Overſtone, near Northampton, Miſs E. Clifton.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Militia of this county have furniſhed drafts to the Regulars of 693 men, under the two late Acts for permitting volunteers from the Militia to enter into the Regulars.

Married.] At Cheſham, Mr. J. C. Gotch, of Kettering, to Miſs Davis.

Died.] At Great Marlow, aged 79, Mrs. E. Bell.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Toddington, Mr. W. Allen, merchant, of London, to Miſs H. Potts, daughter of Mr. J. Potts.

Died.] At Ampthill, Mr. Tho. Keens; he fell into a brook, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Harrold, aged 86, Mr. J. Pratt, laceman.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Diddington, John Heathcote, eſq. of Conington, Cambridgeſhire, to Miſs Thornhill.

Died.] At Huntingdon, L. Deſborough, eſq.

At St. Ives, aged 56, Mr. S. Johnſon, attorney.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The ſubject for the Norriſian Prize this year is, "The Chriſtian Religion has in its effects been favourable to the happineſs of mankind."

A new and beautiful altar-piece has juſt been put up in St. John's college-chapel, Cambridge. The ſubject is St. John preaching in the Wilderneſs. It was painted by R. K. Porter, of Great Newport-ſtreet, London; and was preſented to the college by the Rev. J. Thomas, of Epſom, Surry, formerly a member of that ſociety.

The Profeſſor of Anatomy will deliver his lectures this year upon a new plan at the diviſion of the preſent term. The lectures will be calculated to give general inſtruction in the Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory and Comparative Anatomy.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Yorke, ſilverſmith, to Miſs Brewin.

At Ditton, Mr. John Hemington of Denny-Abbey, to Miſs S. Curtis.

At Ely, Mr. Headley, of Woodhurſt, to Miſs Hanchett.

At Upwell, Mr. J. Sanders, to Miſs R. Hopkins.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Right Hon. Thomas Bromley, Lord Montfort, Baron of Horſeheath, and High Steward of the corporation of Cambridge. His lordſhip married in 1772, Miſs Mary Anne Blake, ſiſter to Sir Peter Blake, bart. by whom he had one ſon, Henry, who ſucceeds to the title.

Mrs. S. Sharpe. Mrs. Claydon, wife of Mr. Claydon. A.H. Rumbold, eſq. ſon of the late Sir T. Rumbold, bart. of Woodhall-park, Hertfordſhire.

At Barnwell, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. J. Robinſon, of the King's-head inn, Cambridge.

At Ely, Mr. Hanchett, farmer. At Horningſea, Mrs. Moore, relict of Mr. Moore, of the Angel inn.

At Harſton, Mr. Flack, miller and baker.

NORFOLK.

Count Rumford's cooking apparatus is about to be introduced into the workhouſes of Norwich, on the plan with which it has been adopted with ſucceſs in the Foundling Hoſpital, in London.

A correſpondent of the Norwich Mercury recommends, that in all new incloſures an oak layer be planted at every rod of fence.

The magiſtrates at the late ſeſſions for the county of Norfolk, ordered, as the moſt beneficial mode of ſerving the poor, that ſuch weekly allowances of money ſhould be paid as would enable the poor to ſupport themſelves in the ſame manner as they did previouſly to the preſent advance upon corn, &c.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Clowes, of Caiſtor, to Miſs Storey, daughter of Mr. A. Storey.

At Yarmouth, Mr. J. S. Reeve, of Norwich, to Miſs Naſh.

At Fakenham, J. G. Sparrow, eſq. of Geſfield, Eſſex, to Miſs Crowe, daughter of J. Crowe, eſq.

At Diſs, Mr. John Ridley, merchant, of Ipſwich, to Miſs S. Womack.

At Caſton, the Rev. W. Grigſon, to Miſs Twells.

At Colliſhall, the Rev. T. Powys, to Miſs Palſgrave, daughter of T. Powys, eſq. of Yarmouth.

At Eaſt Dereham, Mr. E. Girling, ſadler, of Watton, to Miſs M. Bayfield.

At Scarning, Mr. J. Bullingham, of Old Buckenham, to Miſs A. Wright.

At Hopton, Mr. Warren, jun. to Miſs Cockſedge.

At Bergh-Apton, Mr. Bartlett, ſurgeon, to Miſs Clark.

At Mulbarton, Mr. Richard Wighton, to Miſs E. Larter.

At

At Aylsham, Mr. Dent, to Miss Parmeter.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 69, Mr. J. Filbank. Aged 69, Mrs. M. Lewis, wife of Mr. Lewis. Aged 37, Miss C. Garrett. Aged 75, T. Colman, esq. he served the office of sheriff in the year 1781. Mrs. Harwood.

At Yarmouth, aged 58, Capt. W. Steward. Mr. Clabon, of the Custom-house. Miss A. West.

At Fakenham, aged 75, Miss M. Cook.

At Shouldham, Mr. Robert Edwards, miller; he was discovered hanging in his mill.

At Yaxham, Mrs. Vincent.

At Watton, Mr. Long, attorney.

At Westwick-house, aged 65, Miss Anison.

At Wighton, aged 61, Mr. W. Burcham.

At Antingham, aged 83, Sir William Kemp, bart.

At Swaffham, aged 79, Mr. Wright.

SUFFOLK.

A very splendid meteor was seen by Mr. CAPEL LOFFT, at Troston, and by other persons in Suffolk and Norfolk, on Sunday, Sept. 22, at 35 minutes past eight in the evening. It was as large and much brighter than the full moon, of an exceedingly splendid gold colour, and round, except to the west, where it was of a strong red, drawing off to purple, and its edge ill defined, and rather unequal. It was, when seen by Mr. Lofft, about 12° or 15° high, and in the meridian, tending to the horizon nearly at a right angle. In about 3 or 4 seconds it disappeared as if sinking behind the clouds. Near Norwich, and in Kent, it was observed to throw out red sparks, or globules, and to be perfectly white. We should be much gratified by receiving accounts from other persons who saw this meteor at a distance from Troston.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Teague, to Miss L. Paine.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Mitchell, attorney, of Saxmundham, to Miss M. Amyss.

At Bungay, Mr. Mills, of Ditchingham, to Miss Sayer.

At Sunderland-house, Mr. S. Girdleston, attorney, of Wisbeach, to Miss Sharp, daughter of S. Sharp, esq. of the former place.

At Linstead, Mr. J. Kemp, jun. of Swardestone, to Miss Candler.

At Palgrave, Mr. T. Cutting, to Miss A. Kew.

At Fornham, near Bury, Mr. Wm. Frost, of Monks' Eleigh, to Miss Stutter, daughter of Mr. Wm. Stutter.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Noble, wife of F. Noble, esq. Aged 62, Mr. Edward Pawsey.

At Ipswich, aged 76, D. Dent. esq.

At Burgh-Castle, aged 87, Mr. John Miles.

At Haughley-Park, aged 56, E. Sulyard, esq,

At Beccles, Mrs. Roger, wife of Mr. Roger.

At Bungay, aged 65, the Rev. G. Heyhoe, rector of Yaxham-cum-Welborne, and of Rockland St. Peter. Aged 36, Mrs. Camell, wife of R. Camell, esq.

At Woodbridge, Mr. F. Kerridge, one of the yeomen of the guards; he was the person who preserved the king from the attempt of Margaret Nicholson.

At Little Welnetham, Mr. G. Biddell.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sandbridge Lodge, J. Torkington, esq. of Stukely, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Bouchier, daughter of C. Bouchier, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Bishops' Stortford, the Rev. B. Dickinson, vicar of that place.

At White Barns, R. V. Comyn, esq.

At Ware, Miss M. M. Adams.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Danbury, Mr. Shuldham, of Great Dunmow, to Mrs. Thomas.

At Heydon, Lieutenant Buckworth, of the 62d regiment of foot, to Miss Vaughan.

At Brentwood, Mr. Rowe, surgeon, to Miss M. Sterry.

At High-Ongar, Mr. Henley, attorney of Laytonstone, to Miss Hadsley; and at the same time Mr. Hadsley, junior, brother of Miss Hadsley, to Mrs. Herrington.

At Stapleford-Tawney, Capt. H Ashington, to Miss Cain.

At Wigborough, Mr. S. Blyth, to Miss Huskin.

At Waltham, Mr. J. Waight, to Mrs. Gardner.

Died.] At Chelmsford, suddenly, Mrs. Topper, wife of Mr. Topper, linen-draper.

At Colchester, the Rev. J. Gurdon. Mr. John Gonner, seedsman.

At Sturmer-Hall, aged 71, R. P. Todd, esq.

At Manning-tree, Mr. J. Aldham.

At Great Dunmow, suddenly, Mr. Smith, ironmonger.

At Hedingham, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of J. Lloyd, esq.

At Maldon, suddenly, Mrs. Pret.

At Witham, Mr. J. Rumsey.

KENT.

Four English sailors lately arrived at Dover, who made their escape from France in the most singular manner. They cut through some large beams of wood in their prison with their penknives; and having secreted themselves four days in a wood, subsisting upon herbs, they at length gained the seaside; where they seized a boat without oars or sails; and in this leaky boat actually arrived at Dover, almost filled with water, without food or cloaths.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. C. Dorsett, of Margate, to Miss A. Lepine. Mr. J. Solomon, to Miss P. Cohen. C. F. Goring, esq. eldest son of Sir H. Goring, of Highden, Sussex, bart. to Miss B. Dent, daughter of H. Dent, esq.

At

At Chatham, Mr. J. Hoare, to Miſs M. Perry.

At St. Dunſtan's, near Canterbury, Mr. Burt, veterinary ſurgeon, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miſs C. Gurney.

At Wye, Mr. G. Howard, to Miſs Walk.

At St. Lawrence, Iſle of Thanet, Mr. J. Hooper, timber-merchant, of Ramſgate, to Miſs Robertſon, of the ſame place.

At Lydd, Mr. E. Wood, farmer, to Miſs E. Tucker.

At Hedcorn, Mr. J. Kingsford, of Chatham, to Miſs Love, daughter of Mr. S. Love.

At Walden, Mr. D. Cook, of Willeſborough, to Mrs. Price.

At Trinſbury, T. Smith, eſq. of Eaſtborough, to Miſs Valentine, of Strood.

At Beddington, Rear Admiral Chechagoff, of the Ruſſian Navy, to Miſs Proby, daughter of the late Commiſſioner Proby.

At Weſt-beer, Mr. B. Adley, jun. to Miſs Wotton, of the Tile Lodge.

Died.] At Maidſtone, Mr. G. Cooke.

At Tunbridge, Mr. Wm. Miles, farmer. Mrs. Simmons, wife of Mr. Simmons. Aged 95, Mrs. Comber.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Manclark, wife of A. Manclark, eſq.

At Monks'-Horton, aged 56, Mr. T. Coxen.

At Looze, Miſs M. French.

At Sheerneſs, Mr. J. Smellie, of the Navy.

At Shephardſwell, aged 77, Mr. R. Pain.

At Ramſgate, Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Daniel.

At Badſell, Mr. J. Larking.

At Highſtead, near Sittingbourn, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. H. Smith.

At Folkeſtone, the Right Hon. C. J. Erſkine, earl of Kellie, viſcount Fenton.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Slaughter, wife of Mr. W. Slaughter, jun.

At Stockbury, aged 72, Wm. Jumper, eſq. formerly of Canterbury.

At Barberry, Mrs. Ruck, wife of Mr. Ruck.

At Wareham, Mr. C. Howland, grazier.

SURREY.

Married.] At Guildford, R. H. Budd, eſq. of the iſland of Jerſey, to Miſs Pickſtone.

At Ewell, Mr. Hathwell, of Worceſter, to Miſs Williams, daughter of T. Williams, eſq.

SUSSEX.

A new road to Brighton, through Lord Pelham's Park, is now making, by which the diſtance of that place from London will be ſhortened ſeven miles.

Married.] At Arundel, Mr. H. Perigal, of London, to Miſs L. Brady.

At Haſtings, the Rev. Wm. Horne, of Gore-Court, near Maidſtone, to Miſs M. Whitear.

At Lewes, George Anneſley, eſq. of London, to Miſs L. Brady.

At Frant, Mr. T. B. Eyles, to Mrs. Earten, of Devonſhire.

At Seaford, James Weſt, eſq. to Miſs Hurdis.

At Beeding, J. Edmunds, eſq. to Miſs Chatfield.

At Henfield, J. Dennett, eſq. of Woodmancote, to Mrs. Borer.

Died.] At Brighton, the Rev. William Palgrave, rector of Palgrave and Thrandeſton, Norfolk. Aged 54, Mr. Wm. Henwood.

At Horſham, Miſs Grace, daughter of the late Mr. R. Grace, tanner.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, John Winterbottom, M. D. to Miſs Townſend, daughter of R. Townſend, eſq.

At Senning, Mr. Swinley, of Henley, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs M. A. Bullock.

At Kintbury, Mr. John Valey, of Clatford, to Miſs Faithfull.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Edwards. Mrs. Thomas.

At Woodrows, in the pariſh of Compton, J. Pottinger, eſq.

At Coley, near Reading, Wm. Chamberlayne, eſq. one of the ſolicitors of the treaſury.

HAMPSHIRE.

An Agricultural Society has been recently eſtabliſhed at Lymington, upon the plan recommended by the Board of Agriculture. The ſubſcriptions have been liberal, and a number of premiums for the year 1800 have been offered.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. H. Corbin, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. Ludlow.

At Chriſt-church, Mr. C. Hodges, jun. of Ringwood, to Miſs Adey.

At Crawley, Mr. James Fitt, of Worthy-Farm, to Miſs Pern.

At Wherwell, the Rev. L. Ironmonger, prebendary of Wincheſter, to Miſs Gambier, ſiſter of Mrs. Morton Pitt.

At Ringwood, Mr. Wm. Burge, of Stalbridge, to Mrs. Jennings.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Lock, wife of Mr. Wm. Lock, of Avington.

At Lymington, aged 34, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Capt. Thompſon, of the Navy.

At Southampton, Mrs. Bullen. Mrs. Hunt. Mr. J. Antrim.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Earl; he was many years chief clerk to the Collector of the Cuſtoms.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor, of the Tranſport Stores.

At Whiteſicod, Mr. Wm. Dean; he was accidentally killed by a waggon paſſing over him.

At Baſingſtoke, Mrs. Lyford, wife of Mr. Lyford, ſurgeon.

At Goſport, Mrs. Borroughs, late of the Croſs Keys.

At Chriſt-church, W. Mitchell, eſq.

WILTSHIRE.

The newly erected manufactory of Mr. Hayward, at Wilton, has been lately almost entirely destroyed by fire. The immediate loss is estimated at 800l. which was insured; but great additional loss will accrue from a suspension of work, which has thrown out of employment a great number of poor people.

Married.] At Tinehead, Mr. Smith, to Miss Chapman.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Wroughton, relict of the Rev. W. Wroughton, and sister of the late Sir P. Musgrave, Bart.

At Chippenham, Miss Arnold, daughter of the late Dr. Arnold, of Wells.

At Tollard-Royal, Mr. John Welstead.

At Stourton, Mrs. Charlton, wife of Mr. J. Charlton, land-surveyor.

At Milstone, C. Penruddocke, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, Mr. Edwards, surgeon, of Dorchester, to Miss Hounsell.

At Jutton-Waldron, Mr. George Warren, to Miss M. Forward.

Died.] At Dorchester, aged 83, Mr. Robert Marsh.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. J. Atchison, sen.

At Corfe Castle, aged 40, the Rev. Sir John Bankes L'Anson, rector of that place.

At Blandford, A. St. Barbe, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. C. Fumsion, to Miss Spencer. J. Blunt, esq. of Chesterton, to Miss H. Garden. Rev. J. Richards, to Miss Mayor. Rev. Mr. Moore, of Salisbury, to Miss Cook. C. Hamilton, esq. to Miss Mac Donnell. Mr. William Wells, of London, to Miss Noah. R. Pingelly, esq. of Cornwall, to Miss Reeves. Mr. Young, to Miss Harrington, of Bath Easton. James Filewood, esq. of the 8th Light Dragoons, to Miss Davies.

At Clifton, Mr. W. Granger, to Miss Woodruffe.

At Barton Hill, Mr. W. Duggan, jun. to Mrs. Stansell.

Died.] At Bath, John Riddell, esq. Aged 19, Mr. J. Miller. Mr. T. Hitchin. Aged 80, Walter Wiltshire, one of the Aldermen of Bath. Mrs. Harrington. William Tullock, esq. General Clarke, Colonel of the 30th regiment. Mr. Potter, of Mitcham, Surrey. Aged 79, Mrs. E. Hope. Suddenly, aged 74, D. Egerton, esq. E. B. Napier, esq. of Pylle House. Mrs. Waishbourn. Aged 79, Mrs. Wray.

At Bristol, aged 22, Mr. B. Hughes. Mr. Pearson, of the Coventry-warehouse. Mrs. Hooper, wife of Mr. C. Hooper. Mr. T. Bull, attorney. Aged 18, Miss Harris. Mrs. Latham.

At Langford, Mrs. Fisher. Aged 56, Mr. S. Perkins.

At Walcot, Mrs. Dugdale, of Bath.

At Norton, Miss S. Tyndal.

DEVONSHIRE.

On Monday the 11th, and Tuesday morning the 12th, of November, some remarkable appearance in the hemisphere were observed at Exeter: the clouds emitted fire in livid streams, very different from what is generally termed lightning; and three fire-balls were observed falling in a northern direction.

Married.] At Barnstaple, William Gwyn, esq. to Miss M. A. Roberts.

At Plymouth, Captain C. Dashwood, of the Navy, to the Honourable Elizabeth De Courcey, second daughter of Lord Kinsale.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Cailler, widow. Mr. G. Poynter. Aged 96, Mrs. C. Pellett. Mrs. Allen.

At Exmouth, George Lockhart, esq.

At Kenn, near Exeter, Mrs. Clark, wife of the Rev. Mr. Clark.

At Rackenford, Mr. Anthony Gill; he was discovered dead in the road; but the occasion of his death is unknown.

WALES.

Died.] At Denbigh, Mrs. Mac Cron.

At Twith, near Bangor, Caernarvon, Mrs. Randles, wife of Mr. Randles.

At Trecon, near Haverfordwest, Mrs. J. Vaughan.

At Brynsteddford, Mrs. C. Jones, wife of J. C. Jones, esq.

At Troescoed Breck, aged 71, L. Williams, esq.

At Pembroke, Mr. George Wilmot, a most respectable printer and bookseller.

At Abergavenny, Miss Powell.

At Halkin, Flint, aged 50, Mr. D. Ellis, miner; he had acquired a fortune, which he has principally bequeathed to charitable purposes.

SCOTLAND.

The Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh have adopted, upon a large scale, the benevolent plan of supplying the poor with soup at a cheap rate, founded on the suggestions of the ingenious Count Rumford.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. A. Campbell, writer to the signet. Miss Stuart, youngest daughter of J. Stuart, esq. Mrs. Agnes Ewen, relict of the late Mr. Inglin, druggist. G. A. Haldane, esq. Miss C. Masterton. Mr. G. Neilson. Miss E. Dickson. Dr. Thomas Robertson. Mrs. Phin, wife of Mr. Phin, merchant. Mr. Thomas Davidson.

At Glasgow, aged 78, Rev. Dr. G. Lawrie. Mr. W. Kingan, merchant. Miss Riddle, eldest daughter, of H. Riddle, esq. Mrs. Mary Campbell.

At Aberdeen, Mr. J. Boyle. Aged 48, Miss Irvine. Mr. H. S. Davidson.

DEATHS ABROAD.

August 23d, 1799, died at Philadelphia, George Wiche, aged 32. In the progress of a short life, he had attained to an uncommon degree of moral excellence; and had made a singularly meritorious sacrifice to the purity of his moral feelings; so that whilst FRIENDSHIP is gratified by the communication of a few particulars concerning his history and character; the improvement of the reader, and

and especially of the ingenious youthful reader, will, perhaps, be consulted by an insertion of the following memoir. Mr. Wiche was a native of Taunton in Somersetshire; and had the happiness of being descended from exemplary, though not affluent, parents. His father, originally a wool-comber of that town, was much distinguished among his neighbours, as his memory is still greatly respected, for the purity of his manners, the habitual firmness and integrity of his conduct, his unfeigned piety, his free and liberal researches after religious truth, and the labour which, in a situation unfavourable to such an object, he had successfully bestowed upon the cultivation of his mind. Of the elder Mr. Wiche, the late Rev. J. Wiche, the correspondent and friend of Lardner, and the editor of some posthumous discourses, by that venerable man, on the doctrine of the Trinity*, was a brother; and the talents, attainments, spirit, and character of the uncle, were always mentioned by the nephew, in terms of the highest esteem, and the most cordial affection. After Mr. G. Wiche had received his grammar learning, at Taunton, from the Rev. Dr. Toulmin, he began his academical studies at Hoxton, in the year 1783, being patronized by the trustees of Mr. Coward's will; and, on the dissolution of that seminary, in 1786, he removed, under the same patronage, to Daventry, where he completed his term of preparation for the office of a religious teacher amongst the Protestant Dissenters. There the writer had the honour of forming an acquaintance with Mr. Wiche; nor can he remember, without gratitude, the opportunities thus afforded him of witnessing and admiring the truly philosophic and Christian temper, the enlarged views, the gentle manners, and the steadiness and consistency of deportment by which the companion of his walks and studies was even then characterized. In 1788, Mr. Wiche became a resident in or near Monton, a village at a small distance from Manchester, having a few months before, accepted an invitation from a dissenting society in the former place, to officiate as their minister. To the duties devolving upon him in this capacity, he gave the most cheerful, regular, and diligent attention; they were ably and faithfully discharged; and it is but justice to add, respectfully and gratefully received. He lived amongst his hearers in habits of affectionate and friendly intercourse, on terms of mutual esteem, and with uninterrupted harmony. It was a peculiar satisfaction to him, that, during the greater part of his continuance in Lancashire, he was the neighbour of two gentlemen in the same profession with himself, who had been his fellow students, with one of whom he had intimately associated from a very early period of life, and for both of whom he had the affection of a brother. His situation, in other views, though unattractive to worldly men, was, nevertheless, far from being destitute of comfort to one of Mr. Wiche's moderate desires, and well-regulated temper. Universally beloved by his society, throughout the whole of his connection with it, he experienced proofs of the warmest attachment on the part of its members, at the time when he announced his intention of resigning the ministerial office; and when, as the consequence, he quitted Monton, in the spring of 1796. Of his motives to this step, a full and interesting statement has been laid before the public in his "Declaration, &c." And whatever may be thought concerning the justness of his arguments, or the solidity of his conclusion, it ought at least to be remembered, that the subject had been long and painfully revolved, and the determination seriously weighed.—Upon his *conduct* there can be no difference of opinion, amongst reflecting and virtuous men: it was frank, ingenuous, and disinterested to an extent rarely equalled. Conscience forbade him to remain in the profession of *a hired teacher of religion*; she represented, and he has expressed her representation in clear and simple language, that such a profession is injurious to personal honesty, and to the cause of real Christianity; he obeyed her voice; and threw himself upon the wide world for the means of an honourable maintenance. After a short visit to Taunton, he came to the metropolis, not to gratify an idle curiosity, but to procure a livelihood by the labour of his hands; to seek, not for opulence, not for fame, not for the patronage of the rich and powerful, but, literally and solely, for the bread of *moral independence*. It was not, however, without much difficulty, that he obtained a situation; and this situation was in the warehouse of a silversmith. His business was to take an account of labour executed, and of goods delivered from the *work* into the *sale* shop. In this place his peace was greatly disturbed by a vulgar, brutal foreman; nor must it be dissembled, that it was a place infinitely unworthy of Mr. Wiche's talents. But his wish was to enable himself to say, whenever he next applied for employment, "I have lived in a warehouse," and thus to prevent the objection, that, "a person who had been a clergyman was totally disqualified for mercantile occupations." This next application was soon made; nor was it altogether fruitless. Mr. Wiche was now taken into a china warehouse, where his office was to attend the books; but it was of no long continuance. Efforts, too, were used about this time to place him as a clerk in the bank of England: these, however, were quickly abandoned, in consequence of what appeared a more auspicious prospect. By the kindness

* They were first published in 1784, under the title, "Two Schemes of a Trinity considered, and the divine Unity asserted."

kindneſs of a gentleman who makes no pauſe in his "labours of love," and whoſe diſintereſted friendſhip, enlightened zeal, and active benevolence, cannot be exceeded, he was appointed to ſuperintend one department of the trade of the Meſſrs. Parker, in Fleet-ſtreet. Here his buſineſs was chiefly to regulate the delivery of phials to the chemiſts and apothecaries, to go out for orders, and to receive and account for money paid. Whilſt he was engaged in this office of truſt, the ſilverſmith with whom he had firſt lived fought after him, upon the removal of his head clerk; and thus bore the moſt unambiguous teſtimony to Mr. Wiche's faithfulneſs and attention at that early period. In the mean time, the friends of Mr. Wiche, eager to co-operate with him in his endeavours after an honourable independence, continued their inquiries and exertions on his account. To thoſe inquiries and exertions it was owing, that about the beginning of the preſent year, he was invited to go to New York, as agent to a mercantile houſe in Manchester. Accepting the invitation, he quitted England, accordingly, in March. But, whatever were his hopes of happineſs in the diſcharge of his commiſſion, they ſeem to have been ſoon and entirely relinquiſhed. When he reached the place of his deſtination, he ſaw, he abhorred, and inſtantly refuſed to encourage the commercial ſpirit and practices of the merchants in that part of the United States. He now haſtened to join his beloved friend, Mr. Toulmin, in the diſtant province of Kentucky. "After an interview with ſuch a friend," he wrote, "My ſoul hungers and thirſts:" with him it was his intention to concert, and probably to purſue, a plan of private education. But it pleaſed the Supreme Diſpoſer of all Events to deny him the fulfillment of his eager wiſh. The yellow fever was raging in Philadelphia: in his way through that city, Mr. Wiche took the infection, and after an illneſs of two days, fell a victim to the diſorder; leaving a widowed mother to bewail, with poignant regret, though to bear with pious reſignation, the loſs of an only and moſt exemplary ſon. Even from this imperfect ſketch of Mr. Wiche's life, the reader may in ſome degree infer, what were the prominent features of his intellectual and moral character, as well as his leading opinions of men and things. Yet for the farther illuſtration of them, it may be uſeful to add a few obſervations, which could not properly be interwoven with the narrative.

Mr. Wiche poſſeſſed a delicate perception of ſimplicity and beauty, both in writing, and in the production of what are uſually denominated the fine arts. Indeed, a taſte of this nature, extending alſo to the regulation of his own conduct, and to his judgment upon that of others, was, perhaps, the moſt conſpicuous quality in his mental frame. He had been much in habits of reading. Theology, morals, hiſtory, biography, had each occupied a conſiderable ſhare of his attention; and, previouſly to his removal from Monton, he had gained ſome acquaintance with botany. His mind was certainly more diſciplined to obſervation and reflection, and more richly furniſhed with elegant and uſeful knowledge than the underſtandings of many perſons, who were his ſuperiors in age and literary advantages. In mixed ſociety, he was commonly the ſilent, attentive, and candid hearer; nor did his unaffected modeſty forſake him, even in moments of the frankeſt and moſt confidential intercourſe. To his intimate friends, nevertheleſs, he was always fond of communicating his opinions upon characters, events, and books; and theſe opinions were the more intereſting, as they generally received their colour from a very high degree of moral ſenſibility. A gentleman, who had frequent opportunities of ſeeing him during the three years of his reſidence in London, who was qualified to appreciate his excellencies, and who obtained and merited his friendſhip, gives the following teſtimony to his eminence in virtue: "All that I have known of him convinces me, that Mr. Wiche was one of thoſe rare characters who conſider, practically and habitually, this life as nothing but the introduction to another; that morality and purity are alone worthy to be the conſtant purſuit of human beings; that every man has chiefly to do with his own moral ſtate and feelings; and that by them his individual conduct ought to be determined; that to ſecure this moral excellence, no ſacrifice is too great; and that he was ready in purſuit of his object to have become, if neceſſary, a day labourer, and to have ſerved the meaneſt offices." The whole of Mr. Wiche's behaviour evinces the faithfulneſs of this delineation. For the purpoſe of reaching this, his ſovereign "end and aim," he actually ſubmitted to conſiderable hardſhips, wearineſs, and ſelf-denial; with this view, he literally "roſe up early, ſat up late, and ate the bread of care." Though he ſeverely felt the unpleaſantneſs of his ſituation, ſtill he always ſaid, "Yet I have derived from it moral good; I advance by this leſſon in the knowledge of life, and in the adaptation of myſelf to any condition;—it is better than my profeſſion for *me*"—meaning, that his former profeſſion upon the plan of living by it, was more than his moral feelings were able to endure. Such a mind is abſolutely invulnerable; and ſuch a character is beyond the comprehenſion of worldly men, and nominal Chriſtians; and is in fact as rare as it is excellent. It ought not, however, to be concealed, that whilſt Mr. Wiche converſed upon the ſubject of leaving his original profeſſion, with all the delicacy of the fineſt ſenſibility, he was too much guided in this inſtance by his feelings. But then thoſe feelings had a ſtrictly virtuous direction; and ſo preſerve them uncorrupt

was

was manifeſtly the object of all his actions.

From Mr. Wiche's intercourſe with perſons in mercantile life, it became his fixed perſuaſion, that till extenſive commerce and great capitaliſts are unknown, man can make no progreſs in virtue and happineſs. His ſpeculations, however, upon human improvement were more ſhaken by a late "Eſſay on Population," than by any production or event of modern times; and he was accuſtomed to ſay, that he knew no* in what manner to anſwer that truly elegant and ingenious publication. Though he had ceaſed to be a chriſtian miniſter, in the uſual meaning of that expreſſion, yet he ceaſed not to be a Chriſtian*. On the contrary, he ſtill gave his countenance to Chriſtian worſhip; and, perhaps with ſomewhat of inconſiſtency, attended upon the preaching of *hired teachers*. In the truth of the goſpel revelation, he often expreſſed his full and joyful confidence; yet he ſeemed to imagine, that it was too pure, too ſacred, to be diffuſed by men acting profeſſionally, and appearing to earn a temporal ſupport from their employment. Let it be admitted, that his opinion was a miſtaken one, it is impoſſible, nevertheleſs, not to admire his exalted views of Chriſtian truth and duty; and happy were it, did every diſſenting teacher in particular poſſeſs a greater freedom from thoſe worldly and ſelfiſh regards, the predominance of ſome amongſt the number, Mr. Wiche was in the habit of deeply lamenting, and pointedly condemning. Too wiſe and good to call any man maſter upon earth, Mr. Wiche had examined the ſcriptures for himſelf. The reſult was, a hearty attachment to the religious ſentiments maintained by Unitarian Chriſtians.

But upon opinions and names, as ſuch, he laid no ſtreſs. To mould his life in ſtrict conformity with the Chriſtian law, as a ſovereign rule of manners, was the habitual object of Mr. Wiche's thoughts, wiſhes, and exertions. No man more clearly ſaw, or more ſincerely mourned, the degeneracy of what is properly called the Chriſtian world; and it was his ſettled conviction, that the awful events of modern days and recent experience, are deſigned by the Almighty Governor of the Univerſe, to rouſe individuals and communities from their moral ſlumbers, and bring them to a practical reception of the pure and undefiled goſpel. "Such events (would he ſay) are the only effectual preachers of righteouſneſs to mankind" Upon this ſubject, indeed, he would often enlarge before his friends, with peculiar energy and animation; and his eloquence here was evidently heightened by his firm and zealous belief in the doctrine of philoſophical neceſſity.

Enamoured with the pure and lofty precepts, and inſpired by the ſublime hopes of the Chriſtian revelation, Mr. Wiche oppoſed himſelf, in his moral feelings and practice, to a vitiated ſtate of human ſociety, and a corrupt and noxious ſyſtem of opinions. So far as *his higheſt perſonal intereſts* were concerned, he oppoſed them with ſucceſs. The ſtruggle was not unattended by difficulties; but the victory was complete. Mr. Wiche's Chriſtianity conſiſted in an imitation of the character of Chriſt: it was in direct contradiction to the Chriſtianity of the ſchools, and the Chriſtianity of the world. Reader! admire and emulate one of whom that world was not worthy. "Many have I ſeen more famous, ſome more knowing, few ſo innocent and honeſt"

Lately at Annonai, his native place, aged 52, Etienne Montgolfier, Member of the National Inſtitute of France; and, conjointly with his brother Joſeph, inventor of the Air Balloon.—Deſcended from a family in which genius and learning were hereditary, Montgolfier, at a very early period, devoted himſelf to the practical ſtudy of mechanics and chemiſtry, and applied his knowledge to the moſt uſeful purpoſes, in an art which he brought to the higheſt ſtate of perfection,—the manufacturing of paper. He was proprietor of a very extenſive manufactory, which he himſelf ſuperintended. His ſtudies and experiments gave birth to a variety of new and improved machines, and new proceſſes, to which France is indebted, among other things, for her firſt manufactory of vellum paper, which till his time, was only to be obtained from the mills of Holland. The ſuperiority of French typography, ſo univerſally admitted, is doubtleſs attributable to this diſcovery of Montgolfier. In more inſtances than one, his genius diſcovered the inventions of thoſe induſtrious rivals of the French, the Dutch; and long before the preſent alliance of thoſe nations, which rendered their arts and manufactures one common property, Montgolfier had himſelf diſcovered the moſt eſſential parts of the proceſs of the Dutch paper manufactories. He has been heard to ſay, "that nothing had ever given him more pleaſure, than the diſcovery, that many very important experiments, which he had conceived to be ſolely his own, formed part of the moſt ſecret arts of the Dutch manufacturer. It does not appear that Etienne Montgolfier, or his brother Joſeph, ever received any ſubſtantial recompence for their inventions, either from the ancient or new government of France; on the contrary, after having expended a conſiderable part of their fortune in expenſive experiments, they were compelled to abandon them incomplete from a want of the neceſſary means of continuing them. Etienne Montgolfier, however, derived from his fame an advantage of which he well knew the value: he was ſought after with avidity, at

* See the concluding paragraph of Dr. J. Jebb's Letter of Reſignation to the Biſhop of Norwich.

at first on account of his fame, and soon afterwards on his own account, by every man of eminence or merit, which France at that period possessed. From several among these he obtained that friendship, which was the only fit recompence of his studies, and the best reward of his great genius. The venerable Malesherbes and his unfortunate family, the excellent La Rochefaucault, the learned and unfortunate Lavoisier, &c. honoured him with the title of their friend, with the tenderest offices of friendship, and with professions of esteem, which Montgolfier never ceased to merit. It is, in fact, impossible for any man to possess a better character; to be more unaffectedly modest, to possess a better heart, or to be more truly virtuous than was Etienne Montgolfier.

At New York, of that destructive malady the yellow fever, Dr. PERKINS of Connecticut, the inventor of the metallic tractors. Hearing that the yellow fever had again made its appearance at New York, he left the place of his residence to lend his aid as a physician, and unfortunately became the victim of his own humanity.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE check which the foreign commerce of this country has lately experienced, will, we hope, be attended with the beneficial effect of rendering those who surmount the present difficulties, more cautious in forming new connections, and less adventurous in hazardous and unlimited speculations; for there seems to be little reason to doubt that it originated chiefly from the late general eagerness to get into the Hamburgh trade, which made many of our merchants more anxious to obtain correspondents in that city, than to inquire sufficiently into their credit and stability, and consequently encouraged many persons there to engage in mercantile concerns without adequate capital or connections, while the profits that had been recently made in this trade, increased both the orders from thence, and the adventures from this country, till the market was glutted, and the want of sale precluded the means of payment. We are happy to find that the commercial distress, both on the continent and in this country, begins to subside, though it is still far from being got over. It has lately been in contemplation to adopt some regulations for a more direct trade with Holland, a measure, which, if it could be carried into effect, would be attended with much mutual advantage; and it will certainly be a very beneficial refinement of "civilized war," if any mode can be devised of avoiding the punishment which in many cases a country inflicts upon itself in prohibiting all means of commercial intercourse with the states involved in its political contentions.

The BIRMINGHAM manufacturers in copper and brass have for some time past been working at little or no profit, from not having made any alteration in the prices of their goods, notwithstanding the advanced price of the raw material; this we believe the manufacturers do under the expectation of copper getting lower, in which however they are still disappointed; for though it had fallen a little, it has since been raised again, except by the Birmingham companies, who still continue to sell upon the same terms. This seems to prove, either, that there exists a monopolizing influence in the copper trade, which has the power of materially affecting the price, or that the demand for copper is much greater than formerly, both of which appear to be strong reasons for the adoption of the measure that has been proposed of admitting foreign copper into this country, duty free, and prohibiting the exportation whenever the price is so extravagantly high as it is at present. Under this disadvantage it would be some consolation if the state of the foreign markets, which are the principal support of the Birmingham manufactures, afforded an encouraging prospect, but the hopes of recovering some of the branches of trade, of which we have been deprived by the war, seem to vanish almost as soon as they appear; all expectations respecting Holland, so far as they depended on the late enterprise, are entirely blasted; and as to Italy, speculation itself shrinks from the precarious state of affairs in a country where the reverses of fortune have been so sudden and frequent.

In consequence of the proposed union, we have lately thought proper to extend our view to the present state of the trade and manufactures of *Ireland*, the principal branches of which we have already noticed, there are however some others of less importance, which may deserve to be mentioned. *Hosiery* has never been an object of export from Ireland, this country possessing such advantages with respect to the materials, as well as such superior skill in the manufacturing of them, as enables us greatly to undersell the Irish hosier in foreign, and sometimes in the home market, notwithstanding the heavy duty on the importation of British hosiery into Ireland: as an article of home consumption, however, the manufacture of stockings in Ireland is in a very improving state. The manufactures of *Leather* and of *Paper* are declining, which is attributed to the recent duties the legislature has imposed on them; but with respect to that of leather, it may perhaps be in consequence of the large quantities of hides which are exported untanned; and of the very high price and bad quality of the bark used by the Irish tanners, which in general is the refuse of the British market. The decline of the paper manufactory is probably owing to the dearness and scarcity of foreign rags, the natural consequence of a war with those countries from which the market had been usually supplied.

The

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have taken up the following ships for the season 1799.

Bombay and China.	Tons	*Coast and China.*	Tons	*Bengal and Bombay.*	Tons
Canton, - -	1198	New Ship -	800	New Ship -	800
Cirencester, -	1200	Ditto - - -	800	Phœnix - -	800
Ganges, - -	1200	Ditto - -	800	New Ship -	800
Earl Talbot, -	1200	Ditto - -	800	Ditto - -	800
St. Helena, Bencoolen and China.		*St. Helena and China.*		*China.*	
Arniston - -	1200	New Ship -	800	Neptune - -	1200
Coast and China.		*Bengal.*		Coutts - -	1200
Ceres - -	1200	New Ship -	800	New Ship -	1200
Brunswick -	1200	Ditto - -	800	Bombay Castle -	1200
Queen - -	800	*Bengal and Bencoolen.*		Exeter - -	1200
New Ship -	800	New Ship -	800		

The ships Canton, Cirencester, Earl Talbot and Ganges, for Bombay and China, and the Arniston, were afloat the 28th October, fail to Gravesend 12th November, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 18th December.

We have received but few particulars respecting the state of the Woollen manufactory, a deficiency which we hope some of our friends in the West will endeavour to supply. We should also be glad to receive some account of the Staffordshire manufactory, as well as further particulars of those of Manchester, Sheffield, &c. Every intelligent manufacturer or trader has it in his power to give a rough sketch of the actual state of the trade he is engaged in, and it is presumed the communication would be attended with general advantage.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THERE has been so little of any advantageous change in the state of the season since our last, that the necessary operations of the husbandman must have remained in pretty much the same situation. We fear, indeed, that but a small proportion of the usual quantity of wheat has yet, even on the drier sorts of soil, been put into the ground; and on such as are of the more wet and tenacious kinds it cannot most probably be sown until the spring. The same cause that has prevented the wheat crop from being committed to the earth, has also generally retarded, and, in many instances, totally prevented the farmers from getting their manures upon the lands.

In some of the more northern counties much oats were still in the fields, and part uncut about the 17th; but the crops of both oats and barley are better than there was reason to apprehend.

Peas have in common been too luxuriant in their growth to be productive under the flail.

Potatoes, on being taken up, prove rather a better crop than was expected on the drier sorts of soil; but on the wet ones they are in many cases rotten.

Turnips, from their not having been kept in a sufficiently clean state of cultivation, and from the coldness of the season, are small in the bulb; which, added to their great failure in many cases, renders them extremely scarce for the purposes of feeding.

Grain. We are fearful that such as is proper for the uses of the baker, though uncommonly high in price at present, is still looking upwards. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 89s. 2d.; from Westmoreland the returns are 114s. 2d.; from Worcester, 101s. 4d.; and from Mark-lane, 89s. 10¾d. Barley averages 41s. 10d. and Oats 31s. 7d.

Cattle. The great number of half-fed cattle that have lately been hurried into the markets, have had the effect of giving a temporary cheapness to the article of butchers' meat; but from the state of the sales in the last week, it would seem to be on the rise. Beef sells in Smithfield market from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per stone of 8lb. sinking the offal.

Sheep. In the price of mutton there has been also an advance within these few days. The Smithfield prices of mutton are from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per stone.

Hogs, notwithstanding the high price of their food, keep up. Pork fetches in Smithfield from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per stone.

After this statement of the advance of different articles that constitute the food of mankind, it cannot be improper in us to point out such means as may appear calculated to lessen its effects. In doing this we must, however, observe, that whatever may *now* be the *deficiency* in the corn produce of this kingdom, it has proceeded from causes which no human wisdom could alter or controul; on which account we ought to be not only more contented and patient under the pressure of those inconveniences which it must produce, but more eagerly disposed to a proper *economy* and *retrenchment* in the supplies, as well as the cookery, of our families, in order to have the solid and pleasing satisfaction of contributing to relieve the sufferings and distress of the poor, which, under the present circumstances, is unquestionably great.

Something

Something may be uſefully ſpared from the tables of the rich, as well as thoſe of perſons in more humble ſituations of life, by judicious and proper management, in which their attention ſhould be particularly directed to the uſe of *rice* and *millet* in puddings, and that of *Scotch barley*; *boiling peas*, *potatoes*, *carrots*, and other nutritious vegetable ſubſtances, in the preparing of ſoups, due economy being likewiſe had in the animal matters, that may be employed for ſuch wholeſome articles of food.

Oat-meal may alſo be made uſe of, where it can be had at a reaſonable rate, in the making of porridge, being equally palatable and wholeſome. As a food for children, when boiled with milk, it is excellent. Apples, of which, in ſome diſtricts, there are large quantities, may be advantageouſly employed in various ways of cooking.

By theſe means, and by guarding as much as poſſible againſt the idle and inconſiderate waſte of ſervants, much may be done to prevent an advance in the price of grain; which, though it muſt, in many ſituations, have been, from the ſtate of the weather, gotten in with difficulty, and in bad condition, is probably, on the whole, not ſo *greatly* deficient as many may ſuppoſe. A middling, or even a leſs than middling, crop, with ſtrict *economy*, will go a great way, provided that the miſchievous conſequences of *alarm*, and the bad effects of laying in *ſtores*, in however ſmall quantities it may be done, are cautiouſly guarded againſt. On theſe grounds the entering into any public regulations or ſtipulations would be highly injurious and improper.

Thoſe who are ſo well informed on this ſubject as to know the *great* effects that either an under or over proportion, even in the *ſlighteſt* degree, has on the markets, will readily perceive the vaſt advantages that may be derived from the adoption of ſuch means as are here recommended, every one having it, in ſome meaſure, within his power to leſſen the inconveniences of the ſcarcity.

Miſcellaneous Hints relative to the Improvement of Agriculture, to be occaſionally continued.

NOTHING is of greater importance in the management of arable land than the diſcovery of ſuch methods of cropping, as preclude the neceſſity of having recourſe to the ſyſtem of ſummer fallowing. In this view, experiment has amply ſhewn that on ſtrong tenacious ſoils, where there is a good deal of moiſture, the cultivation of beans, as a preparation for wheat, may be practiſed with the beſt ſucceſs. In alternating theſe crops it will be neceſſary for the ground to have a ſlight dreſſing of manure every two or three years; ten or fifteen loads to the acre will be ſufficient for the purpoſe. In ſowing beans after this proportion of manure has been employed, it has not been found from experience that any inconvenience has ariſen from the beans running too much into height, and thereby being rendered weak in the ſtem, and not well podded. Facts likewiſe ſhew that theſe crops may be cultivated alternately in this manner for any length of time, without the leaſt deterioration of the quality of ſuch lands.

In cropping with wheat after clover, or other green products, ſeveral circumſtances ſhould be more particularly attended to than they would ſeem to be at preſent. In the ploughing down of ſuch green crops, care ſhould not only be taken that the whole of the green matter be turned in, but that ſuch a ſeaſon be choſen for the buſineſs as may have a tendency by its dryneſs and warmth to promote the putrefactive fermentation of the green vegetables. The common practices of ploughing ſlightly, and in wet, damp, weather, are highly improper and diſadvantageous. It is probable, likewiſe, that the putrefactive proceſs might be conſiderably accelerated by a ſlight application of time in ſuch inſtances.

Where corn is ſown on poor light ſoils, ſuch as blowing ſands, it is an excellent practice, though but little attended to, to fold ſheep upon it ſome days after the grain has been put into the ground, as, by this means the looſe particles of ſuch ſoils are preſſed to the roots, and the growth of the crop greatly promoted.

It has been ſhewn by an ingenious agriculturiſt, that there are many varieties of ſheep with which we are little acquainted, and that they are not invariably wool-bearing animals. He has alſo diſcovered a fact of conſiderable practical utility, in regard to the cutting of their wool; which is, that the ſhearing of wool-bearing ſheep, is not a buſineſs that depends ſolely on the will of the owner, but which muſt be regulated by the condition or ſtate of the fleece. For as the wool of theſe animals is found to looſen from the ſkin nearly all at one time; and if not then ſhorn, ſoon to fall off in large quantities, the young wool having previouſly grown up to ſome length; if the operation of ſhearing be therefore had recourſe to, too ſoon before the young wool has begun to grow, it cannot be accompliſhed with facility; and the body of the animal is left too bare; and if it be too long protracted, the young wool is too much advanced, and the operation greatly retarded by the chooking of the ſhears. Much injury is not only by this means alſo done to the wool, but great loſs ſuſtained by the cutting of that which is young.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS your Correſpondent may find an anſwer to his difficulty in the following obſervations.

The particle *re* in compoſition is generally, and, I preſume, juſtly, regarded as an abbreviation of *retro*; and the two powers of this word, as they reſpect time or place, accompany all the compounds. *Reponere*, for example, is either *to put again*, with reference to time, or *to put back* in a retired part, with reference to place. *Recludere* is *to open*, becauſe it reverſes, by a traverſing of the ſame place, or a repetition of a ſimilar proceſs, the action of ſhutting. I do not know in the Latin language an inſtance of the other poſſible ſenſe of *ſhutting back, retiredly*, or *out of the way*; and yet by ſome accident we have laid hold of that ſenſe very generally in tranſplanting the word into our language. Some of your readers may be able to ſhew, perhaps, this predominant ſenſe to have prevailed during the corrupt Latinity of the middle ages: but I have no books to conſult for this purpoſe.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Dorcheſter Gaol, Dec. 6, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remarks of your intelligent Correſpondent G. A. on the cultivation of turnips, are certainly deſerving of attention. He is undoubtedly right, that the plants of the different kinds became impregnated with the farina of each other; and it is equally certain that new, and poſſibly improved, varieties may be obtained from moſt plants by the ſame experiment, namely, by planting near to each other the ſeed plants of different ſorts.—By this means many new varieties in our moſt valuable fruits may be procured.

The ſubject of turnips reminds me of an experiment which I lately made, and which in ſome caſes it may be found expedient to follow. I ſowed a crop of turnips in my garden rather late laſt ſummer, which came up well, but were completely deſtroyed by the ſlugs (the real enemy of the turnip,) before they got the rough leaf. Thus diſappointed, I ſowed again, and (owing to ſome precautions which I took, particularly the uſe of ſoot,) the ſlugs only deſtroyed the plants in patches, ſo that in ſome parts the quarter was quite bare, and in others too thick. As it was then very late in the ſeaſon, I could not ſow again; but as it was neceſſary to thin the turnips, I tranſplanted a number of the plants that I rooted up into the bare ſpaces, and thus filled my bed. The tranſplanted turnips were not quite ſo forward as the others, but in every other reſpect appear to anſwer perfectly well. I know not whether it is a practice to tranſplant turnips in any caſe, when cultivated on a large ſcale; but I cannot help thinking that in ſome caſes, particularly of late crops, where depredations have been committed by inſects, it might even anſwer to the farmer. A man would be able thus to fill up the vacancies of an acre of ground, from the plants taken up in thinning, in leſs than a day; and what is this compared with the loſs of ground where a crop has partially failed?

It is a general opinion among gardeners, and it is even entertained by ſome good botaniſts, that plants with variegated leaves are varieties produced from weakneſs and want of nouriſhment only; and that, when cultivated in a good ſoil, they will commonly reſume their natural appearance. This opinion has ariſen, I am inclined to believe, from a variegated leaf bearing ſome reſemblance to a leaf in a withering or decaying ſtate; but I believe the variegated plants which are cultivated in our gardens and ſhrubberies will be found to be permanent varieties obtained from ſeedlings, and not ſuch from weakneſs or ſtarvation merely. The variegated plants of many ſpecies are known to be as healthy and vigorous as any others; nor have I ever ſeen ſuch become green by being cultivated in ground however rich or ſtrong. Indeed, I have a fact now before my eyes, which is directly the reverſe. I planted (among others,) ſome variegated plants in a very ſmall piece of ground which I have in London, not deſerving the name of a garden. The ſoil (if it may be termed ſuch,) is remarkably light and poor, indeed chiefly lime and brick rubbiſh and gravel. The plants are therefore proportionably weak, and rendered ſickly moreover by the bad air of the metropolis. But the moſt extraordinary circumſtance is, that in this ſtate the leaves are no longer variegated, but perfectly green;

green; while plants from the same roots, in a very rich and strong soil in my garden in the country, still retain their variegated appearance in the utmost perfection. This is, I confess, not a subject of much importance, but it is curious; and if I am in a mistake, and any of your correspondents will clear it up to me, they will oblige. N. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OWN I was much surprised at the meagre account in last Magazine of the late *Dr. J. R. Forster*, whose splendid talents, and singular character, merited a more circumstantial account. It has been justly observed, that trifling and seemingly inconsiderable actions, or expressions, often convey a more perfect idea of a man's genius and disposition, than many of the greatest and most important actions of his life. The anecdotes which I am about to give you of this remarkable person, will fully illustrate his temper and character, which, I am sorry to say, was far from amiable, and was the fruitful cause of all his misfortunes.

When Captain Cook's second voyage round the world was projected, Dr. J. R. Forster was appointed, on the strongest recommendation, to accompany Captain Cook, as a person eminently qualified as a naturalist and philosopher, whose observations on the new-discovered countries could not fail to be of the greatest utility to science. Unhappily, his conduct and behaviour on board, during the whole of the voyage, was just the reverse of what it ought to have been. Proud, imperious, and opinionated—he never passed a week without a dispute with one person or other—and before the ship had reached New Zealand, he had quarrelled with almost every person on board. This created a very great shyness between him and the officers, and was the cause of his suffering the most mortifying neglects. The asperity of his temper displayed itself also in his connection with the natives of the South Sea Isles. He was twice confined by Captain Cook for wanton and unprovoked cruelty to them:—his deportment was, as might naturally be expected, the cause of much uneasiness on board, and gave such serious offence to Captain Cook, that, on the return of the ship, he reported it to Lord Sandwich (who then presided at the board of admiralty); in consequence of which he was effectually deprived of that emolument, which, otherwise, was as certain as magnificent. The *Observations* he drew up, were at first intended to have been printed along with Captain Cook's Narrative, but were afterwards rejected. During the voyage, Dr. Forster had collected a number of living animals, and a large collection of dried skins of animals, part of which he presented to the public, by sending them to the British Museum, a part to the Queen, which, as he himself says, in his *Letter to Lord Sandwich*, was most graciously received—for which, he complains, he never received any return more substantial than thanks. He had also procured, at a very great expence, drawings of many curious objects in natural history, which he intended for the King, who refused even to *see* them: from which unfortunate circumstances, he pathetically complains in his *Letter*, that he and his family are ruined.

He published at his own risk, his *Observations*, in a large quarto volume; and his son, who accompanied him in the voyage, published a Narrative of it.—In both of these works, there evidently appears a studied attempt to brand Captain Cook, and the whole ship's crew, with unprovoked barbarity to the mild, inoffensive, hospitable islanders of the South Sea.

From a review of his character, we discover a most mortifying instance of the frailty of human nature—against which *education* and *science* often prove but feeble barriers.

Stockport. JAMES BOAG.

N. B. Authorities for the above facts, Wales's Remarks on Forster's Account, &c. *Nourse*, 1788.

Forster's Letter to Lord Sandwich. *Robinson*, 1778.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the channel of your useful Miscellany, I beg leave to thank your correspondent *Chariclo* for his observations respecting the Antinomians, and to inform him that the etymological inaccuracy which he candidly pointed out, shall be expunged in the new edition of the *Sketch of the Denominations* which I am now preparing for the press, with considerable additions. A work of this kind cannot be too correct, and I would gladly avail myself of every candid communication with which I may be favoured. Experience and observation have taught me to believe, that religious sects in general, in order to their loving of one another more, have only to enter more fully into each other's views and sentiments. The Antinomians have amongst them various opinions respecting the *moral law*—and some of them deny it to be the *rule of life*. This, however, it will be recollected, is not the case with all, though it is perhaps difficult

difficult to ascertain the precise point of view in which it is considered by them. It were to be wished that all sects entertained more accurate ideas respecting the subjects of their belief—it would certainly cut off one principal branch of their contention. *Love* is the great badge of our religion, and it is much to be regretted, that differences of sentiment should have ever operated to the diminution of it. I remain, Sir,

Your's respectfully,

Hoxton Square, JOHN EVANS.
November 9, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following account of the progress of the population of LONDON, previous to the time from which the bills of mortality commence, is thought deserving a place in your Magazine, it shall be continued to the present time at some future opportunity.

The time of the foundation of London is naturally involved in obscurity. It most probably must look for its origin to a few miserable huts of the first inhabitants of the island, whom the advantages of the situation drew together, and who little thought, when they reared their rude habitations, that the infant village would in time become the metropolis of England, and one of the most considerable cities of the world. It if existed at all at the time of the invasion under Julius Cæsar, it was too insignificant to attract his notice; but within a century from that time it became a place of some consequence, and probably of considerable extent; for in the year 62, Suetonius found his army, which is said to have consisted of 10,000 men, insufficient to defend it, and was obliged to abandon the city to Boadicea, by whom it was reduced to ashes, and all the inhabitants massacred.

The local advantages which had induced the first inhabitants to make choice of this spot, had the same effect upon others, and the new settlers continued gradually to increase so much, that after the settlement of the East Saxons it became the chief town of their kingdom. In the year 798, London, with many of its inhabitants, was destroyed by fire; and in the next century it suffered much from the depredations of the Danes, till the year 886, about which time it was repaired by Alfred, who afterwards made it the capital of all England. Under the care of this monarch, it was in 895 so far recovered from the devastations of the Danes, as to be capable of sending out forces against them. In 982, the city was again destroyed by fire; but in eleven years after this calamity it was able to send out a fleet against the Danes, and to defend itself effectually when besieged by them. From this period to the time of the Norman invasion, it was frequently attacked by the Danes, but without success; and as this caused the people of the neighbouring villages to consider it as a place of security, it must have contributed to increase the number of its inhabitants; the growth of the city was, however, frequently checked by the ravages of fire, particularly in 1077, 1087, and 1092, when it suffered severely from this calamity; to which, like all large cities consisting of ill-constructed wooden houses, it was in continual danger of becoming a prey.

About the year 1140, according to Peter of Blois, London contained 40,000 inhabitants. If the accounts of W. Fitz-Stephen were to be depended on, the population must have been much greater; but as he appears to have paid little attention to correctness in other particulars, his assertions in this respect may be justly doubted. Considering the number just mentioned as the nearest to the truth that can be now ascertained, it will appear, that in the course of the next two hundred years, notwithstanding some severe calamities, the population must have increasedvery considerably, otherwise the loss of more than 50,000 inhabitants, who were carried off by the plague, which broke out towards the end of the year 1348, would have intirely depopulated the city. The privileges granted by Henry III. and several of his successors, probably allured great numbers from the country, and from foreign parts, to settle in London; and had it not been continually subject to pestilential diseases, the increase of inhabitants must have been very rapid.

In 1407, about 30,000 persons are said to have died of the plague in London, and nearly as many in 1478, by the same disorder. In 1485, the epidemic disease called the sweating sickness raged with much violence; and in 1499, the plague again swept away about 30,000 persons. The frequent returns of this terrible scourge seem to warrant a suspicion, that in some instances it was engendered by the filthy and confined state of the metropolis, which at least must have considerably increased its malignity, and prolonged its continuance. At length some steps were taken for putting a few of the principal streets into a better condition: in 1533, an act was passed for paving the high street from Holborn-bridge to Holborn bars; the streets of Southwark were by the same statute also directed to be

paved, and every person was to maintain the pavement before his own ground, or forfeit six-pence for every square yard. A similar act was passed in 1541, directing the following streets to be paved, viz. the street leading from Aldgate to Whitechapel-church; the upper part of Chancery-lane; the way leading from Holborn-bars westward, towards St. Giles's in the Fields, as far as there were any houses on both sides of the street; Gray's-inn lane; Shoe-lane: and Fetter lane; which are all described as "very foul and full of pits and sloughs; very perilous and noisome, as well for the king's subjects on horse-back, as on foot, and with carriages." Another act was passed about three years after, for paving several other streets in the out-parts of London, and in each instance it was done, not by a rate or assessment, but by obliging the owners of the lands and tenements adjoining the streets to pave the length of their property, and put it annually in repair. This attention to the state of the ways seems to indicate an increase of the traffic and wealth of the city, and therefore probably also of the number of the inhabitants.

From the map of London about the year 1558, re-published by Mr. Nichols, in his collection of the Progresses and public Processions of Queen Elizabeth, it appears that at that time there were few houses at Charing-Cross; and though the Strand was built on each side, open fields extended behind it from St. James's park to Holborn, almost down to Chancery-lane. At Moorgate there were but few houses without the city-wall, or in the now populous parish of Shoreditch; still less in Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, &c. Though so much less extensive than at present, it appears to have been far more unhealthy, as it was seldom long free from the plague, in a greater or less degree. In 1563, there died in the city and liberties, containing 108 parishes, of all diseases 20,372 persons, of which number 17,404 died of the plague; and in the eleven out-parishes, there died of all diseases 3,288 persons, of whom 2732 died of the plague; in the whole, therefore, there died of the plague 20,136, and of other disorders 3524; the latter number, however, must have been much less than the usual number of deaths in years free from the plague; from which it may be presumed, that the whole number of inhabitants at this period could not be less than 110,000. In 1564 the plague ceased; and though it has always been found that the population of London has recovered very speedily from the effects of this calamity, its restoration must, in this instance, have been considerably promoted by the settlement of many of the French and Flemish protestants who took refuge in this country, and by the improvements they introduced in many of the arts and manufactures contributed much to draw additional hands to London and other manufacturing towns. In 1567, there were found, on enquiry, to be 4851 strangers, of all nations in London; and, on a similar inquisition, taken in 1580, of all foreigners residing in the city and liberties, they were found to be 6492. It appears that at this time the suburbs of the city were increasing considerably, as it was thought necessary to issue a proclamation, forbidding any buildings to be erected on new foundations, within three miles of the city gates, and ordering that only the family should inhabit each house.

On the plague breaking out again, in March 1592, a regular account of the number of deaths was begun; and in 1594 the weekly bills of mortality were first published, probably to convince the people of the decrease of the plague, as they were discontinued as soon as it entirely ceased; the number of persons that died of the plague in 1592, was 11503; and in the following year 10662: its re-appearance seemed to the parliament to justify the apprehensions that had been entertained of the ill consequences of the increase of the metropolis; they accordingly enacted, that no new buildings should be erected within three miles of London or Westminster, nor any one dwelling-house converted into more, that there should be no inmates or under-sitters, and that commons or waste lands lying within three miles of London should not be inclosed.

On the plague increasing again in 1603, another proclamation was issued, for more effectually restraining the increase of the city; and the publication of the bills of mortality was renewed, which has been regularly continued ever since. These bills, though very deficient and incorrect, are almost the only documents from which any estimate of the population of London can be formed; but though they are too incomplete to furnish the means of determining with accuracy the whole number of inhabitants, they shew with much greater certainty the increase or decline of the population, from the period of their establishment to the present time.

London, Dec. 9, 1799. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A TRAVELLER has been entertaining your readers with a little history of a Pedestrian Tour, which he took a while ago, through several parts of England and Wales. He seems to have a talent

lent a lively deſcription, and can tell a pretty little ſtory well. One additional piece of information may be communicated, if it ſhould be conſidered as any favourable ſymptom of improvement, that, ſince your traveller's viſit, there has been *a circulating library* eſtabliſhed in the town of Baſingſtoke. And, perhaps, even before the time of his viſit, the inhabitants were deſerving of a better character, as readers of books (though not, perhaps, of novels and romances), than has been given them.

There is another matter on which I beg leave to ſay a word or two. An epigram, among thoſe tranſlated from the German, No. 17, (in your laſt Magazine) is introduced, as if it were an original one from the pen of *Leſſing*. But, if I miſtake not, it will moſt probably ſtrike your claſſical readers, as it does myſelf, by comparing one with the other, that Leſſing's is no more than a tranſlation from the following Latin epigram of *Paſchaſius*, which may be met with in *Epigrammatum Delectus*, p. 590.

PASCHASIUS.

Omnia pauperibus moriens dedit Harpalus, hæres,
Ut ſe non fictas exprimat in lachrymas.

LESSING, IN ENGLISH.

Grudge leaves the poor his whole poſſeſſions nearly;
He means his next of kin ſhall weep ſincerely.

If the above remarks, reſpectfully offered to your readers, ſhould be thought not unworthy of a place, by inſerting them in your magazine you will oblige,

Yours, &c.

Baſingſtoke, J. JEFFERSON.
Nov. 25, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"Incipe, parve puer! riſu cognoſcere matrem."

ASSUREDLY, the *nurſing* mother has the enjoyment of an additional ſenſe; nor can nature, in all her extent and variety, preſent a ſpectacle more intereſting, than the maternal nurſe in the performance of this moſt delightful of duties, looking down on the infant that draws life from her boſom, and yields in return a ſweeteſt, pureſt, but moſt indiſcribable ſenſation, partly revealed in the eyes and attitude, but which can neither be tranſlated by the pencil of Raphael, nor the pen of Roſcoe. It is this ſerene ſenſation, this placid, but conſummate love, which repays the mother for much previous ſuffering (ſuffering that perhaps heightens ſucceeding pleaſure); and this is the compenſation ordained for the daily cares, the nightly watchings, and the numerous privations of the nurſe.

That moſt affecting tranſport which, at one highly contraſted moment (perhaps the moſt ſo in human life) when a female is at once delivered from agony the moſt excruciating, and terror the moſt impreſſive, and hears the cry of her firſt-born, and exclaims feebly, yet forcibly—My darling child!—*that* affecting tranſport *then* felt and manifeſted by the generality of mothers, gradually ſubſides into the quiet and retired delight which bleſſes the nurſe; but this *ſecondary* ſenſation, or rather ſentiment, I am unwillingly obliged to obſerve, is by no means ſo common, or ſo conformable to the minds or habits of many mothers. Let me aſſure thoſe ladies who have read Roſcoe, that it is much eaſier to be a mother than a nurſe. Let not poetry excite feelings, tranſient tenderneſs, romantic fondneſs for a plain ſerious, ſweet, laborious *occupation*—let not, I ſay, the pleaſures of the ſtate well paraphraſed by the poet, ſeduce every one who has the happineſs of being a mother, to think ſhe has alſo the *virtue* to be a nurſe.

And is it no virtue to ſtay at home from evening parties; to be careful and vigilant by night as well as by day, with eyes that open, with heart that is arouſed at every uneaſy cry; is it no virtue to regulate with the niceſt attention every minute article of regimen, to be cautious in giving medicines and ſtill more cautious in preventing their neceſſity; ſo pacify the little impatient; to get by heart all the language of nature, various and comprehenſive as it is, even in the earlieſt life; to diſtinguiſh pain from petti ſhneſs, and erroneous regimen from real malady; is it no virtue to live only, and at all times, for that child, who lives only by you; to keep the temper ever ſerene and unruffled, the mind, like the milk, ſweet and fair, and bland and balmy; to keep yourſelf ſacred from the contamination of ſtrong liquors; in ſhort, to keep the mind *at home*, always pure, always patient, always prepared, always ſtrong enough not to ſurrender itſelf to the magic of any old woman, whether of the male ſex, or of the female?—Oh! Believe me it is not on that breaſt, at one time panting with feveriſh ſolicitude for ſome new pleaſure, ſome change without variety, at another time chilled with indifference and ennui—it is not on that boſom, whoſe milk is poiſoned by anger or thoſe accurſed *cordials* that rob women of their hearts, without immediately deranging their heads—no—it is not on that boſom, however fair, I ſhould lay an infant, even though it were the breaſt of a mother.

She

She who roves after tumultuous and public joys, can only pretend a reliſh for the ſecret, ſilent, ſabbath ſtate of enjoyment, which dilates the heart of the natural nurſe. Save the infant from the mother, however healthy, who has no *equanimity*, the virtue of a nurſe—whoſe heart is never at home, who is full of fictitious ſenſibility, and who can leave in its cradle the waking and wailing child, to ſhed tears over a novel.—Save the child—give it a truer mother, a domeſtic nurſe, who poſſeſſes the equanimity of humble ſtation; whoſe ſelf-intereſt is more vigilant and attentive, and (ſuch is the providence of nature) whoſe attachment often grows more maternal than that of the mother herſelf. Give *her* the child—and take it from the natural parent.—Medea, who is ſaid to have murdered her own children, was an unnatural nurſe, a faſhionable nurſe—a mother, and not a nurſe—a NURSE!—the conſummate lovelineſs of a lovely woman, the excellence of every mental qualification, and the enjoyment of the moſt enraptured ſenſe, without the ſmalleſt ſenſuality!—The wiſe men of the Eaſt might do obeiſance to ſuch a character, without attaching any divine attribute to the child.

Ladies are ambitious—They will, and therefore they muſt be nurſes. For ſome weeks it does well. Such a mother, and ſuch a child, are ſubject for a painter and a poet who can ſketch in the lucky minute, but not for the domeſtic hiſtorian who is to record the annals of the houſe. Fatigue begins to be felt at night, and laſſitude in the day. It is felt as a ſhame to drop on a ſudden what had been ſo firmly reſolved. Fits of fretfulneſs begin to dry up the fountains of life. To increaſe quantity, recourſe is had to wine-wheys, to malt liquors, which are ſuppoſed nutritive, and which produce an artificial ſleep, heavy and ſhort, both to mother and child; and ſometimes (I *truſt*, not often) the ſpirits are kept up to the undertaking by cordials, eſſences of peppermint, drops *diluted* into drams—cordials, I repeat it, which may give the heart a tranſient warmth, but which gradually rob it of its mental worth, its beſt affections. The child of this delicate, faſhionable, and feeling nurſe pines away for want of proper nouriſhment; and then begins the ſupplementary diet of thick gruel and panada, totally unfit for thoſe digeſtive powers which languiſh for the want of the diet of nature. Yet the little one lives, and in the intervals of cholic it ſmiles, and preſſes with its hands the boſom that ought to ſupply its *only* nouriſhment. The delicate mother often ſinks herſelf into a premature decline by vain exertions, by fruitleſs anxiety, by obſtinately keeping an improper reſolution, or at leaſt ſhe ſaps her health, and contracts evil habits from the injudicious experiment.—"Often, when I plough my low ground, I place my little boy on a chair which ſcrews to the beam of the plough; its motion, and that of the horſes, pleaſe him. He is perfectly happy, and begins to chat. As I lean over the handle, various are the thoughts which crowd into my mind." What a ſubject for a picture is this nurſing father, an American farmer, who takes the child from the arms of its nurſing mother, an American female!—But is it in a crowded, contaminated city of Europe, of Britain, or of Ireland, where ripeneſs, rottenneſs, and immaturity are compreſſed together—where the female breaſt heaves not ſo much with love and tenderneſs, as with anxious ſolicitude to rank with a higher ſtation, never caſting its reflection on the rank below, and deriving at leaſt comfort from the compariſon—is it in a city, where we ſee in the ſtreets wretched infants ſuſpended, I may literally ſay hanged, from the arms of inſenſible and intoxicated mothers; where in higher rank we ſee infants brought into company *themſelves*, under the influence of intoxicating draughts—Is it where—I cannot, or rather will not proceed farther—miſerable mothers!—unfortunate children! D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Requeſt you will allow me a few words upon the ſubject of grain in this country, and to point out what I conceive to be the duty of the executive authority relative thereto; ſince it is a ſubject that, at the preſent period, claims the attention of every individual; and about which, it may be preſumed, all muſt in a particular manner feel themſelves concerned.

In the northern counties they have only very lately houſed their corn, and the harveſt weather has not only been, in general, uniformly inconvenient and detrimental to the farmer, and the crops have been badly got; but I fear they will not yield upon the whole under the flail more than half the quantity of corn they formerly did, when the ſummer was favourable and the crops ſooner cut. Bread is now above one fourth dearer than it was in 1795 and 1796, when ſo much ſcarcity prevailed; what then may we expect to be the caſe before another harveſt, unleſs timely and proper regulations be adminiſtered, and economical arrangements immediately take place!

1. The

1. The legiſlature ought therefore to fix the price of grain throughout the kingdom, if it could be done, after having ſurveyed and become acquainted with the quantity contained therein; otherwiſe, it is impoſſible to conjecture to what extravagant prices the farmers and foreſtallers will endeavour to enhance this very neceſſary article of life.

2. Encouragements and rewards ſhould be held out to other nations where the harveſt has been more abundant, and where the exiſting government does not prohibit the exportation of grain, for importing it to this country.

3. As oats are in general uſe for bread in the north of England, though it is probable, this is not univerſally known by our more ſouthern neighbours*; and as the ſencible cavalry and others conſume, upon an average, ten loads† of oats per week for every troop of horſe, this quantity might during the preſent winter, and when there is no proſpect of an invaſion from our enemies, without much detriment to the horſes be reduced to one half or even one fourth of it.

4. This article concerns the magiſtrates. The aſſize of bread in large towns and populous diſtricts is eſtabliſhed according to the price of grain; but, in the country, no ſuch regulations exiſt; and of conſequence it frequently happens, that the bread is too light and more inferior in quality than it ſhould be; though I cannot but imagine, the country magiſtrates poſſeſs the ſame power of regulating the price of bread. It is a matter therefore much to be deſired, that the magiſtrates (if they have this power) would in every part of the kingdom, by ſpirited inquiry and proper puniſhment, prevent the poor from being deprived by extortion of what they have earned hardly, and by this means, remedy an evil ſo conſiderably prejudicial to them in particular.

To public regulations of this nature carried into proper effect, if a prudential frugality in private families ſhould alſo be eſtabliſhed and annexed, and the conſumption of this article be reduced to quantities not more than really neceſſary; if the ſuperior kinds of bread ſhould be ſeldom uſed, and all would habituate themſelves to that of an inferior quality; we might confidently expect, that the oppreſſed condition of the labouring poor would thereby be conſiderably meliorated, and that theſe meaſures, judiciouſly directed and unremittingly continued, would ultimately enſure comfort and ſupport to the indigent and the wretched, and efficaciouſly contribute in removing penury and diſtreſs far from their cheerleſs habitations. This is a matter in the performance of which, as men, and as chriſtians, we are greatly concerned; nature has implanted theſe tender ties of humanity, and the precepts of the goſpel equally enforce the execution of them.

But though theſe regulations and arrangements form no part of any Utopian ſcheme, and are perfectly reconcileable to the natural notions of mankind, and altogether practicable; whilſt I behold men ſo callous to the tender and ſympathetic feelings of nature as to perſevere in a ſyſtem of bloodſhed and deva[illegible]tation of the human ſpecies, I conceive no very ſanguine expectations relative to any economical procedures for the advantage of the poor and the miſerable.

I am, your's,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenſtonedale, Dec. 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July laſt, you favored the public with two very intereſting letters from the celebrated Profeſſor Heyne to the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield. You at the ſame time promiſed to give a tranſlation of thoſe letters in an early ſubſequent number of your miſcellany. As you have not as yet done ſo, I have taken the liberty to ſend you a tranſlation of them, which, I hope, may not be wholly unacceptable to ſuch of your numerous readers to whom the language of the original may not be familiar. The judgment of a ſcholor and critic ſo well known throughout Europe, as Profeſſor Heyne, for his erudition and refined taſte cannot but afford matter for gratification, and even pride, not only to the profound and elegant ſtudent whoſe exertions it ſo honourably extols, but likewiſe to a very numerous circle of liberal and cultivated minds throughout the kingdom, who have not ſuffered their judgment, on ſubjects purely of a literary nature, to be biaſſed by conſiderations ſo truly mean and illiberal as the prejudices of party politics.

I am, Sir, &c.

Dec. 9, 1799. A. W.

Profeſſor Heyne to the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield.

I HAVE tranſmitted to you, learned Sir, whoſe genius and erudition have long been the

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* Vide Johnſon's Dictionary, upon the word Oats.

† The load here mentioned and uſed in the North, is equivalent to 12 pecks, of 24 quarts to the peck, Wincheſter meaſure.

the object of my admiration, a small tract, written by that distinguished scholar Jacobi, whom I am proud to have had for my pupil; since he both highly honours me, and entertains the greatest esteem for you, and in many particulars treads in your footsteps. I spare no trouble to make myself acquainted with any literary object in which you may, from time to time, be engaged, as far as it is in my power, either by hints in your own works, or by information from others. The great esteem and affection, therefore, which I have conceived for you, ought by no means to be considered as hastily taken up, or as founded upon slight and trivial considerations. Farewell, and may you meet with success and prosperity in all your concerns.

Ch. G. Heyne, Prof. Acad. Ge. Aug. *Gottingen, Dec. 12th*, 1797.

My bosom previously glowing with a certain undefinable affection for you, most learned Sir, I now feel its warmth very considerably increased on my perusal of your Lucretius. For, although I scruple not to avow that the kind and friendly sentiments expressed in your polite letter to me, had on my mind an influence sufficient even to have overcome a disposition averse to you, if such a disposition could have existed, and therefore unavoidably tending to give a decisive impulse to my heart, already biassed in your favour; yet, so powerfully did the contents of those volumes excite my admiration of your genius, and of your rare and universal erudition, that I have even felt a doubt, whether the sensations produced by the pleasures and improvement which I reaped from your pages, could bear any comparison with it. So strong, indeed, has been the united effect of both, that I reckon as one of the most grateful boons of fortune, her kindness in favouring me with an opportunity of addressing you; and of thus entering with you into the intimacy of literary correspondence. Heaven grant that your astonishing exertions in serving the cause of antient literature, may prove productive to you of a rich harvest of advantage! I cannot anticipate any event of which the intelligence will come more pleasing to my ear, than that you have experienced the public countenance in a degree commensurate with what your merits entitle you to expect; and that you have received the most ample rewards of the attention and labour which you have bestowed upon Lucretius. How fervently do I wish, that the unpropitious aspect of the times may not frown upon your undertaking, and darken the prospect of its success! for, from the example of other countries, it becomes easy to conjecture what share of estimation the *belles lettres* are likely to enjoy in great Britain. But the all gracious and all-provident Being will not fail to extend his benign protection to laudable intentions. Farewell! and since you have thus entered upon the career of good-will and kindness towards me, may it be your care so steadily to pursue it, that to your other praises may be added that of constancy in affectionate regard for him whom you once have honored with a valuable testimony of your friendly disposition. So soon as the tumult of war shall have subsided, I will send to you as a pledge of my affection, a second edition of my Pindar, and a third of my Tibullus. I have one of the Iliad at this time in the press.

Adieu.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE NEW FRENCH MEASURES AND COINS.

(Continued from p. 883, of our last.)

LENGTH of a pendulum vibration seconds at Paris, reduced to the freezing point and the vacuum, 0,99385 *mètre*;

The *are* 26,3245 square toises.

The *litre* 50,4125 cubic inches.

The *stère*, or cubic *mètre*, 29,1739 cubic feet;

The *gramme*, or weight of a cubic *centi mètre* of water at the freezing-poin 18,827 grains.

The lowest denomination, or unit, of coin, called a *franc*, is a silver piece of 5 *grammes*, contains $\frac{1}{10}$ alloy, and $\frac{9}{10}$ of pure silver, and is worth 1 livre 3 deniers tournois.

The proportion of the new money to the old is, as 81 to 80. It is divided into *decimes* and *centimes*. The gold coin, like the silver, has the same alloy of $\frac{1}{10}$.

A *hectogramme* of *gold* is worth 25 *francs*.—

If the old *pied du Roi* contain 324.81 *millimétres*; the English foot contains 304 8; the Rhineland foot, 314.0; the foot of Vienna, 316.1.

If the old French pound *(poids de Marc)* contain 489.2 *grammes*; the English pound troy will contain 372.6; the pound avoirdupois, 453.1; the pound of Cologne, 467.4; the pound of Vienna, 558.6.

New French measures reduced to the English.—In addition to the values of the French new measures, as reduced to the English, in our last Number, p. 883, may be taken the following. The *litre* 61.0243 cubic inches, or 1 pint $\frac{103}{111}$, or nearly 1 $\frac{8}{7}$ pint, ale measure. The *gramme* $\frac{1}{443}$ lb. avoirdupois, or $\frac{1}{28}$ of an ounce, or $\frac{20}{45}$ of a dram nearly. The *arc*, of 100 square mètres, is 1076$\frac{2}{7}$ square feet, or 119$\frac{3}{5}$ square yards, or $\frac{3}{121}$ of an acre, or nearly $\frac{1}{40}$ of an acre.

Errat. In our last No. p. 882, col. 1, line 12 from the bottom, for *passing Paris*, read *passing through Paris*. Page 883, l. 2, for 3.090444, read 3.078444.

To

REMARKS ON THE TERMS AT PRESENT USED IN MUSIC, FOR REGULATING THE TIME.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY endeavour is to prove that those terms are indefinite, or at least misapplied; and that it would be easy to substitute definite characters; and that much trouble and difficulty would be removed by the proposed alteration.

Dr. Nares, in the preface to his Anthems, remarks, that music performed in just time, is like a painting set in a good light, and is therefore anxious that the terms of time should be particularly regarded.

In Rousseau's Dictionary of Music, time is divided into five principal terms, *largo*, *adagio*, *andante*, *allegro*, and *presto*. There are also other collateral terms. In ancient music, *grave*, *alla breve*, *tempo ordinario*, and *tempo giusto*. In modern music, *lento*, *andantino*, and *allegretto*. And in both ancient and modern, *larghetto*, *vivace*, *prestissimo*. There are also various modifications of these, by the addition of the words, *molto*, *poco*, *con moto*, *moderato*, *non troppo*, &c.; and by combinations, as *andante allegro*, *andante larghetto*, &c. These terms are, perhaps, only intelligible when considered in succession. Slow and quick, like great and small, exist only by comparison. It is, I believe generally understood, that the order of succession is as follows:

Grave, *largo*, *larghetto*, *adagio*, *lento*, *andante*, *andantino*, *allegretto*, *allegro*, *vivace*, *alla breve*, *presto*, *prestissimo*. I am perfectly aware, however, that this order will be disputed. By some, *adagio*, *lento*, *andante*, *andantino*, *alla breve*, and *vivace*, are regarded, rather as terms of expression and taste, than of time. *Adagio* is by others considered as denoting a slower time than *largo*, also *andantino* than *andante*. And it is not surprising, that composers should be misunderstood, since we find they are themselves inconsistent. Handel has marked the bass air in the Messiah, "But who may abide," with the word *larghetto*; but he has marked the same song *andante larghetto* in the appendix. The recitative "For behold, darkness shall cover the earth," is marked *andante larghetto*, and the succeeding air, *larghetto*. Now *larghetto* is certainly slower than *andante larghetto*, yet the quavers in the air are always performed full as quick as the semiquavers in the recitative. The air, "Thou art gone up on high," for a soprano voice, is marked *andante*; the same song, with the slightest variation, for a bass voice, is marked *allegro*. In old, and especially church music, where the notes of the shortest value were quavers, and those but seldom used, the minims were no longer than our crotchets. Pleyel, and some others of the later composers, seem to have revived this long neglected species of notation, in the *prestos*, and other quick movements of their *sinfonias*. Indeed time frequently seems to depend on the number of notes contained in a bar.

I am convinced, both from my own observations on the admirable and accurate performances of Handel's works at Westminster Abbey, and those of other great composers of the same period at the concert of ancient music, and also from the assurances of many elderly musical gentlemen, that the time, at the beginning of this century, was performed much slower than in modern music. I am confirmed in my opinion, that the terms of time, now used, are indefinite, and of very little service, from a series of experiments which I have made with a pendulum; of which the following table is a selection, and will, I trust, be found tolerably accurate.

Table of the Times of various Pieces, measured by a Pendulum.

Terms of Time.	Names of the Pieces.	Time.	Notes which one swing of the Pendul. expresses.	Length of the Pendulum. Feet. Inch.
Grave	Chorus, "Since by man came death"	C	Quaver.	2 6
	First movement of the overture to the Messiah	C	ditto	0 10½
Largo.	Song "Sommi Dei," in Radamisto, Handel.	𝄴	ditto	1 0
	4th movement in the Pathone Stromentale. Haydn.	𝄴	ditto	0 10
	Song, "He was despised." - -	C	ditto	3 3
	Chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb." -	C	ditto	2 6

Terms of Time.	Names of the Pieces.	Time.	Notes which one Swing of the Pendul. expreſſes.	Length of the Pendulum. Feet.	Inches.
Larghetto.	Air, "Their ſound is gone out" Meſſiah.	C	Quaver.	1	4
	Chorus, "Bleſſing and honour."	C	ditto	0	7
	Chorus, "Let us break their bonds."	$\frac{3}{2}$	ditto	0	6
	Duetto, "Deh quel pianto." Bach.	$\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	1	0
Adigio.	Aria, "Il Confine della vita." Handel.	C	ditto	2	10
	Sonata ſecond Op. 42, Haydn.	2-4ths	ditto	1	6
	Fifth movement of the Paſſione Stromentale Haydn.	C	ditto	0	9
Lento.	Middle movement of ſonata i. Op. 25. Clementi.	2-4ths	ditto	2	6
	Sixth movement of Paſſione Stromentale. Haydn.	C	ditto	0	6
Andante.	Duett, "O death!" Meſſiah, Handel.	C	ditto	0	6
	Air, "Every valley." ditto. ditto.	C	ditto	1	7
	Middle movement of a ſinfonia in C. Haydn.	2-4ths	ditto	1	0
	Middle movement of overture Feſtino. ditto	2-4ths	ditto	2	3
Andantino.	Middle movement of ſonata ii. Op. 21. Kozeluch.	6-8ths	ditto	1	6
	Ditto, in Overture La Reine de la France Haydn.	C	minim.	2	8
Allegretto.	Laſt movement of ſonata iii. Op. 21. Kozeluch.	2-4ths	crotchet.	1	6
	Entre-act of the overture to Henry IV. Martini.	2-4ths	ditto	1	0
Allegro.	Chorus, "And the glory of the Lord." Handel.	$\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	1	0
	Finale to the fourth ſonata, Op. 17. Haydn.	$\frac{3}{2}$	ditto	0	6
	Chorus "He truſted in God." Handel.	C	ditto	1	5
	Air, "Se il ciel mi divide." Piccini.	C	ditto	0	8
Vivace.	Second Oboe Concerto. Handel.	$\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	1	6
	Overture Hoxalana. Haydn.	$\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	0	5
Alla Breve.	Chorus, "And with his ſtripes." Handel.	¢	minim.	1	2
	Chorus "Throughout the land." Solomon. Handel.	¢	ditto	1	9
Preſto.	Laſt movement of La Chaſſer. Kozeluch.	2-4ths	ditto	1	9
	Ditto of ſonata i. Op. 25. Haydn.	2-4ths	ditto	1	
Preſtiſſimo.	Laſt movement of "But who may abide." Handel.	C	ditto	2	0
	Ditto of ſonata ii. Op. 17. Haydn.	6-8	dotted. crotchet.	0	5

Tempo ordinario (common time), and Tempo giuſto (proper time), are purpoſely omitted. The firſt varies with the faſhion of the age; the laſt with the fancy or judgment of the performers.

Enough, it is preſumed, has now been advanced, to ſhew that the terms made uſe of are indefinite, or miſapplied; and I ſhall now endeavour to prove, that it would be very eaſy to ſubſtitute definite characters. Loulie invented a machine, called a chronometer, to meaſure time, a deſcription of which is given by Malcolm, and may be ſeen in the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article Chronometer. This machine is more complex, expenſive, and unweildy than is neceſſary, and twice as long as that I made uſe of in my experiments, which was indeed merely a piece of tape and a plummet, graduated into Engliſh feet and inches; a meaſure more generally intelligible than the cyphers uſed by Loulie, which could only be underſtood by thoſe poſſeſſed of one of his chronometers.

The time of muſic already compoſed may be obtained at the many judicious performances at the concert of ancient muſic, at cathedrals and Operas; and allowing this time to be incorrect from having been traditionally handed down to us, it appears to me the only way of preventing it from becoming ſtill more ſo. It will be eaſy for preſent and future compoſers to render the time of their works indiſputable, by prefixing one of the notes to each

ſtrain

strain, with its duration expressed by the swing of a pendulum, as in the preceding table.

A very ingenious leader, previous to his conducting Graun's Te Deum, studied the time of the various movements, and observed, by his watch, what were their respective durations. This method appears to me tedious, and of no use at a rehearsal or concert, as each movement might be tried over very often before its real time could be obtained; and each succeeding leader would have the same experiments to make, which gave so much trouble to his predecessor.

The objections of Monsieur Diderot to the use of a chronometer are by no means insurmountable; and some of them are ingeniously answered by Rousseau*.—M. Diderot remarks, that, "in a movement there are, perhaps, not two bars of the same duration!" Happily, however, we have no such music; it never existed out of France; and is at length banished its only asylum. He also remarks, that "It is impossible for a leader to have his ear attentive to the sound of the pendulum, and his eye on his book, throughout the whole of a movement." And this were an arduous task indeed! but the objection does not apply to my proposal.—The pendulum I recommend makes no noise; it is only to be set in motion before a movement begins at a rehearsal, or perhaps in the leader's own room, but certainly not at a performance. A leader of the most ordinary abilities may remember and preserve the time of a piece of music he has ever heard. But it is a very different, and far more difficult thing to *discover* that time; which, indeed, can only be effected by repeated trials, great loss of time, and unnecessary trouble. In songs, solos, and all other performances of taste and execution, the time must be entirely regulated; as usual, by the principal performer. But in all full pieces, I think the time should be left to the direction of the composer. What leader, playing at sight, could judge of the time of Gluck's Overture to Iphigenie? Or what conductor could foresee, that in the chorus of "Wretched Lovers," after its solemn beginning, which consists of slow notes, a rapid and animated counter-subject should burst forth, and totally alter the original character of the movement?

Some may urge, that the time of music is not of so much consequence as the expression; and that the attention will consequently be diverted from an important to an unworthy object. To this I answer, that I have not the least wish that my plan should interfere with the expression, which I think of far greater importance than accuracy of time; I therefore wish all composers to retain the words *grazioso, spiritoso, cantabile, sostenuto, staccato, maestoso, agitato*, and all other terms of expression, as well as to adopt definite characters of time.

It may be urged, that, if the present terms convey but an obscure meaning, the proposed characters would convey none at all, unless a pendulum were at hand. But that situation were forlorn indeed, where a string, a weight, and a scale of inches, could not be procured; and should this scheme be approved and adopted, the chronometer would become as much an appendage to a musical instrument, as a desk is at present to a piano-forte, or a bow to a violin.

Finally, the chronometer would be found of the highest use to scholars; who, in the absence of their master, are frequently at a loss to discover, remember, and retain the time of any movement.

I could advance much more in favor of my plan; but am conscious, that I ought rather to apologize for having troubled you with so much already. I therefore hasten to subscribe myself

Your humble servant,

W. C.

* Under the article *Chorister*, Rousseau recommends the use of a chronometer.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As a reader of your Monthly Magazine, and a friend to liberal discussion, I was sorry to see a departure from it in the remarks of Sobrius on some part of Commerson's Description of the People at Otaheite; and though it be of little consequence to those children of nature, yet they appear to me to have been equally calumniated with Commerson.

Discussion is the high road to truth; and, in the attack of immoral and unphilosophical opinions, personal abuse, insinuation of improper motives in the mind and impurity in the conduct of literary combatants should be avoided.—It is, however, too much the custom of some men to attack the conduct of their opponents, instead of their arguments; and the world in case of a rejoinder, must be the witness of an unmeaning literary duel, instead of beholding the sublime effusions of truth emanating from temperate and ingenious discussion.

Commerson, by saying that the Otaheitans

"are without vices, prejudices, and diſſenſions," muſt certainly be underſtood as ſpeaking to Europeans, and of courſe to mean ſuch as are prevalent in Europe, and which were not aboriginal in Otaheite. As knowledge lays the foundation of rational reſponſibility in man, and as vice is the genius of crimes, if he commit a criminal action, knowing it to be one, it is properly called vice; and as unavoidable ignorance in certain ſituations makes his apology, if he commit a criminal action, not knowing it to be one, it is properly called frailty.—The Otaheitans, being ignorant of any revealed law, which could ſhew them the diſtinctions between vice and virtue, may commit actions which, relatively ſpeaking, are highly criminal; but which, philoſophically arguing, are either imitations from European examples, or the ſpontaneous ebullitions of frail nature.—In this point of view then, and certainly the only one by which a judicious eſtimate of the Otaheitan character may be formed, the idea of Commerſon is not "wholly unphiloſophical," as Sobrius remarks, but the contrary, as applied to a people ſo ſituated.

Sobrius, however, acquits the Otaheitans of having vices in the courſe of his remark, by ſaying, that their virtues are the effect of an eaſy ſupply of their moſt preſſing wants, and a happy temperament beſtowed on them by a benignant climate and fertile ſoil. This is acknowledging that they have not their origin in an innate diſpoſition of the mind, but in extraneous circumſtances. The ſame method of reaſoning will hold Commerſon out in the aſſertion, that they of themſelves are without vices, &c. for both virtue and vice have their origin in nature, moderation conſtituting the former, and exceſs the latter; therefore their vices, &c. are the effect of too fertile a ſoil, too benignant a climate, and too eaſy a ſupply of their moſt preſſing wants. But the words virtue and vice are unknown to thoſe children of nature; and it would be as ridiculous to call one tree virtuous and another wicked, as to apply them to the people of Otaheite.

I now come to ſome of the vices of which Sobrius makes mention.—That "ſhameleſs proſtitution for gain," which he adduces, clearly could not ſubſiſt independent of the viſits of ſtrangers; and though I will not deny a capability of vice in the temperament of the Otaheitans, yet it was European intercourſe that firſt ſowed the ſeeds, and raiſed the dreadful crop of peſtilential diſeaſe. Their diſpoſition to ſtealing, in like manner, ſprung undoubtedly from the example firſt ſet them by ſtrangers, who made free with their property; which then gave riſe to a ſpirit of retaliation, the offspring of accurſed war in civillized Europe; and this ſpirit became in time the father of theft, which is now practiſed as a cuſtom on friend and foe.

It is not clear, that the iſland of Otaheite has been thoroughly explored, and conſequently may induce an opinion that thoſe aſſemblies which Sobrius notices, are not general; but that they are confined to diſtricts near the ſea coaſt, and that mariners are the principal ſubſcribers to them.—Be that the caſe or not, cool judgment requires great caution and much reſearch, before it condemns a people for cuſtoms which may not be aboriginal; but which were, perhaps firſt introduced by ſtrangers; and certainly more likely, than that a people ſo friendly, poſſeſſed of ſo happy a temperament, and living in ſo benignant a climate, ſhould have firſt inſtituted them.

The inſinuation of Sobrius, reſpecting what might be the cauſe of the Otaheitans having ingratiated themſelves in Commerſon's favour, viz. "that ſhameleſs proſtitution for gain," beſides not proving a feather in his argument, has no foundation in any thing he ſaid, and is calumnious in the extreme.—If Sobrius be a real friend to truth and virtue, it is not by hinting at libidinous ideas and practices in a French Philoſopher, whoſe narrative by no means warrants the implication, that he advances their cauſe.

I will conclude with obſerving, that ſome leading *data* ſeem to me as neceſſary in aſcertaining the authenticity of books of travels, as in other matters of greater importance.

In the firſt place, I look upon the traveller in his own country as the beſt qualified to give an accurate account of the cuſtoms, manners, laws, &c. of that country, from his knowledge of the language, and from his habits being interwoven with or in a great meaſure taken from theſe cuſtoms, manners, and laws.

Though this account may not be altogether free from prejudice, yet the miſtakes ariſing from ignorance and prejudice in a foreigner are more to be deprecated, than the too high colouring of an enlightened lover of his native country.—In the ſecond place, there is a material difference between travels undertaken in countries where the people are almoſt in a ſtate of nature, and thoſe undertaken in Europe, ariſing chiefly from a total ignorance of the language, from the ſuſpicions of the natives, and from quarrels which prevent travellers from going much

much into the inland parts.—And thirdly, from a circumſtance which has not been much noticed, and that is; as ſoon as navigators land in ſuch countries as Otaheite, they form connexions of intereſt and ſenſual enjoyment, which are of themſelves conſiderable obſtacles in the way of aſcertaining the original character of the natives. —We induce them to become what we are, and even call them wicked; but as I underſtood Commerſon's obſervations were intended to elucidate the original character of the people of Otaheite, and not their European metamorphoſis, and as I thought Sobrius muſt have miſunderſtood him, I have gone more at large than, perhaps, the limits of your work will admit.

I remain, yours,

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Should be obliged to any of your numerous correſpondents, if they would favour the world with a liſt of all the PUBLIC LIBRARIES in this metropolis; together with the advantages of acceſs to them, and upon what terms and conditions ſuch admittance is granted.—I am perſuaded that a knowledge of this kind would prove to the advancement of literature in general, which is oftentimes checked for want of proper means of carrying on an inquiry; and the ſources of real information are ſeldom to be met with in common circulating libraries.

Nov. 4, 1799. LIBER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE queries of W. H. relative to the Jews, are in my opinion, unintereſting ones; and the reply of H. has not added to their importance. To me it appears ſtrangely ridiculous, to aſk a Jew, to what particular ſtock he belongs, ſo many centuries as his nation has been driven about the world by the moſt terrible tempeſts of perſecution, without the means of enjoying for one moment any general power of municipal or religious government, and moreover compulſively obnoxious to all the tyranny of other people and of other religions. We look not for the punctilious obſervance of his country's cuſtoms, in the conduct of a man wandering far from home, the companion of ſtern adverſity, and momentarily conſtrained to the ſtudy of ſelf-preſervation; nor can we otherwiſe expect, than that the Hebrew ordinances are conſiderably mutilated; and that the Jews, like ſo many hirelings, brow beaten and deſpiſed by every one, have long ſince loſt the means of retaining, and of performing, ſeveral of their ancient ceremonies. Do the Jews know the æra of their final diſperſion? Poor harraſſed race! they would hardly have been capable of more, if Providence had not obviouſly rendered them invincible to their inceſſant barbarous treatment. Have the Jews any faithful record which teſtifies to them where the 12 tribes were diſpoſed of, after the total annihilation of their empire? Or is there any juſt authority to prove, that ſuch a diſtinction ſurvived the Babylonian captivity? The latter of theſe two queſtions is partly negatived by the different ſtatements given in Nehemiah and Ezra of the names and numbers of thoſe who returned to Jeruſalem under Zerubbabel; and the inference to be deduced from this will ſufficiently anſwer the former queſtion. Excluſive of the prophecies denouncing confuſion and ſcattering abroad to the tribes, Joſephus (Antiq. if I recollect right) very hypothetically reckons up the tribes, ten ſaid to be beyond the Euphrates, and two ſuppoſed to dwell in Judea, and Paleſtine:—Again, R. Benjamin, a Jew who lived nearly 600 years ago, and who travelled diligently over thoſe parts of the globe where his fraternity were known to exiſt, could but acknowledge ſeven tribes (Ben. Itiner.) and theſe too upon reaſons extremely lax. From hence then it is evident, that the number of tribes has continually diminiſhed, till at length all diſtinction among them ſeems now to be perfectly loſt: and likewiſe there reſults, that the diſtribution of this people into 12 diſtinct branches began to ceaſe with their non-exiſtence as a nation, which circumſtance it appears took place even ſo early as the deſtruction of their temple and city by the Chaldeans. To theſe arguments may be added, Ezra, cap. ii. 59, 61. cap. ix. where Ezra mourns for the affinity of the people with ſtrangers, and alſo Nehem. cap. xiii. 23, 24. The ſuppoſition of the European Jews being the deſcendants of Judah and Benjamin, (Ezra. cap. i. 6.) is egregiouſly vague, not having the ſupport of analogy, or the ſanction of hiſtory, either ſacred or canonical. But there are Hebrews who ſtyle themſelves the poſterity of Levy; the aſſumption, however, avails themſelves nothing, as their brethren do not eſteem them worthy of credit, both becauſe they cannot adduce adequate proof of their claim, and becauſe they are now no longer uſeful as the appendages of the

prieſt-

priesthood. The *Cohens* of the present day enjoy but a beggarly proportion of the former splendor and influence bestowed on their profession; the system of worship being so much reduced: and this it is which has destroyed the importance of the Levites; for every part of their duty is entirely done away —Nay, the Cohens themselves are respected for little more than the capability which they are imagined to possess, of redeeming children. Aaron *was* allowed to interfere in matters relative to the dead in some cases, Levit. cap. xxi. I cannot discover from what testimony A. H. makes Mary to be the daughter of Joachim and Anna, [illegible] to be of the royal [illegible] out, how [illegible] the difficult[illegible] fonance be[illegible] and Lukes for a[illegible] of these Apostle[illegible] blessed [illegible] and [illegible] owing, no doubt to the derangement then prevalent amongst the families of the tribes, as is shewn above. As to the question concerning the degree of credit which the Jews attach to the account given of the ark, in 2d Mac. cap. ii. I deem it most pointed by your duty and interest to deprive that of further discussion, lest it should darken a few pages of your valuable miscellany with unprofitable quotations from rabbinical reveries. Mr. Editor, there are Jews as well as Christians, who, unwilling to place implicit confidence in the sole decisions of their metaphysical doctors, deny, in toto, this romance about the ark. And the 2d Maccabees, exclusive of its containing many fabulous and extravagant relations, is confessedly of subordinate character, as not established on the testimony of the Jewish church, or on that of Jesus, and as received by the Christian church only to be discreetly read. But the circumstance alluded to by A. H. as well as several others, relating to Jeremiah, are altogether the marvellous inventions of Rabbins, or else of writers * of similar complexion, and therefore entitled to no sort of credit, from either Jews or Christians. Though the Jews acknowledge the expectation of a Messiah, of the house of David, and cannot distinguish any living descendants of that monarch; yet looking for a political prince, and one who will re-establish them as a notion, they assure themselves that he will be moved as of old, by the spirit of their God, and will by actions correspondent give every proof of his descent.

Hull Academy, W. ASHTON.
Sep. 13, 1799.

P. S. A. H. has sadly perverted the question of W. H. P. "And is the office of the priesthood still a distinct appendage to that of Levi?" where evidently nothing else is meant than the part, which the Levites performed in the temple; and the appellation Cohen may be applied to them with as much propriety as that of priest to our lowest order of divines; furthermore, the function of the Levites is of such consequence, that the real church service of the Jews, could not be can[illegible] dependently of their assistance. [illegible] the peculiarities of [illegible] ated of; and a very [illegible] tribes is to be found in Lockman's [illegible] the Jesuits.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for September, I have seen observations by a Merchant, "on Lord Lauderdale's plan for altering the collection of a considerable part of the public revenue." He states a number of objections to that plan, but they chiefly centre, I think, in two points.—"The effects to the family of the deceasing individual, deprived of the income produced by the exertion of the parent; and having, at the same time the remaining property cut down by a heavy assessment." His other objection, "That a tax levied upon succession would have the effect, not only to expend all those savings from which alone the augmentation of national wealth can arise, but even annually consume part of that capital which we have already acquired."

If, in addition to former established burthens, a new sum of large amount must be raised within the year, it appears to me that the general influence of the operation will be much the same, whether it is made through the medium of our annual incomes; or, according to Lord Lauderdale's plan, by a tax upon succession. We cannot both eat our cake and have our cake. We cannot spend annually, and continue at the same time to accumulate. There is this to be said however, I think, in preference of the tax upon succession, that a small sum at the outset is of more importance to rising industry, and the withdrawing it more likely to check its progress than

* 2 Mac. ii. 1—7. Euf. Præp. Evang. lib. ix. c. xxxix. Hieron cont. Jovinian. Tertull. adv. Gnoft. c. viii.

than any proportion to be levied upon the capital, after it has accumulated.

Your correspondent seems to be most anxious, that the operations of finance shall be so contrived, as not to disturb the accumulation of capital—in which he says, "the individual is to expect his future independence, personal consideration, and the comfortable establishment of his family." And he tells us, "that so long as the money expended by the community is drawn from *what would otherwise have been consumed by the inhabitants*, the progress of national wealth is not even impeded. Individuals may be deprived of comforts or luxuries which they might otherwise have enjoyed; but the national capital augments as quickly, and yields its annual produce as fully, *as if no tax had been paid*." Would not this accumulating capital, under such circumstances, centre most probably in the hands of comparatively a very few? And while the nation collectively might be said to be very rich, might not the bulk of the people, reduced to the bare necessaries of life, be ground down by hard labour?

I confess, Sir, I cannot be a friend to a system which, embodying a state, can view the individuals of which it is made up, only as so many instruments for raising wealth;—that can see in the earnings of industry, not so much a means of enjoyment for the use of the labourer, as a fund that may be made to accumulate into national riches.

I fain would, that man should be enabled to catch a few of the moments as they pass. For while I wish well to national progress, I would not that it should be accelerated at the expence of any portion of the people's happiness. I think it even possible for a nation to grow into greatness, without its government ever making any sensible encroachment upon the income or comforts of individuals. And then it could not be important surely, what was the medium through which each man was made to contribute his share of the public expence. Upon the other hand I should apprehend, that when the taxes of a nation had become of that magnitude as to require being reduced into a regular system, that that nation might be said to have then given evidence of its progress towards ruin, or revolution. All its after-schemes of finance I should fear would be found but cunning devices to lengthen out its thread of existence.

I cannot therefore help thinking, Sir, that your correspondent, in his observations upon Lord Lauderdale's plan, has unprofitably wasted much ingenuity and good ability; and that the amount of either's speculation is but to accommodate to our shoulders what we must, sooner or later, discover to be an unsupportable load.

GOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will oblige a constant reader, and, I think, render an essential service to the community by seconding my views in the following particulars:

It is universally allowed that the best mode of providing the comforts of ease and plenty for old age, is to put each individual in the proper train to exert himself for that purpose, during the period of activity and strength. Benevolence, however sincere and pure its intentions, is apt to overshoot its mark, and increase the evil it labours to remove, while indifference and selfishness, viewing the operations of misguided philanthropy, become callous to every sentiment of kindness. Thus it is, that while many intelligent and amiable writers recommend a public provision to be made for the necessities of widowhood and age; others, seeing the evil tendency of such a measure, or the little probability of its ever being attempted, rest satisfied with the idea that things must remain as they are:—some proposing visionary schemes, some contemplating the evil as being of too great a magnitude to afford any reasonable ground of hope for its removal, and some, full of their own insignificance, totally indifferent as to the happiness or misery of the world.

There are few reflecting minds but are well aware of the inadequacy of our poor-laws to promote the well being of the lower class, their obvious tendency being to debase the mind, while they are incapable of affording suitable conveniencies for the body; and, perhaps, with the continuation of the present plan, the middle class may be impoverished and the poor not be materially benefited. I have had the opportunity of making constant observation on the conduct and principles of the labouring class for nearly five and twenty years, and I have scarcely ever found the desire of providing for age sufficiently strong to lead to habits of economy. Void of reflection, the enjoyment or labour of the moment engrosses all their attention. The poorest have no idea of the possibility of saving any thing from their miserable pittance, while the man, who earns two or three guineas per week, at a fancy

fluctating

fluctuating manufactory, never anticipates the time when fashion may entirely annihilate his gains. Equally lavish of his money and his time, he is generally one week back in all his payments, a few days illness drives him to live upon credit, and a change in the public taste reduces him and his wretched family to penury and want.

Yet am I willing to believe something may be done, which may gradually counteract this supine or thoughtless conduct. There are few working men who do not readily engage in clubs for relief in case of sickness; though, as these are at present conducted, I have my doubts whether they produce greater good or evil. The saving of the money is dearly paid for, and the meetings being always held at public-houses, where the profit of the landlord is a principal consideration, habits of drinking and dissipation are acquired and strengthened. However, these institutions, imperfect as they are, seem to shew that if better or more extensive plans of saving were prepared, and their utility made obvious, the poor might be induced to adopt them. If this can be done (and surely success in ever so small a degree would repay the attempt), I conceive the cause of morality, and the consequent happiness of the public, would be promoted. But who shall step forward in the business? Who will exert himself for the unprofitable honour of being the poor man's friend? The man of abilities has not always leisure and influence, and how rarely are these three properties united to a heart glowing with benevolence. The rich man feels not the spur of necessity urging him to engage in similar projects; or if he does engage, it is upon a scale which leaves the poor far below the means of attainment. It is the province of a Price or a Morgan to lay the ground-work of extensive institutions from laborious and correct investigation; it belongs to others of inferior abilities to take up their calculations, and complete the purpose for which they were intended. There are many annuity societies about the kingdom, where small subscriptions are received in periodical payments; but they are either not sufficiently known, or it is much to be feared are many of them calculated upon fallacious principles, and likely to end in disappointment, if not in misery and ruin.

My object then, Sir, in the present address, is simply this; that you would join your request with mine to any of your experienced correspondents to transmit to you the laws of any annuity-societies with which they are acquainted, and the authorities upon which their calculations are made; and from these, I apprehend, it would require no great skill or application to digest a system that would perfectly include my intention.

Nor is it for the lower class alone that such institutions are desirable: the middle rank will not always secure a competency with all the care and exertion that can possibly be used; and it is, to me, astonishing that so little enquiry should be made by persons of this class after such provident systems. Perhaps there is not one in one hundred so engaged, owing, in part, to the distance at which such societies exist, or to the great disappointments known to have occurred in consequence of erroneous calculations. What is it to me that there may be such institutions at Manchester, at Aberdeen, at Truro, or at Norwich? it is only when they are within the reach of my enquiry that they can be interesting. It is even desirable the members of each society should be personally known to each other, and live contiguous enough to have the opportunity of scrutinizing into the management of the concern. It is not enough to say that the way is so clearly pointed out by the characters already named, that any persons may safely make the attempt with common sense for their guide; it is too well known that enormous errors have been committed, and who would not rather rely upon the experience of others than upon his own judgment in an affair of so much consequence.

I could wish to see a system so minutely prepared, that every village, or Christian congregation, throughout the nation, that was sufficiently populous, might take up the plan, not to the party-exclusion, of others, but merely to serve as the foundation. A few tables, carefully prepared, might clearly contain a scale that would take in subscribers of various descriptions, and all of them to share the benefit in proportion to their age and payments. The weekly subscriber of three pence, or of five shillings, might then, with propriety, belong to the same institution; and thus societies might be made sufficiently numerous, without raging in quest of strangers. Perhaps a small number, say one hundred, or even fewer, would be better than more, as the accounts would be less extensive, the funds more manageable, and every subscriber might easily comprehend the general progress of the society, be well satisfied that justice and prudence presided, or, if he thought any amendment might

might be made, he would be at liberty to propose and recommend it.

The following particulars seem to me important objects of consideration: How the joint property may be best secured? How it may be made to produce the most possible interest? And how every individual (on a change in his circumstances) may at any time increase his contribution; or, if his necessities require it, how he may draw out his capital, or suspend his contribution, under certain restrictions, without forfeiting the whole of his payments.

I do not expect a plan so generally useful and minute as to require no alteration for local circumstances, or particular opinions; but the nearest approach that may be towards it, so that a few individuals, with little or no information on the subject, but of sufficient influence in their little sphere, and desirous of promoting the happiness of their fellow-creatures, may take up the leading articles in full confidence that they will be safe and productive.

It is needless to attempt enumerating the many advantages that might result from the adoption of such a plan; but I cannot forbear mentioning two of them of so much importance as strongly to recommend it: One is, the habits of economy and the laudable spirit of independence which would be excited in the lower class; and the other is, the check that would, on the other hand, be given to avarice in the middle class. Having once engaged, the payments must be continued or forfeited; and, knowing that a certain provision is accumulating for that period of life when nothing but rest and tranquillity can be enjoyment, the mind must be free from the constant and slavish dread of accident and misfortune. I have said nothing about provision for widows, as this, I believe, is generally incorporated in the rules, and is certainly of equal importance with the other. In short, it is the only certain and practicable way of accomplishing these desirable purposes, and is equally open to the conditions of all occupations and ranks.

The subject, Mr. Editor, will apologize for the length of my intrusion; and if the plan recommended may occupy more of your attention than is perfectly agreeable, or more room in your excellent miscellany than is usually allotted to one subject, I hope I do not overrate its value in saying, that an extra hour, or page or two, cannot possibly be better employed.

Birmingham, *Oct.* 27, 1799. I remain respectfully, Your's, J. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MUST beg for a corner of your very useful miscellany, in order to remark the great favour which authors would do to a very numerous and respectable class of readers, if they would more generally mark the pronunciation of uncommon words, particularly proper names, and terms of science and art. I mean by the use of the accent, as in Withering's Botanical Arrangement. The learned languages are not so much studied as they were, and probably will be less attended to than they are; but why should those who are ardent in the pursuit of real knowledge be perpetually exposed to the supercilious derision of pedants, who are in every important respect so much their inferiors?

Your's, &c. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Chariclo, at the conclusion of his complaint respecting Antinomianism, has this remark: "The Nomian Christians, or those who receive the law of Moses as of divine authority, have, in all ages of the church, found it difficult to justify their ceasing to judaize." I cannot, I confess, be of that opinion, for the three following reasons:

First, what was the Mosaic law but a system of regulations, which the leader of the Jews had in charge to deliver to that people, and, on condition of obeying which, they, and they only, were promised many temporal blessings? The Jews were to be kept separate, and to have no religious intercourse with other nations.

Second, I see no reason to deny the probability of a divine revelation, from the circumstance of its being confined in its obligations to a certain period of time, and to one particular nation only. At least, this remains yet to be proved.

Third, At the council, held by the apostles at Jerusalem, Acts xv, on the very question about circumcising and keeping the law of Moses, a decree was sent to the brethren, in these terms: "It seemed good to the Holy Spirit and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things: that ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication."

I might adduce other arguments for the discontinuance of Judaic observances; but perhaps, these may be deemed sufficient. If any of your learned readers can furnish farther illustration on this subject, I should consider

conſider the imparting of it a favour. The ſubject is certainly of conſequence to be cleared up. Whiſton wrote a pamphlet, which I have never ſeen, entitled, "*The Horeb-Covenant revived*; or, *An Account of thoſe Laws of Moſes which are obligatory on Chriſtians.*"

Glouceſter. G. E.

P. S. By the way, is it not ſtrange that profeſſed Chriſtians ſhould violate without ſcruple the ſecond and third of thoſe regulations inſiſted on by the council, and ſo clearly commanded even to Noah himſelf, and thereby to his poſterity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the catalogue, which appeared in your laſt magazine, of inſtances of longevity, you may ſafely make the following corrections:

Fleetwood Sheppard was never elevated to any dignity whatever.

The counteſs of Deſmond did not die in Ireland at 140. She had attained that age when ſhe left Dublin for London, to ſolicit aſſiſtance from the court, being wretchedly poor; and the time or place of her death has not been hitherto aſcertained.—*Granger.*

To the catalogue may be added:

William Walker and Henry Morgan, of whom I have in my poſſeſſion excellent mezzotintos, bearing the following inſcriptions:

WILLIAM WALKER,
Born near Ribcheſter, in Lancaſhire, Anno 1613. Died Anno 1736:
At the Battle of Edgehill he was in the Royal Service wounded in the Arm, and had two Horſes ſhot under him.

Hence it is apparent, that, as the battle was fought A. D. 1642, Walker ſurvived it 94 years.

HARRY MORGAN,
Ætatis ſuæ 105, now lives at Lewes, in Suſſex, 1737.

M. H. *F.S.A.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY accidentally peruſing an old newſpaper (the County Chronicle, December 13, 1791), I met with the following paragraph, which, if true, is an inſtance of longevity which exceeds all I ever before heard of, and will be an addition to the communication of your correſpondent J. J. G. on that ſubject in your laſt number.

It is ſtated that "Thomas Carn, according to the pariſh regiſter of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died the 28th of January, 1588, aged 207. He was born in the reign of Richard the ſecond, 1381, and lived to ſee twelve kings and queens reign."

And again the following inſcription was copied from a tomb-ſtone in Cachen church-yard, near Cardiff, in the year 1740, 'Heare lieth the Body of William Edwards, of the Cairey, who departed this Life the 24th of February, Anno Domini 1668, Anno Ætatis ſuæ 168.'

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Nov. 15, 1799. W. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE SWEDISH ISLAND OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, IN THE WEST INDIES.

ST. Bartholomew is a ſmall iſland, belonging to Sweden, in the Weſt Indies, lying at a little diſtance from St. Euſtatia and St. Chriſtopher. A Swediſh writer gives the following account of it, in a publication intitled, "*A Voyage to the Iſlands of St. Martin, St. Euſtatia, and St. Chriſtopher, undertaken at the Expence of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.*"

The Iſland of St. Bartholomew is about four leagues in length, and a league in breadth. Although it abounds with mountains, it is entirely deſtitute not only of lakes and rivers, but even of ſprings. The inhabitants preſerve the rain-water in ciſterns; but are nevertheleſs obliged to procure water from St. Chriſtopher, for which they often pay twelve livres per ton.

The only port in the iſland is *LeCarenage*, near which ſtands *Guſtavia*, the ſole town in the colony. This port is ſituated on the weſtern ſide, and has excellent moorings. Veſſels, indeed, that draw more than nine feet, cannot enter it; but it will contain a hundred veſſels, an advantage that is not to be found either at St. Euſtatia, or St. Chriſtopher. The bay of Colombier is deep enough for large ſhips; but it has no town on its banks. *Le Carenage* had no town belonging to it before the iſland was in poſſeſſion of Sweden.

The climate is in general healthy; but, at certain times of the year, the weather is variable. During nine months it is very pleaſant; for, though the ſun is burning, there is generally a breeze that cools and purifies the air, and is extremely refreſhing. If it were not for this almoſt

conſtant breeze, the climate would be unhealthy. Hurricanes prevail from the middle of July till the middle of October, during which time the wind changes ſo rapidly as to viſit every point of the compaſs within ten or twelve minutes.

The population of the iſland is much increaſed ſince it belonged to Sweden. At Guſtavia are to be found Swedes, Engliſh, French, Danes, Americans, and Jews. With the exception of a very few, the planters are French. The food of the negroes here is ſo ſcanty as, in many caſes, to be inſufficient for nouriſhment; and their cloathing is wretched, indeed it can ſcarcely be called ſuch, leaving the body expoſed to all the evils it can encounter from nakedneſs, and, among the reſt, to the juice of the *mancenillier*, which corrodes and burns the fleſh like *aqua fortis*.

The ſtature of the inhabitants varies according to the different nations from which they are ſprung. The natives of the country are ſtrong and robuſt, but more eſpecially the men. The women are comparatively ſlight and feeble, which is the effect of the indolent lives they lead. They are never employed in any kind of labour, and remain in a ſitting poſture during the greater part of the day. If any thing happens to fall from their hand, they call a ſlave to take it up; and ſlaves are conſtantly employed to keep off the flies and inſects that would incommode them. The natives are very little ſubject to illneſs, and generally live to an old age.

Freſh proviſions, flour, dried fiſh, and ſalted meat are brought from the continent of America to this iſland: and the ſea furniſhes it with fiſh of various kinds. They have wheaten bread here, beſides a kind of bread peculiar to the country.

The houſes are made of wood, and there are but a few that have the lower part of ſtone. Some of them are raiſed upon four ſtone pillars, ſo that the wind can paſs underneath. The windows are ſimply openings in the wall, with window-ſhutters, or latticcs.

St. Bartholomew, as well as the neighbouring iſlands, is a magazine for American and European merchandize. Veſſels arrive daily to deliver their cargoes, and take in others. The plantations that abound the moſt there are thoſe of cotton, which ſucceed very well. The practice of the planters is, to ſow four or five grains of the ſeed in a hole, and when the plants appear, they pluck all up but the ſtrongeſt. After the firſt crop they cut down the branches, and the plant puſhes out new ſhoots which bear like the original ſtem; but, after the ſecond crop, the ſeeds muſt be again ſown. Aloes are planted round the plantations for fences; they are placed in a ſtraight line, and as cloſe together as poſſible. When theſe fences have arrived at maturity, they are impenetrable, either by men or animals. The aloe grows to a great height, and ſpreads very much, the leaves being often from four to five feet in length. When the aloe has bloſſomed and borne fruit, it dies; but the planters take care to prevent any void in the fence.

Laws ſuits, in general, are determined in this iſland according to the Swediſh code. There are caſes, however, in which the cuſtom of India is followed. As to the puniſhments inflicted on ſlaves, almoſt every proprietor has a different method. The ſlaves, ſcarcely receive nouriſhment to keep them alive, overburthened with labour, and daily receiving ſtrokes of the whip, frequently deſert; in which caſe, the proprietor has a right to inflict diſcretionary puniſhment on the ſlave he recovers. On ordinary occaſions, the culprit is laid upon his face on the ground, ſtripped quite naked, with his hands tied to the wheels of a cannon, and his feet extended and bound to two poſts. He who inflicts the puniſhment, is armed with a whip from twelve to fourteen feet in length, but with a very ſhort handle: he places himſelf at ſome diſtance, and, at every ſtroke, produces a noiſe like the report of a piſtol; and long ſtripes of ſkin, and frequently of the fleſh itſelf, are torn off by the whip. The puniſhment extends to thirty, fifty, and ſometimes a hundred laſhes.

The negroes excel in dances, which conſiſt of a great variety of figures and movements of the body, that it is difficult, and almoſt impoſſible, for Europeans to imitate; even Creoles attain them with great difficulty, while the negroes eaſily learn European dances. On the laſt Sunday of every month battles are fought with cocks, which occaſion conſiderable betting.

The coins uſed in this iſland are the moidore and the piaſtre; they have alſo a fictitious money, called the piſtovett, which is worth ſomething more than two thirds of a piaſtre, and a ſmall ſilver coin called a dogg, and a coin called a bett, of the value of ſix doggs. The piaſtres are the moſt in uſe. The inhabitants frequently cut them into two or four parts. When they are divided into four pieces, two of them are always larger than the others; the larger are of the value of three betts, and the ſmaller of two betts and a half.

The author finishes his account with a very long and circumstantial catalogue of the natural productions of the island, which are much more numerous than would be imagined.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been prevented from seeing your September Magazine at the usual time, I was unable to give an earlier reply to the insinuation of Mr. Dyer, p. 623, respecting my being the author, or interested in the authorship of Mr. Simeon's Skeletons. I therefore beg you will do me the justice to admit my explicit disavowal of any connection whatever with the work in question, and to consider that in what I said in my former letter, I had no other object in view than merely that of stating what appeared to me a plain truth. Much as I respect Mr. Simeon's zeal in the cause of piety, and much as I admire the truly evangelical principles by which he is actuated, I must nevertheless most unequivocally declare that it was as far from my intention, as it is remote from my wishes, to do any thing that might in the slightest degree tend to discredit your instructive miscellany.

Your candid and ingenious correspondent, Charicio, p. 797, will, I trust, excuse me for differing from him, with respect to the meaning of Antinomianism. The sect to which he alludes, is surely distinct from that which Mr. Evans designates by the term Antinomians. This author clearly appears to me to be speaking of those enthusiastical religionists, who, in their over zealous attachment to the doctrine of the imputed righteousness of Christ, as the procuring cause of salvation, fall into the error of wholly discarding moral excellence, as requisite to, or connected with, their justification.

Nov. 16, 1799. Your's, &c.
R. H. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON TRANSPLANTING THE CAMEL TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE; AND ON THE ADVANTAGES TO BE THENCE EXPECTED IN FACILITATING THE EXPLORING OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, AND OPENING A COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE NATIVES.

[*By Professor Heeren of Gottingen.*]

HOWEVER little we known of the southern division of Africa, (for how insignificant is the part visited by *Sparrman*, *Le Vaillant*, and others, compared with the immense extent of the whole region?) yet it would appear, that the exploration of it is attended with fewer and less difficulties than that of North Africa. No far-stretching sandy deserts, no bands of Mocrish robbers, here oppose the progress of the traveller: if he only choose the proper season of the year, he passes through a most charming and delightful country, and is sure of being received with friendship and hospitality by the natives, as soon as he learns the proper manner of treating men of their simplicity of manners. Notwithstanding these advantages, comparatively few discoveries have there been made: nor was this owing to a want of enterprise and perseverance in the travellers; but evidently to another circumstance, which constantly hindered them from proceeding with celerity, and at last forced them to return: viz. the want of proper beasts of burthen.

All the travellers who have penetrated into those regions, were under the necessity of using large waggons drawn by oxen, and very soon felt grievous inconveniences and difficulties from the hilliness of the country, from the want of fresh water, and other obstructions. If we suppose, that they could have performed their journeys with camels, as in North Africa and in Asia, all these difficulties immediately vanish!

It certainly cannot be doubted that the camel would thrive at the Cape of Good Hope: it is the proper climate for that animal, which probably will attain as great a degree of perfection in 35° of south latitude, as we find it does in the 35° of north latitude in Syria.

However, the exploring of the interior of Africa is not the sole advantage to be derived from the introduction of the camel at the Cape: how serviceable would not so excellent a beast of burden prove to the colonists! whose habitations are in part situated at a great distance inland from the capital, and whose only mode of conveying thither the produce of their farms, at present is, with waggons drawn by a great number of oxen.

But what chiefly deserves attention is, that by means of the camel a commercial intercourse may be opened with the interior countries of South Africa. It is certain that the southern division of this quarter of the globe is far more rich in productions than the northern. Why, then, may not Cape-town one day become the centre of a commerce, whose future extent it is now impossible to calculate? But,

But, without the aſſiſtance of the camel, this can hardly ever happen.

Never was there a point of time, in which ſo favourable an opportunity occurred of putting this project in execution, as at preſent, when Great Britain is in poſſeſſion of the Cape. Whether ſhe retain this conqueſt at the next general peace, or not; ſtill, to give this uſeful animal to that country, is an action worthy of the Engliſh nation; who would thus leave behind them a laſting memorial of their generoſity and enterpriſing ſpirit. And how trifling would be the expence of tranſporting a couple of camels from Mogador, or any other convenient place, if compared with the great advantages which we may reaſonably hope will enſue from trying the experiment?—And, ſurely, ſuch an undertaking is perfectly conformable to the ſpirit of a government, which, at an immenſe expence, tranſplanted the productions of the South-ſea iſlands into its colonies in the Weſt-Indies; where the inhabitant of Jamaica, repoſing under the ſhade of his bread fruit-tree, will bleſs the memory of the beneficent monarch who beſtowed on him this moſt precious of gifts. The great obſtacles, which hinder the progreſſive improvement of the human race, may often be removed by very eaſy means: and it is always meritorious to excite attention to ſuch as appear likely to produce the deſired effect.—The above propoſal may then claim indulgence, ſhould it even, for the preſent, remain a mere project.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE THEORY OF REPRESENTATION; BEING SO MUCH OF THE DECREE PROMULGATED 22 *Dec.* 1789, BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE, AS CONCERNS ITS DELEGATIVE CONSTITUTION, TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH AND ANNOTATED.

[The following Comments tend chiefly to evolve the Theory of Delegation: they were moſtly put to Paper on the Author's return from France, in the Summer of 1790, which accounts for their being hooked to an exploded Syſtem; having ſince been ſteadily compared with the Turns of the political Wheel, they are now with the leſs Reluctance made known.]

I. THE kingdom ſhall be divided anew into 83 ſhires, for its better repreſentation and adminiſtration.

Is not a ſyſtem of geographical nomenclature poſſible, which ſhould facilitate the remembrance of names and ſites? Might not mountains, rivers, towns, provinces, be connected by *radical* and diſtinguiſhed by *inflective* ſyllables? Thus, in North-America, we may find the mountain Kentuck, the river Kentucky, the town Kentuckion, and the province Kentuckia. In the impoſition of *new* names, in the limitation of *new* diviſions, ought not ſuch a ſyſtem to be kept in view? Would rectilinear diviſions, coinciding preciſely with degrees of longitude and latitude, be for all purpoſes as convenient as natural boundaries?

II. Each ſhire ſhall be divided into trithings*, not fewer than three, nor more than nine, to be limited by the advice of the provincial delegates.

An argument may be offered for preferring that ſize of ſhire, which ſhall depute *three* repreſentatives, to a ſize adapted for deputing *one*, *two*, or *four*, namely this. If the majority in favour of a given party be in each ſhire but of a ſingle vote among the people, this will in the meeting of their three delegates produce a majority of two to one in the legiſlature: conſequently the difficulty of reſiſting, or the tendancy to acquieſce in, the will of a mere majority of the people, will always by theſe means be very great: whereas, if one, two, or four deputies were nominated by the rival factions, and each party had its half of the repreſentation to marſhal under, every popular faction would divide the conſtituted authorities in the ſame proportion as it divides the people, which could not but be dangerous to public tranquillity under a form of government where the national repreſentation were the ſeat of authority.

III. Each trithing ſhall be divided into hundreds of about twelve ſquare miles.

It deſerves notice that the ſmaller any of theſe diviſions, the more certain is reſident individual wealth of influencing the elections; and the larger any of theſe diviſions, the more certain is public opinion of bearing down before it the influence of individual wealth: For the influence of wealth is in proportion to the contiguity; operating on the chapmen it can patronize, or the inferiors it can countenance—it diminiſhes rapidly with diſtance; whereas the influence of opinion is equally intenſe at every diſtance from the focus. Men of riches then have an intereſt in ſmall, and men of letters in large ſhares.

IV. The election of repreſentatives ſhall be made by ſhire.

V. In the chief town of each ſhire there ſhall be a ſhire-court.

VI. In the chief-town of each trithing there ſhall be a ſubordinate trithing-court.

VII. In each pariſh, borough, or town-

* *Trithing* (whence corruptly *Riding*) means the ſubdiviſion of a county, and is derived from *Trithe*, a third part.

ſhip

ſhip, there ſhall be a village-magiſtracy, or, at leaſt, one judicer.

VIII. The members deputed from the ſhires to the National Aſſembly ſhall not be conſidered as local delegates, but as the repreſentatives of the whole people.

By this time it is generally admitted to be the duty of repreſentatives, not to decide in all caſes as the people themſelves would decide; but as it is beſt for the people that they ſhould decide. Not the coincidence of their opinion with that of the conſtituents; but its coincidence with univerſal juſtice, is the rule of aprobation. Now the ſhorter the time a delegation laſts, the greater the probability of obedience to the conſtituency. In order then to diminiſh the influence of haſty, vulgar, and unſound opinion, time enough ought to be given for ſudden ferments of the public mind to ſubſide. The repreſentative ſhould have a chance of aſſuading his own better judgment on the multitude. A year, in the preſent ſtate of inſtruction, is evidently too little. Triennial, are therefore preferable to annual parliaments.

IX. The delegates to the ſhire-court ſhall not be conſidered as repreſentatives of individual trithings, but of the whole ſhire.

X. The delegates to the trithing-towns ſhall not be conſidered as repreſentatives of individual hundreds, but of the whole trithing.

XI. Conſequently no individuals of the delegated body may be recalled at the pleaſure of the conſtituent body; but ſhall act during the whole period of office, unleſs they incur its forfeiture by ſome ſpecific crime legally aſcertained.

XII. Each delegated body ſhall judge without appeal concerning the validity of the elections of its component individuals.

Surely this is a falſe principle, borrowed from Britiſh practice. Where the police of elections is the province of the ſenate, that ſenate can perpetuate its authority beyond its legal period, independently of the people. It can render itſelf indiſſoluble, like the Long Parliament; or paſs a ſeptennial bill, like the Cruel Parliament. But, if magiſtrates choſen by the people (call them ſheriffs) have the duty allotted them of convoking the poll-votes at the appointed time, independently of a legiſlature pretendedly paramount, this is leſs eaſy. Beſides, the members of all popular aſſemblies have been fond of expelling thoſe in the minority; and thus are naturally prediſpoſed *partially* to decide concerning a return, whoſe validity were more conveniently aſcertained near the ſpot by the verdict of a quarter ſeſſions jury.

Section I.

Of the Formation of Election-Meetings.

Article I. All perſons enjoying the right of ſuffrage ſhall be aſſembled, not by pariſhes, boroughs, or towns, but by hundreds;—ſuch meetings to be called primary aſſemblies, or poll-votes.

II. All perſons enjoying the right of ſuffrage to be called active citizens, no others to partake of the primary aſſemblies.

In the purſuit of general principles it is not probable that any European lawgiver will go further than to confer active citizenſhip on all adult males; yet may it be maintained, that if the right of ſuffrage were beſtowed on women, and that right exerciſed by *proxy*, it would in nothing interrupt the modeſty and retireſomeneſs which is the ornament of their character. Theſe proxies would beſtow on huſbands and fathers of families a two, three, or four-fold influence at elections of repreſentatives and of magiſtrates, and would therefore operate in behalf of thoſe ſeverer morals to which ſingle men are often indifferent. It is true, that for the proxies of women independently circumſtanced, and remarkable for the influence of their talents and beauty, a chivalrous competition would ariſe among the young men; but this might be deſirable under democratic conſtitutions of government, which, by furniſhing the men with much occupation, have, perhaps, a tendency to ſegregate the ſexes more than is favourable to their reciprocal improvement. On ſimilar grounds the ſuffrage of children might be tolerated.

III. The qualifications of an active citizen ſhall be,

1. To be born or naturalized in France.
2. To be twenty-five years old.
3. To have dwelt for one year within the hundred.
4. To pay a direct tax, at leaſt equal in value to the price of three days labour:

And 5. To be no hired ſervant.

Why theſe reſtrictions? Does not the firſt limitation betray a narrow-minded nationality? The ſtrangers may be politically aggrieved by an alien bill, or a *droit d'aubaine*: ought he not then to be allowed a natural channel of redreſs, in the opportunity of attaching by his vote the protection of ſome repreſentative? Is not the ſecond too ſtrict? As ſoon as man is able to bear arms, and as his own labour ſuffices to maintain him, that is, according to the deciſion of Athens, at *ſixteen* years of age, has he not every claim to ſuffrage which the law-giver ought to contemplate? The third ſeems reaſonable enough, and well adapted to guard againſt thoſe vagabond ſturdy ſwearers, who, at an Engliſh general election, appear ſucceſſively in half a dozen towns to perſonate the abſent and the dead: yet perſons lately removed ought to retain a right of voting ſomewhere. Is not the fourth uſeleſs? Can property derive any ſecurity from the quality of the *voters*? Are not the intermediate body of *choſers* the efficient and real electors, the only ones whoſe

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will can act much on the representative, and through him on the law? Is not the fifth an unjuſt attempt, to brand with *infamy* hired ſervants? Finally, may not theſe reſtrictions become a cauſe of inſtability to the Conſtitution, and excite the excluded claſſes to combine for its ſubverſion?

To the ſyſtem of univerſal ſuffrage it may, however, be objected; 1. That it intruſts power to the ignorant, who will uſe it unwiſely, i. e. not conformably to the intereſt of the greater number: and 2. That it intruſts power to the poor, who will uſe it to the overthrow of property, i. e. to the oppreſſion of the few; who ought however, to be tolerated in their poſſeſſions, becauſe the confiſcation of wealth, and its conſequent non production, can only throw ſtill further out of reach of the multitude the ſimpleſt comforts.

In the preſent ſtate of ſociety theſe objections are, perhaps, valid againſt Univerſal Suffrage, if combined with immediate delegation, with *direct* repreſentation; but, if combined with intermediary delegations, with *gradationed* repreſentation, they are ſurely invalid: becauſe the *chooſers*, the intervening body, being the real electors, efficient power will thus be conferred neither on the unwiſe, nor on the unrich. Suppoſing it ſafe to intruſt the ſelection of repreſentatives to houſeholders, paying ten pounds yearly rent, and that there were in Great Britain and Ireland 100,000 ſuch houſeholders, can it ſignify to the ſtate, whether theſe 100,000 perſons are impowered to chooſe by the ſuffrage of 3,000,000 adult males, or by any other means? But it ſignifies much to the lower claſſes to have the privilege of conferring this power by their ſuffrage. It is of importance to the comfort of a poor family that a relation, as it were of a client and patron, ſhould ſubſiſt between it and ſome perſon ſurrounded by the conveniences of life, through whoſe exertions, in caſe of leiſure, difficulty, want, or ſickneſs, it may obtain work, advice, relief, or accommodations. With the increaſe of luxury and taxation, with the decay of the religious ſpirit, charity declines and ſelfiſhneſs ſpreads: ſome new means then of making themſelves valuable to their ſuperiors muſt be beſtowed on the poor, if they are to retain their former ſhare of notice and protection: the law-giver will not eaſily find a better mean than Univerſally Suffrage.

Hume is indeed of opinion, that 10,000 perſons are a baſis large enough for any free government: but he has produced in contradiction the inſtance of Poland, whoſe nobles were more numerous; and he might have quoted the conſtituents of the protectorate-parliaments, who, from their fewneſs and want of ſufficient connexion with the people, were unable to withſtand the inglorious Reſtoration. He might too have quoted the preſent ſtate of this iſland, when many more than 10,000 perſons are in the actual receipt of ſalaries from the ſtate. Such a baſis then inſufficiently ſecures ſtability; and may too eaſily be biaſſed to betray the people.

Some Engliſh clubs deſire to exclude from ſuffrage lunatics and criminals —Why even theſe reſtrictions? Two or three votes, more or leſs, are of no conſequence to the event of an election, where ſuffrage is almoſt univerſal. If theſe ſhould decide an election, the merit of the competitors muſt previouſly have appeared to the people nearly equal. But the occurrence of a man's name confined for lunacy in the liſt of citizens, tends to provoke a ſcrutiny into the grounds of his commitment. Have his relatives (their antagoniſts will aſk), in order to ſeize his property, invented or magnified his diſeaſe? Or do they conceal his recovery? Theſe very inquiries will prevent and reſiſt abuſe. Again, the occurrence of a priſoner's name in the liſt of citizens, if he be confined for debt, may recommend him to a patronage that ſhall reſtore his labour to the community. His defence, if he be as yet only accuſed; his pardon, if he be condemned; are not unlikely to reſult from that attention to the ſufferings of *citizens*, which an election always brings on. Beſides the poſitive conſent of a culprit to laws by which he is about to be tried, or has been ſentenced, is a fine tribute to the juſtice of civil inſtitution, which ought not to be rejected. The right of ſuffrage then would prove a real protection to the perſonal liberty both of lunatics, debtors, and criminals, and therefore ought not to be withheld, even from them.

When the Rockingham adminiſtration reſtricted the elective franchiſe in this country, a theoretical principle was advanced in parliament, that no *dependents* ought to have ſuffrage: that revenue officers, ſoldiers, ſervants, journeymen, women, on account of their neceſſary difference for the will of others, may juſtly be diſqualified from voting. Can it be equitable to the *patron* to deprive him of the natural political influence which would accrue from the voices of his dependents? Is the manufacturer, who advances weekly the wages of ſubſiſtence to a hundred journeymen, to be defrauded of the conſequence natural to his utility, and to be levelled on days of election, in point of importance and weight, with the man who maintains only himſelf? The ſcheme for allowing votes to houſeholders excluſively, is no doubt more hoſtile to the ariſtocracy of wealth, than univerſal ſuffrage; but it is not, therefore, more expedient.

IV. The primary aſſemblies ſhall make a liſt of the citizens in each hundred, and yearly on a fixed day ſhall inſcribe therein the names of thoſe who have attained the age of 21, after receiving their oath of allegiance. No one may become an elector (either a voter or a chooſer) at 25 years of age, unleſs previouſly inrolled in this civic liſt.

V. No

V. No bankrupt, or inſolvent debtor, may be or become a member of the primary ſecondary or national aſſemblies, or of the municipal or adminiſtrative bodies.

VI. The like privation ſhall extend to children inheriting and retaining the property of an inſolvent father, without paying their proportion of his debts;—excepting, however, married children, portioned before the inſolvency of the father.

v. and vi. Theſe reſtrictions cannot but inflict *infamy* on many innocent perſons: they have, therefore, all the demerit of teſt-laws

The Engliſh law of election inflicts infamy on thoſe who ſell commodities to the public, and on thoſe who accept public employments: it expels contractors from parliament, it forbids revenue-officers to vote. Thus it takes for granted, that the executive power has an intereſt hoſtile to that of the nation; yet it puniſhes as a libeller the man who ſpeaks or writes againſt the public enemy: the former is the abſurdity.

To puniſh thoſe who offer money for votes at popular elections, is another puritanical encroachment on popular rights; intended, like the laws about gambling, to prevent the higher claſſes from diſſipating their fortunes in moments of paſſion, and thus ſinking occaſionally back into the maſs of the people. Why ſhould the voter be reſtricted from chooſing which equivalent he will have for his vote, the empty triumph of a demagogue, or the increaſe of his conveniences?

VII. Thoſe excluded by the fifth and ſixth articles may reſume the rights of citizenſhip, on complying with the aforeſaid regulations; that is, by paying in full their creditors, or the proportionate ſhare of their father's debts.

VIII. In each municipality ſhall be kept a liſt of the active citizens—diſtinguiſhing thoſe eligible to offices. No citizen to be enrolled in this liſt, who ſhall not have all the above mentioned qualifications, who ſhall not have preſented the record of his civic inſcription; and who, after the age of twenty-five, ſhall not have publicly taken, in preſence of the foreman of the hundred-court, the oath to maintain with all his might the conſtitution of the country (to be faithful to the nation, the law, and the king), and to fulfil the civil and political functions to him intruſted without fear, fee, or favour.

Why is not the choice of the people, or of the conſtituted authorities, in all caſes made a ſufficient qualification for eligibility to offices? And why is a civil teſt to be impoſed? Cannot a republican be a good magiſtrate under a king, and a royaliſt under a republic?

IX. No citizen ſhall exert in more than one place his right of voting. No one may in any aſſembly act by proxy.

Diſconnected enactions theſe, which ſhould have been ſeparated. Why may nothing be done by proxy? Is not all repreſentative government founded on the very principle of acting by proxy? A man does not indeed often, in the firſt inſtance, appoint his attorney by proxy, but what further reſtriction would be at all reaſonable?

X. No claſs being henceforward *privileged* in France the *active* citizens of whatever quality or condition ſhall come without any diſtinction to the primary aſſemblies.

A clauſe to forbid—what?—the common forms of difference. Is this the arrogance of new liberty? Nothing can be more imprudent in the law-giver, than to irritate the remembrance of the degraded claſſes by the unneceſſary mention of diſtinctions which exiſt not, and the ambition of the deſpiſed claſſes by the unneceſſary mention of a privilege withheld.

XI. There ſhall be at leaſt one primary aſſembly in every hundred.

XII. When the number of citizens in a hundred ſhall not exceed 900, there ſhall be but one primary aſſembly. When it exceeds 900, there ſhall be but two, of at leaſt 450 citizens each.

XIII. Each primary aſſembly ſhall tend as much as poſſible to the number of 600; yet ſo that if there be many aſſemblies in one hundred, the leaſt numerous ſhall conſiſt at leaſt of 450. Thus, were the voters are more than 900, but fewer than 1050, there ſhall be no complete aſſembly of 600, becauſe the ſecond could then not conſiſt of 450.

Where the voters are more than 1050, the firſt formed aſſembly ſhall conſiſt of 600, and the ſecond of 450 or more.

If the number amounts to 1400, there ſhall be but two, the firſt of 600, and the other of 800; but if to 1500, there ſhall be three, one of 600, and two of 450; and ſo forth, according to the number of active citizens in each trithing.

XIV. In towns of 4000 or fewer ſouls, there ſhall be but one primary aſſembly. There ſhall be two in thoſe containing from 4000 to 8000, three in thoſe from 8000 to 12,000, and ſo forth. Theſe aſſemblies ſhall be formed by wards or ſections, viz. by contiguous diſtributions.

XV. Each primary aſſembly, as ſoon as formed, ſhall elect a foreman and ſecretary by ſimple ſcrutiny and abſolute plurality of votes;—till which election the elder citizen ſhall preſide, and the three next oldeſt ſhall collect the votes in preſence of the aſſembly.

XVI. Next ſhall be nominated three ſcrutineers, who ſhall receive the return of the ſubſequent polls. This poll ſhall

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alſo be collected by the three oldeſt citizens preſent.

XVII. The primary aſſemblies ſhall nominate one chooſer for every hundred active citizens, abſent or preſent?—ſo that up to 150 active citizens one chooſer ſhall be named—two chooſers from that number up to 250, and ſo forth.

If information be ſo far diffuſed in a community, that one man in a hundred is a competent judge of the qualities deſirable in a ſenator, then ſhould there be one *chooſer* for 100 *voters*; which may have been right in France. But in Great Britain, where education has long been more general, it is probable that three or four men in 100 are competent to the office of chooſer. With the ſpread of civilization the proportion of chooſers ſhould increaſe, until at length, perhaps, gradation gives place to direct repreſentation.

XVIII. Each primary aſſembly ſhall nominate its quota of chooſers from among the citizens of the hundred.

Why from among the citizens of the hundred? Is merit in a ſtate of equal diffuſion?

XIX. To be eligible as a chooſer it ſhall be requiſite, over and above the qualifications of an active citizen, to pay a yearly tax equivalent to the amount of ten days' labour.

Is not any qualification of property improper? The men likely to obtain a hundred, or even thirty votes, will in general be charitable houſekeepers, or public inſtructors, or maſters of journeymen, or for ſome other reaſon, eminent enough to belong to the educated and independent claſſes, who have an intereſt in the ſecurity of property. If ſo, it is at beſt uſeleſs. But it may operate to exclude here and there men of popular influence, perſons whom it is always deſirable in a free country to notice, and ſingularly unreaſonable to deprive of interference in elections.

XX. The chooſers ſhall be voted for by the primary aſſemblies in one poll. Double the number required ſhall always be put in nomination.

Why any reſtriction on the number to be put in nomination? No doubt in order to prevent that indolent acquieſcence in arrogated power, which has converted the repreſentation of ſo many Britiſh counties into a patrimony. And why *double* the number and no more? Leſt, by ſubdividing the competition, a real minority of the chooſers ſhould confer a relative majority of votes on their candidate.

XXI. There ſhall be but one intermediate body of chooſers between the primary and national aſſembly.

All uſeleſs complication is to be avoided. Whatever purpoſes of ariſtocratic ſelection could be anſwered by the interpoſition of two or more intermediate bodies, may alſo be more ſimply obtained by cauſing the chooſers to bear a ſmaller proportion to the number of voters.

XXII. All the chooſers named by the primary aſſemblies of each ſhire ſhall meet, without diſtinction of rank or condition, to elect the repreſentatives for the national aſſembly.

XXIII. This aſſembly of all the chooſers for each ſhire ſhall meet in the ſhire-houſe.

XXIV. As ſoon as the aſſembly of chooſers be formed, it ſhall elect its foreman, ſecretary, and three ſcrutineers, in the mode preſcribed by the 15th and 16th articles.

XXV. The delegates to the national aſſembly ſhall be choſen by perſonal poll and abſolute plurality of votes.

If the firſt poll beſtow not an abſolute plurality, there ſhall be a ſecond.

If the ſecond poll beſtow it not, there ſhall be a third, between thoſe two citizens only whom the ſcrutineers ſhall declare to have obtained the moſt votes.

Finally, if, after a third, the votes be equally divided, the older candidate ſhall be preferred.

i. e. No one delegate ſhall be nominated by leſs than a majority of the whole number of perſons voting.

As the French mode of voting has in practice been found inconvenient, it has not been thought worth while to tranſlate the directions and regulations relative thereto, which are annexed to the original decree.

Election by ballot has been propoſed as a remedy for certain of the inconveniences experienced; but rejected as, 1, facilitating colluſion; 2, removing the uſeful controul of public opinion; and 3, tending to introduce an immoral treachery. All polls ſhould be printed.

XXVI. The number of repreſentatives in the national aſſembly ſhall be equal to the number of ſhires multiplied by nine.

XXVII. The number of repreſentatives ſhall be diſtributed among the ſeveral ſhires, in the three proportions of the territory, the population and the taxation.

Is not the ſingle baſis of population all-ſufficient? Mere ſoil, like the diſpeopled warrens about Caſtle Riſing, cannot require repreſentation: and taxation being ever moſt productive in places the moſt populous, this baſis only complicates the mode of attributing repreſentatives without affecting materially the quota.

XXVIII. The firſt trithe of the whole repreſentative body forming the national aſſembly ſhall be attached to the land, and each ſhire ſhall name three repreſentatives of this claſs.

XXIX. The ſecond trithe ſhall be attached to the population. The whole po-

pulation of the kingdom ſhall be divided into as many parts as this trithe requires of repreſentatives; and each department ſhall elect as many repreſentatives of this claſs, as it contains of the ſaid ſhares of population.

XXX. The third trithe ſhall be attached to the direct contribution. The total ſum of contribution ſhall be ſplit into as many parts as there are repreſentatives of this claſs; and each ſhire ſhall name as many repreſentatives as it pays ſhares.

XXXI. The repreſentatives of each ſhire ſhall be named from among the eligible citizens of that ſhire.

XXXII. To be eligible to the national aſſembly, a direct tax of a mark of ſilver muſt be paid, and ſome landed property poſſeſſed.

xxxi. and xxxii. Once more why theſe reſtrictions? Should the expenſive conteſt for Weſtminſter ever become inconvenient to a true friend of the people, ought other places to be debarred from ſoliciting his ſervices? Ought the citizens to be circumſcribed in their choice of candidates by any limitation?

XXXIII. The electors ſhall name, by double ſcrutiny and relative plurality of votes, a number of ſubſtitutes equal in number to a trithe of the repreſentatives, whoſe places they ſhall fill up in caſe of death or reſignation.

Had theſe ſubſtitutes undertaken to meet for the diſcuſſion of political intereſts, thus forming a convention merely deliberative, not enactive, this inſtitution would have been analogous to the Court of Competitors in Hume's Idea of a perfect Commonwealth. When changes become neceſſary in an eſtabliſhed conſtitution, there is no method more likely to bring about an agreement of the people concerning them, than to aſſemble a merely deliberative court of this kind.

XXXIV. The act of election ſhall be the ſole delegation from the conſtituents. The liberty of voting in the repreſentative ſhall be reſtrained by no private or conditional inſtructions. The primary and ſecondary aſſemblies are to addreſs their petitions, remonſtrances, and inſtructions, to the repreſentative body at large.

XXXV. The primary and ſecondary aſſemblies, when the elections are finiſhed, ſhall diſſolve; and neither continue nor reſume their functions, until the period of the enſuing elections.

The cotemporary meeting of all the primary aſſemblies legally calls into action at once a power neceſſarily greater than that of the government, whoſe ſtability conſequently may thereby be endangered. Why ſhould not different ſhires elect their repreſentatives at different times? Why not monthly or weekly admiſſions and diſmiſſions of a few delegates? In all the revolutions of France many proviſions of this decree have been thought worthy of retainal by all parties. It is remarkable, that no regulation is contained in it for the duration of the repreſentative body: but it may be inferred from the ſubſequent clauſes relative to the choice of magiſtrates, that *one half* of the parliament was to be renewed yearly, and conſequently the ſeats to be biennial.

The following two conſiderations may be thought to afford a ſufficient motive for preferring the annual election of *one third* only.

One important danger to which the freedom of nations has been expoſed in all revolutionary periods, is the extra-legal perpetuation of authority in the hands of their leaders. The thirty tyrants of Athens, the decemvirs of Rome, the long parliament of England, the cruel parliament of 1716, have all forcibly prolonged their power, after the loſs of their popularity, beyond its juſt period. For theſe uſurpations no other remedy has been found than inſurrection. It may however be obſerved that, if the whole of a repreſentative body have at once to vacate their ſeats, that whole body may be intereſted to put off its diſſolution, and to protract illegally its ſittings; and that, if one half be to go out at once, one half is liable to that wiſh, and may find it eaſy to gain over a vote or two, and thus accompliſh their purpoſe. Whereas, if one third only (or any leſs number) be to go out at once, the chance always muſt be that the legiſlature will compel the punctual obſervance of the law (two-thirds having by the hypotheſis no intereſt in the breach of it), and thus ſecure to the people a regular periodical renovation of their choice.

A ſecond important danger is that to which the wiſdom of national deciſion is expoſed in periods of popular ferment, when the public mind is violently agitated by ſome political queſtion of importance. It happens, namely, in conſequence of ſpeeches delivered with glow and circulated with zeal, or of ſome pamphlet written in a form unuſually impreſſive, that the maſs of a people are at a given moment operated on by the arguments on one ſide only: and, that, while the impreſſion of theſe reaſonings is recent, their occaſional declarations would be contrary to their ſettled will, their momentary paſſion different from their deliberate opinion. They are in a like ſtate with the audience of a debating ſchool, during the plaudit which ſucceeds the harangue of a favourite ſophiſt; at that inſtant, they would vote differently from what they will do at the cloſe of the diſcuſſion. Now, if during ſuch ebullitions of prejudice a complete diſſolution of the legiſlature occurred, the maſs of repreſentatives would be ſent in conformity to this tranſient impreſſion, and the meaſures of government would partake the caſt of popular effervescence: it would declare a raſh war, or enact

perſecuting

perſecuting laws. The people then ought not to intruſt themſelves at any one time with the choice of a majority, or of a half of the legiſlature. But if one-third only (or any leſs number) be to go out at once; the chance always muſt be, that the ſettled ſhould prevail over the occaſional will of the people, the ſlower but maturer deciſions of their judgment over the haſty phrenzy of tranſient impatience.

For both theſe reaſons, partial rotation ſeems eſſential to wiſe repreſentation.

If the foregoing arguments be valid, it follows, that in all ſchemes of parliamentary conſtitution one ought to prefer

Univerſal to privileged ſuffrage,

Gradationed to direct repreſentation,

And rotatory to ſimultaneous diſmiſſal of the delegates.

The doctrine of rotatory diſmiſſal originates apparently, with Harrington, of gradationed election with Hume, and of univerſal ſuffrage with Sir William Jones.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a conſtant reader of your highly uſeful and entertaining Magazine, you will do me a particular favour by inſerting the two following queſtions, which I ſhall be very happy to ſee anſwered by any of your able philoſophical correſpondents.

Suppoſing a ſelf moving machine is ever produced (whether of wood or metals), is there any certain premium offered to the ingenious contriver?

What effect has heat and cold, wet and dry, on woods, copper, braſs, and ſteel?

The laſt queſtion I have propoſed with the view of enlighting the muſical world reſpecting ſtringed inſtruments, and hope a clear anſwer will tend to leſſon the blame ſo generally thrown on muſical inſtrument makers, but particularly on tuners, at every change of atmoſphere in our uncertain climate. Your's,

A FRIEND.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF ALGIERS.

The following ſketch of Algiers and the provinces ſubject to its dominion is taken principally from an excellent German work on the ſubject. It contains ſome particulars that are new and intereſting, and may ſerve, in ſome inſtances, to ſupply the deficiencies, and correct the miſtakes, in Dr. SHAW's Account of that Country.

THAT part of the northern coaſt of Africa which is known by the general name of *Barbary*, contains four principal diviſions. Of the four ſtates of the Barbary coaſt, Algiers is by far the moſt conſiderable with reſpect to extent of territory. According to Shaw, the country ſubject to Algiers is ſeparated by the Trara Mountains from the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco. According to Hoeſt, the river Mullooiha, or Malva, divides the two kingdoms. If, with Shaw, we make to the weſt the Trara Mountains, and to the eaſt the river Zaine, formally Tuſca, the boundaries of the Algerine ſtate, it extends from 6′ of weſt to 9° 15′ of eaſt longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich. With regard to its latitude, the extremities lie between 32° and 37°. The city of Algiers, which is ſituated nearly in the centre, has, according to the moſt accurate aſtronomical obſervations, a polar altitude of 36° 49′ 30″*. If we take the medium difference of latitude of the whole kingdom to be 2° 30′ and the difference of longitude to be 9° 30′ the ſuperficial extent would amount to about 4,218 or, according to a more accurate aſtronomical calculation by M. von Zach, 4,262 geographical ſquare miles.

On the population of the ſtate of Algiers, nothing can be determined with certainty: however, it ſeems to be incomparably leſs than in every other ſtate of the ſame extent; for arts, ſciences, and induſtry flouriſh not in this barbarous land. Even in the vicinity of the cities, we find extenſive tracts uninhabited and uncultivated; and ſuch waſtes increaſe in proportion as we recede to a greater diſtance from the towns. In the interior of the country, commence the dreary deſerts. The iron hand of deſpotiſm, the want of commercial intercourſe in the inland provinces, and the frequent ravages of the plague, contribute likewiſe to diminiſh the number of inhabitants.

In general, as far as the Deſert (Sabra), the ſoil is fruitful, but more eſpecially on the ſea coaſt, and in the valleys. Foreſts, properly ſo called, ſeldom occur. The diſtrict about Bugia is the moſt woody, and produces the greateſt quantity of timber. Tracts, on the other hand, full of thickets and bruſhwood are leſs rare. The country may be reckoned among the mountainous; many of the chains of mountains contain minerals, the principal of which are lead and copper. Mineral ſprings and waters are met with in many places; but the neceſſary accommodations are wanting for thoſe who might wiſh to

* This is not the polar altitude of the city, but properly of the light-houſe (*Fanal*), where the altitude was obſerved.

uſe them. The nearer we approach the Deſert, the more the fecundity of the ſoil decreaſes; there are, however, on the borders of it diſtricts where agriculture is followed with advantage. In the Deſert itſelf, only particular ſpots, here and there are ſown with corn: the chief products are figs and dates. Here live a number of nomadical tribes and families, who, proud of their independence, endure with fortitude the want of poſſeſſions and of the conveniences of a more civilized ſtate of ſociety. They are, however, addicted to plunder, ſuſpicious, and frequently treacherous and cruel. On the coaſt, and in the northern part of the country, ſprings and rivers abound. Of the latter, the Sheilif is the moſt conſiderable: it takes its riſe in the *Sabra*, paſſes through the lake Titeri, and empties itſelf in a weſtern direction into the Mediterranean Sea.

The kingdom of Algiers comprehends a part of the ancient Mauritania, and in particular *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, and the ancient Numidia. At preſent it contains four principal diviſions: 1 the Weſtern Province, or *Maſcara*; 2 the territory of the City of *Algiers*: 3 the Middle or ſouthern Province, *Titeri*; 4 the Eaſtern Province, or *Conſtantine*.

I. MASCARA.

The *Malva* or *Mallooiha*, which, as we remarked above, is the boundary of the dominions of Algiers on this ſide, takes its riſe in the *Sabra*, and runs, with ſmall windings, from ſouth to north. This river might, to the great advantage of commerce, be rendered navigable to a conſiderable extent: but, in the preſent ſituation of affairs in Algiers, it cannot be expected that ſuch beneficial undertakings ſhould be even thought of. Thirteen miles from the mouth of the Melva, on the coaſt, are three uninhabited iſlands, between which ſmall coaſting veſſels may lie in ſafety. To the eaſt, on the coaſt, are ſituated *Seedi Abdelmoumen* and *Maiſcarda*, two inconſiderable places, the latter of which is celebrated for containing the ſepulchre of a Mahomedan ſaint of the ſame name. A little to the ſouth-weſt lie two caſtles, formerly garriſoned by troops of the Emperor of Morocco, *Fort el Wed* and *el Joube*; to the eaſt, in a pleaſant diſtrict, is ſituated *Woojeda*. The ſouthern parts of the province are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, eſpecially by the tribe *Angad*.

From the Trara Mountains, along the coaſt towards the eaſt, we meet with the following places: Twant; Cape Hone, formerly *Promontorium Magnum*; Tackumbreit, at the mouth of the Tafna; at a ſmall diſtance from it lies the iſland of Acra. All theſe are inconſiderable places. Farther towards the north, the *Salt-River*, after having been increaſed by the *Sinan* and *Wed el Mailah*, empties itſelf into the Mediterranean.

Cape *Ferrat* or *Meſaff* (*Portus Magnus* of the ancients,) together with the fortified city of *Warran* or *Oran*, and Fort *Maſalquivir*, at preſent belong to the Spaniards.

Oran is one of the largeſt cities of the province of Maſcara; has ſtrong and regular fortifications, and can eaſily be ſupplied by the Spaniards with proviſions and warlike ſtores. It lies in 35′ of longitude weſt from Greenwich; and in the 35° 55′ north latitude. Since the year 1732, the Spaniards have held uninterrupted poſſeſſion of Oran. It has a pariſh-church, three monaſteries, a hoſpital; and the number of the inhabitants, according to the account given of it by the Spaniards, amounts to 12,000. Towards the Sea, the city riſes in the form of an amphitheatre, and is ſurrounded with forts and batteries. Cloſe to the city, lies a ſtrong caſtle, *Alcazava*, in which the Spaniſh governor reſides. On the higheſt hill ſtands Fort St. Croix, whoſe guns command the city and the adjacent country. From this fort they make ſignals of the approach of ſhips, and carefully watch the motions of the Moors, who often attempt predatory incurſions into the neighbouring diſtricts. A conſiderable number of Mahomedans take refuge in Oran; they dwell in a diſtinct part of the city, receive pay from the court of Spain, and render ſignal ſervices againſt the Moors. The greateſt part of the inhabitants of Oran conſiſts of ſuch as have been baniſhed from Spain; and the ſame may, in a great meaſure, be ſaid of the ſoldiers who compoſe the garriſon. Five regiments are commonly ſtationed here; but, owing to continual deſertion, their ſtrength ſcarcely equals that of four complete regiments. One of them wholly conſiſts of malefactors who have been condemned to remain here for life. The reſt are ſuch as have been tranſported for one or more years. There is here likewiſe a military ſchool. Around the city are pleaſant gardens; but it is very dangerous to cultivate them, on account of the Moors and Arabs, who frequently lie in ambuſh among them. The ſame reaſon prevents the cultivation of the fields in the vicinity; and the garriſon and inhabitants muſt be ſupplied with proviſions immediately from Spain.

Muſtygannim is one of the moſt conſiderable towns of the province of *Maſcara*, but

but it is neither beautiful, nor has any flourishing trade or manufacture. The *Shellif*, formerly *Chinalaph*, is the largest river of the whole kingdom; it takes its rise in the Desert, in 35° 2′ north latitude, from seventy sources, as its name indicates. In its course it receives the *Midroe*, the *Harbeene* at the town of *Medea*, the *Toddah* or *Silver River*, the *Archew*, the *Mina*, *Warissa* and *Fagia*. *Shershel* was formerly a place of some importance; but is now in ruins: it is said, that it was destroyed by an earthquake, and that the arsenal and a number of other buildings were precipitated into the harbour; the ruins being still discoverable at low water. Shershel is built after the Mooriſh manner. The inhabitants are celebrated for their pottery wares, and their steel and iron manufactures. *Tremesan or Tlemsan* is by far the most considerable town in the province of Mascara; in the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful kings and princes; but is now dwindled to scarce a fifth part of the extent of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufactures are at present in a state of decay. They still make and dye different kinds of carpets and woollen coverlets. The latter are most in request: they are dyed of a scarlet colour, and at the ends interwoven with gold wire. They cost from 8 to 30 Algerine zechins. The former master pieces of architecture have disappeared: not a single building of distinguished excellence is now to be seen. The minarets (towers of the moschs) indeed raise their heads above the rest; but possess no real beauty or symmetry.

Mascara, formerly *Victoria*, the present capital of the province, and the residence of the Bey, is the only place in the whole kingdom, which under the domination of the Turks flourishes, and perceptibly increases in prosperity. It is, indeed, smaller than Tremesan and Shershel; but surpasses them in beauty, and the modern appearance of the houses, and daily increases in extent. Mascara is situated in the centre of a district abounding with cornfields and embellished with numerous small villages. So late as in Shaw's time (1732) it was but an inconsiderable place; but at present it has a great number of good houses, newly erected moschs, and a strong castle, in which the Bey resides, and is attended by a numerous and splendid retinue.

II. THE TERRITORY OF THE CITY OF ALGIERS.

The capital, *Algiers*, or *Argel*, has, from its amphitheatrical situation, the resplendent whiteness of the houses, and the numerous circumjacent villas, a most agreeable and inviting appearance; but the internal state of the city answers not the expectation thus raised. It has five gates; but no public places or squares of considerable extent. The larger moschs amount to seven; but there is nothing remarkable or of superior beauty in their architecture. Even the Dey's palace is far from being spacious and extensive. Algiers contains about 80,000 inhabitants, in which number are included several thousand Jewish families. Shaw makes the number of the inhabitants amount to 117,000, and Laugier de Tassy to 100,000. In the time of these two writers, the numbers respectively given by them may have been the true amount of the population; for it has been remarked, that it yearly decreases; and indeed it is far from improbable, that fifty years hence, if no extraordinary revolution intervene, and the government remain the same, the inhabitants may not exceed fifty or sixty thousand.

About half a mile to the north east of the city commences the plain of *Metitsha*, which stretches fifty English miles in length, and twenty in breadth, as far as the branch of Mount Atlas at the foot of which lies the town of *Belida*. This plain is well cultivated, better indeed than the other districts of the kingdom. Immediately under the government of Algiers are the following *Kaits*, the Kait of *Zabau* or *Sebau*, the principal of them all; the Kait of *Rusarik*, *Bninusa*, *Gasona*, *Bnigliffa*, *Bnishai*, *Arrib*, *Zebt*, *Ysser*, and *Sherscelle*. This province is watered by the *Mazaffran*, which at its entrance into the sea is a very considerable river, and little inferior to the Shelif; by the *Shiffa* and the *Harash*.

III. THE PROVINCE OF TITERI.

This province is the smallest and least important: towards the north it is mountainous and narrow; to the south it extends far into the Desert. Along the coast of *Temendsuse*, to the mouth of the *Booberack*, we find not a single town. On this coast the *Regya*, the *Budwowe*, the *Corsoe*, the *Merdass*, and the *Yisser* fall into the sea: of these rivers, the Yisser greatly surpasses the others in magnitude. In the interior of the country, at the foot of the ridge of mountains, and about fifteen miles from Algiers, lies *Bleeda* or *Belida*, a tolerably large and populous town, but without much trade. The second town of this province is *Medea*; it is surrounded with high mountains; and, the heat being from this cause extraordinarily great, fruits and plants attain a greater perfection. Medea

is nearly of the ſame magnitude as Belida. The chain of mountains branching out in this diſtrict to the eaſt and weſt, is a part of Mount Atlas, and becomes higher the farther it extends towards the eaſt. The *Anwall* Mountains on the river Yiſſer already riſe to a great height; but to the ſouth-eaſt, we find ſome of the higheſt in the whole kingdom, known by the names of *Jurjura* and *Felizia*. The latter are a high and rocky ridge, that ſtretches to the extent of from ſeventeen to twenty miles, and is in moſt places inacceſſible. There dwell the *Cabyls*, an independent tribe, who have never yet been ſubdued by the Algerines. During the greateſt part of the year, the tops of many of theſe mountains are, even in this hot climate, covered with ſnow, which vaniſhes in May, and re-appears towards the end of September. In and near the city of Algiers, theſe ſnow-covered ſummits are diſtinctly ſeen, reſting, as it were, on the clouds.

IV. THE PROVINCE OF CONSTANTINE,

Is the largeſt and richeſt of the four; and ſtretches from the river *Booberack* to the *Zaine*, which ſeparates it from Tunis. The greateſt part along the coaſt is mountainous: and in the mountains dwell free Arabian and Mooriſh tribes, which from time to time have proved formidable enemies to the power of Algiers. The moſt remarkable places are, *Bugia*, a large town, and well built after the manner of the country. It has a garriſon of from two to three hundred men, which however is not always ſufficient to overawe and put a ſtop to the depredations of the *Cabyls*. As theſe free mountaineers poſſeſs a ſuperfluity of oil, ſoap, dried figs, and eſpecially timber fit for building; the government of Algiers, which ſtands in need of theſe products, is obliged in many things to ſhew great indulgence to theſe tribes. The *Cabyls*, eſpecially theſe who dwell to the weſt of *Collo*, are reckoned among the moſt turbulent and cruel inhabitants of the Algerine dominions. In *Collo*, the French African Company has a ſmall factory, as likewiſe at *Bona* or *Blaid el Aneb* (the ancient *Hippo Regius*), where they purchaſe corn, oil, leather, wax, and wool, and conſtantly keep a reſident agent, who has charge of the correſpondence between Bona, Algiers, La Calle, and Marſeilles. Half a mile inland from the preſent *Bona*, we find the ruins of *Hippo*. The chief factory of the French African Company on this coaſt is *La Calle*, ſurrounded on three ſides by the ſea, and on the fourth defended by a ſtrong wall. This place is inhabited by three or four hundred Corſicans and Provencals. The edifices belonging to the Company are the only regular buildings; the reſt of the inhabitants, compoſed of the ſcum of the populace of Marſeilles, live in wretched huts. They are employed in packing and unpacking of goods, in the coral fiſhery, in taking care of the cattle; and muſt likewiſe do military duty, and daily mount guard. At the mouth of the Zaine, near the ſhore, lies the iſland of *Tabarca*. It was formerly well cultivated; contained a great number of inhabitants, and was connected with the continent by a mound. It conſiſts of a high, and towards the north ſteep, rock, whoſe height gradually decreaſes on the ſide towards the land; on this declivity formerly ſtood the populous and pleaſantly ſituated city of the ſame name. The Emperor Charles V. conquered this iſland, and cauſed it to be fortified as a place of ſafety, from which the Tuniſian corſairs might be ſucceſsfully attacked; and, if neceſſity ſhould require it, a landing effected. At that time, many Spaniſh families ſettled here, and the iſland was defended by a Spaniſh garriſon. In the ſequel, it was granted to the houſe of Doria, and thus came under the dominion of the Genoeſe, who eſtabliſhed here a coral-fiſhery. When, their trade being infeſted and interrupted by the Algerine corſairs, the inhabitants of *Tabarca* applied to Genoa for aſſiſtance, it was in agitation to transfer the poſſeſſion of it to France. This project the Tabarcans rendered abortive, by voluntarily ſurrendering their city to Tunis. But they found themſelves cruelly deceived. Inſtead of protecting their trade, the Bey of Tunis razed the fortifications of the iſland; treated all the inhabitants, on their expreſſing their diſcontent, as priſoners of war, and cauſed the greateſt part of them to be carried as ſlaves to Tunis. In the year 1757, when Tunis was taken by the Algerines, the captive Tabarcans were brought as ſlaves to Algiers; where the Spaniſh court ſoon after purchaſed their freedom, and they returned to Spain or Italy. The Bey of Tunis cauſed a new fort to be conſtructed on the continent, exactly oppoſite the iſland; but kept in both forts only a ſmall garriſon. Since the year 1784, the iſland has for the moſt part been uninhabited; having loſt almoſt all its remaining inhabitants by the plague. The French African company obtained from the Bey of Tunis the privilege to ſend hither an agent or factor; who, however, does not conſtantly reſide on the ſpot.

Conſtantine, formerly *Cirta*, one of the moſt conſiderable cities of ancient *Numidia*,

dia, is the capital of the whole province, and the reſidence of the Bey. Its ruins ſtill ſhew what it once had been. Part of the city is built on a ſteep eminence, from which criminals are thrown down headlong. Next to *Algiers*, *Conſtantine* is the moſt populous city in the Algerine dominions.

In the *Sabra*, behind Mount *Atlas*, or *Tell*, lies the diſtrict *Zaab*, belonging to the Province of *Conſtantine*. The people of *Zaab* are free, and pay no tribute: they are poor and indigent, as it may be expected of the inhabitants of ſo barren a ſoil. Dates are their principal article of food; for they have beautiful and extenſive plantations of palm-trees. From the nature of the country, only a few can be employed in agriculture and paſturage. They carry on ſome commerce in negroes and oſtrich feathers. Small troops of the pooreſt of them every year wander forth to the capital and the larger cities of the kingdom, where they are employed in ſervices ſimilar to thoſe performed by the Savoyards in Paris; and, having in the courſe of two or three years accumulated a capital of from ſix to ten zechins, return home, and are reckoned among the wealthy of the land. In the capital, they are known by the name of *Biſcaris*, and conſtitute, under a common head, a kind of diſtinct corporation: they have even a common treaſury for the purpoſe of mutually relieving each other. They are the only claſs of free ſervants, and are highly eſteemed for their fidelity. In winter as well as ſummer, they ſleep wrapped in rags, on a kind of benches before the ſhops; others place themſelves at the gates of the different roads, and open them to the guards, and to other unſuſpicious perſons. Experience has proved, that they are deſerving of the confidence repoſed in them: for they are indefatigable and of a placid and obliging diſpoſition. Thoſe among them who are guilty of any breach of truſt are puniſhed by their chiefs. They are likewiſe employed as ſervants in the houſes of the Europeans, and are very uſeful to them; as, beſides the language of the country, they ſpeak the *Lingua Franca*. Conformably to the cuſtom of the ancient Carthaginians, all the inhabitants of Zaab are dog-eaters; and, in general, neither ſcrupulous nor ſqueamiſh with regard to their food. The villages which the *Biſcaris* inhabit in their native country, are ſmall, all ſimilar to one another, and remarkable only for dirtineſs and poverty. The chief place of the diſtrict is the old decayed town of *Biſcara*, from which this claſs of men probably derived their name.

On the Algerine coaſt neither ebb nor flood is perceptible, and there is a want of good and ſecure harbours, and likewiſe of convenient landing-places; for the ſhore is for the moſt part high, ſteep, and rocky. *Oran* is, beyond doubt, the beſt harbour of the whole kingdom; the harbour of *Arſeo* is indeed equally convenient, deep, and ſafe; but leſs capacious. The harbour of *Algiers* is ſmall, ſhallow, inſecure; and moreover, when a ſtrong north wind blows, the entrance into it is attended with the greateſt danger, on account of the numerous rocks lying in its neighbourhood. The harbour of *Bugia* is ſafer, deeper, and more capacious than that of Algiers; but its entrance is equally dangerous, and it is not much frequented by Europeans. *Bona* and *La Calle* ſcarcely deſerve the name of harbours; as, beſides having all the defects of thoſe already mentioned, they are capable of admitting only ſmall veſſels, ſuch as draw five, or at moſt ſix feet of water.

For the Monthly Magazine.

There are few periodical publications on the ſubjects of Natural Hiſtory and Experimental Philoſophy, that have acquired a higher reputation both on the Continent and in this country, than the *Journal de Phyſique*, and its continuation the *Journal de Rozier*. Moſt of the eminent philoſophers of Europe, during the very intereſting period of 21 years commencing from 1771, appear among the contributors to this work; it therefore contains a vaſt number of original memoirs, together with judicious ſelections from the Tranſactions of the various philoſophical ſocieties of England, Germany, Italy, and France. The memoirs in this valuable repoſitory may be divided into three claſſes. 1. Thoſe whoſe utility is only local. 2. Thoſe whoſe utility is ſuperſeded by more recent diſcoveries, and which now, therefore, only ſerve as hiſtorical documents of the progreſs and former ſtate of ſcience: and 3. Thoſe, whoſe value is either eſſentially permanent, or which at leaſt have not yet paſſed into the ſecond claſs. From theſe latter alone ſhall we ſelect the articles to be laid before our readers for ſome ſucceſſive months; in doing which, we ſhall be careful to make choice principally of thoſe which treat of ſuch foreign manufactures and proceſſes, as may furniſh hints for the improvement of our own. We ſhall exerciſe the diſcretion of abridgement in all caſes where it can be done without injury, and ſhall inſert, at the end of each article, ſuch obſervations, if any occur to us, as may tend to promote the object which we have in view.

I. *The*

I. *The Venetian Method of preparing Cryſtals of Tartar, commonly called* CREAM OF TARTAR. *Vol. I. p.* 67.

THE following account was communicated by M. Deſmarets, as the reſult of his perſonal obſervation when at Venice.

The neceſſary utenſils in this manufacture are the following:

1. An iron boiler.

2. From 25 to 30 wooden tubs, about three feet high, and four feet acroſs.

3. Twelve copper boilers, three feet and a half deep, one foot and a half in diameter at the bottom, and about three feet and a half acroſs at the top.

4. A large ladle, pierced with holes, for the purpoſe of taking off the ſcum.

5. A large iron mortar and peſtle.

6. An earthenware baſon to beat up whites of eggs in, and a few wooden bowls.

The number of perſons required to carry on an eſtabliſhment of this ſize, is one ſuperintendent, and two aſſiſtants.

PROCESS.

1. The crude tartar is dried by a very gentle heat in the iron boiler, care being taken to ſtir it frequently, ſo that it may not burn at the bottom: when thoroughly dry, it is to be pounded in the iron mortar.

2. The tartar thus pulveriſed is to be diſtributed into eight of the wooden tubs, which are then filled with a quantity of hot water ſufficient to diſſolve the tartar: after ſtanding awhile, a ſediment is depoſited, from which the liquor is poured off clear into another tub.

3. The ſolution thus freed from ſome of its impurities, is left three days at reſt; during which time it depoſits browniſh cryſtals of tartar: the mother liquor is preſerved for proceſs 2 with a freſh parcel of crude tartar.

4. Three of the copper boilers being filled with freſh water, a ſufficient quantity of prepared tartar is added, and a very gentle heat is applied by occaſionally burning a faggot of bruſh-wood, ſo as that the complete ſolution of the tartar is not effected in leſs than eight hours; at the end of this time the liquor is changed from a dirty red to a deep yellow wine colour, and is made to boil. While the ſuperintendent is thus engaged, his two aſſiſtants are employed in the previous operations.

5. When the ebullition has gone on for half an hour, the liquor is clarified: for this purpoſe the maſter workman ſtations himſelf by the ſide of one of the coppers, with a baſket of eggs, a bucket full of wood-aſhes finely ſifted, the perforated ladle, the earthen bowl, and an empty bucket. He begins with breaking one of the eggs, and putting the white of it into the bowl, taking particular care not to mix it with the yolk: this he beats up with ſome of the boiling liquor, and, when its parts are well mingled, pours it on the ſurface of the boiler: he then inſtantly takes a ſmall quantity of wood-aſh on the end of the ladle, and ſtirs up the liquor with it from the bottom. A briſk effervescence takes place, and the ſurface is covered with a red ſcum; this is carefully taken off with the ladle, and put into the empty bucket: a ſecond portion of wood-aſh is then added, and effervescence and a red ſcum are produced as before. The whole of this operation with the white of egg and wood-aſh is repeated fourteen or fifteen times, after which the liquor becomes colourleſs.

6. The fire is now withdrawn, and the liquor ſuffered to remain perfectly at reſt for three days. On the fourth, a ſaline cruſt of a dirty white is removed from the ſurface, and two-thirds of the liquor ladled out: the cryſtals on the ſides are then collected by the ladle, and waſhed in the remaining liquor; they are thus obtained perfectly clean, and require no further preparation than drying on a wicker frame. The cryſtals from the bottom are ſtill a little coloured, and are either collected for an inferior ſort, or ſubjected to proceſs 2, &c. The liquor in which the cryſtals were formed, as well as the ſaline cruſt, are both referred to proceſs 2, &c.

REMARKS.

The ſcarlet dyers object to the uſe of Venetian cream of tartar, on account of its requiring a greater quantity of nitro-muriat of tin, than the German tartar. This latter is conſiderably more acid to the taſte; and the more predominant the acid is, the better is the article fitted for the uſe of the dyers. At Montpellier the tartar is purified without wood-aſhes, the earth of Murvel being ſubſtituted in their ſtead; and it would be an obvious improvement of the Venetian method to begin the 6th proceſs by adding as much ſulphuric acid as would ſaturate the alkali of the aſhes employed in the preceding operation.

II. *A new Method of making Ponds, &c. Water-tight, without the uſe of Maſonry*; *by* M. D'Ambournai, *Vol. I. p.* 237.

The pond may be dug to any depth, taking care to ſlope its ſides to an angle of about 40 degrees.

The cement with which it is to be lined, muſt

muſt be prepared in the following manner. A ſufficient quantity of yellow or brown brick clay is to be procured ſo moiſt as to be eaſily worked; to this is to be added ¼ of good quick-lime, which has been ſlaked, the evening before, with ſo much water as to reduce it to the conſiſtence of curd or cream cheeſe. Theſe materials are to be thoroughly mingled together till no white ſtreaks appear in the maſs, and are then to be made up into balls about the ſize of a man's head. When a ſufficient ſtock of theſe is collected, to enſure a conſtant ſupply to the workmen, the lining of the pond is begun in the following manner: An able-bodied man deſcends into the cavity of the baſon, and is ſupplied with a clay ball by a labourer ſtationed on the brink; this he throws down with his whole force upon the ground, near the centre of the cavity: the next ball is thrown with equal force in ſuch direction, as that it may come cloſe into contact with the ſide of the firſt, and thus all the ſucceeding ones are thrown, till the bottom and ſides of the intended pool are compleatly covered; the only precaution neceſſary being to water the laſt row of balls that is laid in the evening, leſt it ſhould not be adheſive enough in the morning to make a perfect junction with the new part of the work. Two or three days after each part of the lining is laid, it muſt be gently beaten with a flat piece of wood; and, as it becomes firmer, the beating is to be increaſed: the ſurface is from time to time to be gently watered, and again beaten, till the whole floor ſeems one ſolid piece. When the work begins to powder under the beater, it is to be again gently watered, and finiſhed with the trowel, taking care to fill up every crevice. It is laſtly to be covered with a coating of any cheap oil. By this means the lining becomes much harder and cloſer than tarras, and rings like a bowl when ſtruck: it ſhould be covered with about an inch of gravel, before the water is admitted, and will be found no more ſubject to leakage, than if it were made of porcelain. If kept conſtantly full, no repairs will ever be required: the only thing to be dreaded is an intenſe froſt, which is apt to injure ſuch parts as are above the level of the water.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

IN your Magazine about twelve months back, was agitated between two gentlemen, your correſpondents, the ſubject of the expediency and inexpediency of hand-mills for grinding of corn, which I was ſorry to find terminated ſo ſoon and unſatisfactorily: the latter gentleman advanced that the manual labour of grinding the corn was more than equal to the toll taken by the miller, ſo he drew an haſty concluſion, that no ſaving would be made by the experiment: but one and the chief thing he forgot, viz. identity of the corn that every one would be ſure to have his own. It is a common trick with thoſe honeſt claſs of men to change your griſt; I myſelf have ſent to the mill good wholeſome and ſound wheat, which, by the metamorphoſis of the agent, has been changed into ſo much melilot ſalve that no mortal could eat, and other abuſes as bad or worſe; now at this very criſis, when ſo much is circulated, good, bad, and indifferent, the ſatisfaction of having your own, is of no ſmall conſideration. If a ſtrike of wheat or barley can be turned off in an hour or two, I ſhould think myſelf well employed; or, by the help of a donkey; rather than truſt it to one of this ſet of men, the moſt ſelf-intereſted of mankind.

If, therefore, you could recommend a machine of this ſort, upon an eaſy and cheap conſtruction, which are requiſite to render it of general utility, you would ſerve the public eſſentially.

One Sharpe, of Leadenhall ſtreet, London, ſome years ago, publiſhed engravings of hand-mills of different ſorts; whether his or any other have come into uſe, ſome of your correſpondents will be ſo kind as to give me all the intelligence in their power. From your obedient

Humble Servant,

PHILIP HACKETT.

South Croxton, near Leiceſter,
Nov. 29, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE church of my pariſh, and the cathedral of Mechlin, in Brabant, &c. were dedicated to St. Rombald.—Any of your correſpondents giving an account who this St. Rombald was, will much gratify

ALLAFILIUS.

Rombald Kirk,
Yorkſhire.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1797.

(Continued from page 785.)

AT Saliſbury, the firſt object of our attention was of courſe the Cathedral. The outward ſtructure is, perhaps, ſomewhat too plain for this ſpecies of architecture. But the proportions are excellent, and the richneſs and loftineſs of its fine tapering ſpire cannot be too much admired. In ſhort, it is altogether, I think, the fineſt and moſt perfect building of the kind I have ever ſeen. Within every thing is grand. The many ſhafted pillars and Saracenic (or Normo-Gothic) arches that divide the nave and circles, are handſome, uniform, and in excellent proportion. The ſcreen of the choir is more modern; and, together with the adjoining arch on each ſide, highly wrought in the ſtile of St. George's chapel, Windſor. When the doors of the choir are firſt thrown open and the curtain drawn aſide, the effect is truly ſublime: nor is it weakened as you approach. All the windows in the neighbourhood of the altar being richly ſtained, diffuſe a ſombrous and awful gloom, which finely harmonizes with the general ſtyle of the building; and the conception and ſtyle of colouring in the principal window are very impreſſive. The ſubject is the Reſurrection, by Sir Joſhua. It conſiſts of a ſingle figure, ſurrounded with rays of glory and a profuſion of clouds; with the three croſſes on Calvary at a diſtance. The drawing, indeed, like many of Sir Joſhua's, is but indifferent. The eyes have a ſunken blackneſs about them, and the expreſſions of the countenance, altogether, are far from pleaſing. There is alſo a fine ſketch from Mortimer above (the elevation of the brazen ſerpent) vilely degraded by gaudy patches of incongruous colouring. In this part of the building are ſeen the lofty and ſlender ſingle ſhafted pillars, ſo much talked about; and which, perhaps, by exciting a ſort of confuſed idea of danger, heighten the awful impreſſion of the ſcene.

The Chapter-houſe is, alſo, a very fine ruin, worthy of the noble pile to which it is attached. It is to be lamented, that it was not repaired at the ſame time with the cathedral. But its fortunate eſcape from the foppery of white-waſh almoſt compenſates for all it has ſuffered by neglect. The cloiſters, alſo, are exceedingly fine—ſpacious, and highly wrought in the old florid ſtile.

There is, alſo, another piece of antiquity worthy of obſervation, on the outer wall at the weſt end of St. Thomas's church. This is a curious wooden monument, rather in a mutilated ſtate, carved by the ſculptor, whoſe memory it perpetuates. It is adorned with rude repreſentations, in *alto relievo*, of Abraham offering up Iſaac; Jacob's dream, his ladder, and ſacrifice, and his bargain about the ſtriped and ringed cattle; and, in another compartment, with two ſhepherds, one of them ſitting, and the other leaning on a rock. Of this I could make neither head nor tail; though it is the only part the writer of the Saliſbury Guide pretends to explain. He calls it "the Lord" (the Angel of the Lord he means) "appearing to the ſhepherds." But if this was the ſtory repreſented, the angel has ſince flown away; which (being a winged creature) would, to be ſure, be no great miracle. Below, on a ſmall entablature, is the following inſcription. "Here under lieth the body of Humphry Beckham, who died the 2d day of February, Anno 1671, aged 88. His $^{e}_{on}$ work." This inſcription has given riſe to a proverbial joke in Saliſbury. When a man prides himſelf on any particular performance, it is ſaid, in way of banter, to be "Humphry Beckham's own work."

Monday 3.—Roſe at half paſt ſix; employed ourſelves in making notes, &c. till nine; and then, having breakfaſted, ſallied forth, in a heavy ſhower of rain, in queſt of further information. In our way we viſited the new Town-Hall; a handſome building of light brick, with a portico, and other ornaments of ſtone. It was built at the ſole expence of the Earl of Radnor, recorder of the city: the foundation-ſtone being laid 16 Sept. 1788, and the building concluded 23 Sept. 1795. It was furniſhed by one of the preſent members of parliament. The town's people ſay, that the corporation have ſold them, and all their poſterity, for a new houſe to banquet in. It is thought, however, that the contract will not be indiſſoluble; the corporation beginning to be very much divided, and diſſatisfied with their ſubjection.

The principal manufactures of the town are cutlery, woollen ſerges, kerſeymeres, figured goods for waiſtcoats, and fine flannels. The manufacturers begin to feel the effects of the war very ſeverely; particularly the war with Spain, from which country the demand for kerſeymeres, fancy woollens, and fine flannels, uſed to be very conſiderable.

There

There are four or five bookſellers, and two circulating libraries. The demand, however, is principally for novels. Politics are little read, and hiſtory ſtill leſs; works of philoſophy and profound inquiry ſcarcely at all. (Yet this is a cathedral town, and has, of courſe, a great body of reſident clergy!) Book-club there is none; nor public reading room; nor news-room; nor popular, nor philoſophical ſociety. Of newſpapers, we learned that "The Courier," was moſt read of any; notwithſtanding the arts made uſe of to circulate "The Sun:" of which we were expreſſly aſſured, that the poſt-maſter had a given number which were diſtributed about, and received back without coſt or charge. "The Times," alſo, was much read; "The Chronicle," but little. The miniſterial papers were all declining in ſale; the Courier, principally, increaſing. While we were examining a volume of large diſtrict maps at the principal bookſellers, that we might aſcertain the route that would compriſe the greateſt number of intereſting objects, a perſon coming into the ſhop to counter-order the provincial paper, gave the ſhopman occaſion to obſerve, that their impreſſion had already diminiſhed a full third in conſequence of the new tax.

From Saliſbury we proceeded, unintimidated by the rain, to Wilton-Houſe, whoſe park, viewed at diſtance from the road, is a conſiderable embelliſhment to the ſcenery of this flat and unintereſting county. In our way we paſſed through the village of Quidhampton, which in a manufacturing point of view may be conſidered as a ſort of ſuburb or colony to Wilton. The woollen manufactories around furniſh employment not only to men and women, but to children alſo, ſo early as between five and ſix years of age. The daily toil of theſe little infants (who, if they are ever to attain the vigour and healthful activity of manhood, ought to be ſtretching their wanton-limbs in noiſy gambols over the green) is added to the labours of their parents; whoſe burthens will, of courſe, be conſidered as relieved by their earnings: yet, Quidhampton ſeems to have little to boaſt in point of comfort and accommodation. The cottages in general are wretched, ſmall and dirty. Some of them are built with brick, others are plaiſtered, and many exhibit nothing but miſerable mud walls, equally naked without and within. They are wretchedly and ſcantily furniſhed; and few have even the advantage of a bit of garden. To complete the catalogue of miſery, there is a work-houſe in the pariſh, in which a number of poor deſerted infants are conſigned to captivity and inceſſant application. In addition to the wretched habitations already noticed, there are ſome ſubſtantial and comfortable cottages, a few decent houſes, and a fulling mill of very ſimple ſtructure. Children of five or ſix can earn 11s. 6d. per week; as they grow older they earn ſomething more. Men and women much the ſame as at Overton.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Preſume through the very extenſive circulation of your valuable Repoſitory, to requeſt ſome of your well-informed correſpondents, to favor me with ſuch texts of ſcripture, or other ſentences, as they may have obſerved in courts of juſtice, in this or other countries. The laws of the twelve tables, ſo celebrated in the Roman juriſprudence, were engraven on tablets of copper, and expoſed in the moſt conſpicuous part of the public forum, for the admonition and inſtruction of the people; in this manner, it ſhould ſeem, the decalogue is diſplayed in our places of public worſhip. The object of this inquiry is to obtain an appropriate ſelection of texts of ſcripture, or other ſolemn and impreſſive ſentences of admonition, to be arranged for public obſervation in a new court of juſtice, now in erection.

Nov. 8, 1799. W. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent M. J. in the Magazine for October, page 699 deſired ſome account of the Court of Conſcience, I have therefore ſelected the following notes for his obſervation. This court in London was erected in the 9th year of Henry VIII. by an act of the common council, authoriſing the court of aldermen to aſſign two aldermen and four commoners to ſit as commiſſioners twice a week in this court, and determine in all caſes where the ſum conteſted did not exceed forty ſhillings. This act of common council was confirmed by ſtatute 1 James I. cap. 14, which was afterwards by 3 James I. c. 15, greatly amended and explained. It was thereby declared, that every citizen and freemen of London, and every other perſon inhabiting in London or its liberties, being a tradeſman, victual-

ler, or labouring man, who ſhould have any debt due to him, not amounting to forty ſhillings, by any other ſuch perſon, may cauſe him to be ſummoned by the beadle or officer of the court, by writing left at his dwelling-houſe, or by other reaſonable writing or notice given to him to appear before the court. And that any three of the commiſſioners ſhould have power to make ſuch order relative to the debt, "as they ſhould find to ſtand with equity and good conſcience."

For which purpoſe they ſhould have power to examine the parties and their witneſſes on oath. And if any creditor ſhould ſue in any other court, and it appear to the judge, that his debt to be recovered did not amount to forty ſhillings, and the defendant ſhould prove by his own oath, or by witneſſes, that he was then reſident in London, the plaintiff ſhould not be allowed any coſts, but ſhould pay all the defendant's coſts. And that the commiſſioners ſhould have power to enforce obedience to their court by commitment to one of the compters. But rent and any ſubjects properly cognizable in the eccleſiaſtical court are declared to be not cognizable in the court of conſcience.

Thus ſtood the juriſdiction of this court until 1741, when, in conſequence of the great increaſe of inhabitants in London and its liberties, the beadle of the court found more to do than he could poſſibly execute: and the commiſſioners were not protected ſufficiently from inſult. To remedy theſe inconveniences, the legiſlature further enacted, by 14th Geo. II. c. 10. That every citizen and freeman of London, and every other perſon inhabiting therein, and in the liberties, and all perſons renting or keeping any ſhop, ſhed, ſtall, or ſtand, or ſeeking a livelihood therein, having any debt not exceeding forty ſhilling due from any ſuch perſon, ſhall proceed as is directed in the preceeding ſtatute, and ſhall "obſerve, perform, and keep in all points" the order made between them. Theſe words take away the right of appeal. That if any perſon "contemptuouſly affront, inſult, or abuſe" the commiſſioners then ſitting, the commiſſioners may certify their names to the Lord Mayor, who may fine them twenty ſhillings, or commit them to priſon for ten days, or both. Fine to be levied by warrant, diſtreſs, and ſale, (redeemable in five days) and payable to the poor of the pariſh. The court of alderman may increaſe the number of beadles to four. Actions brought for any thing done under this act are limited to ſix months, with double coſts if a verdict be found againſt the plaintiff.

When the parties could not pay the ſums awarded, they were liable to an execution againſt their perſons or goods as they were at common law, but the legiſlature diſcovered that many perſons were impriſoned for great length of time, and were thereby with their families brought to ruin, in caſes where the debt was very trifling, and therefore by two ſubſequent acts in the preſent reign, 25th Geo. III. c. 45., and 26th Geo. III. c. 38. it was enacted that no ſuch debtor where the ſame did not exceed twenty ſhillings, ſhould be committed to priſon for more than 20 days, and if it did not exceed forty ſhillings for more than forty days, unleſs it be proved to the court that he had money and concealed it fraudulently, in ſuch caſe the impriſonments were extended to thirty and ſixty days.

This, ſir, is the beſt account I can ſend you of the Court of Conſcience, which certainly relieves the people very much from the harraſſing diſtreſs to which they would be liable if their differences for ſmall debts were neceſſarily to be ſettled by the expenſive proceſs of a court of law at Weſtminſter; and as this court is alſo a court of equity, many would be obliged to give up their juſt claim, or purſue it in the court of chancery.

October 3, 1799. A. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A NORWEGIAN BALLAD, *tranſlated from La Nord Litteraire. By* A. S. COTTLE.

THE eve of Sunday at length arrives: the ſun ſets behind the diſtant hills: the heat of day abates, as the evening miſt ſpreads over the ſurrounding rocks: the warbling of birds is no longer heard. This is the firſt moment of day, which gives being to the murmurings of the quiet ſtream. The ſharded beetle, waked from his repoſe, is on the wing, and ſoothes the traveller with his joyous hum. Silence, and the dumb repoſe of evening ſteal on.

Alone and at night I returned from the city*; I haſtened, yet expectation told me I lingered by the way. From Chriſtiana, ere I reached home, ſix times had the finger of time pointed out the hour: go more ſwiftly ye who are able! to me the way was long—my feet were way-worn, yet I felt no pain.

See me hang my hat by the way, and cloſe at its ſide my poliſhed ſabre. My good father ſees me, ſhakes me by the hand, and in the fervour of his rude embraces almoſt throws me down. Choaked with tears of joy, he could ſcarcely at firſt

* Copenhagen.

utter

utter a word; at last he exclaimed: "May you have arrived, dear Thor! at an happy moment! and since——have you already returned?" His questions followed each other fast.

"How is our common father, the king? Does he appear sometimes on the parade? Is he pleased when the soldiers manœuvre well? Does he speak German, and understand us better than his grand-father did?" As soon as I had answered these questions in the affirmative, taking off his bonnet, he exclaimed: "Thank Heaven, it is all well; long live the king! May we not hope," continued he, "that the king will one day visit the vales of Norway?" I had almost said no, which would have vexed him—"Yes," said I, "he wishes it much; but his counsellors object." "Observe," replied he with some warmth, "observe well the Jutlander! It is he who has most the ear of the king."

In the mean time he pulled out an old polished key, opened our painted wardrobe, and took thence a silver cup, glittering like the new-laced brim of my hat; then descended into the cellar. On his return, he drank my health, and gave me the cup: "Take it," said he, "satisfy thy thirst, for thirst is a sociable appetite." He then embraced me.

"Although," said he, "I should have been the saviour of Norway, although I should have done things which no other could have done, I should have been amply recompensed by the pleasure I take in thus embracing thee." I beheld him a long time, unable to speak. There was an expression in his eye of tenderness, which caused my heart to palpitate more agreeably than it had ever done before. My blood was never in so sweet a ferment.

It was night; I felt myself weary. The good man advised me to go to rest, telling me that Annette had made my bed: he retired himself to sleep, satisfied and happy. I climbed the staircase that I had often surmounted at two leaps; but was now happy to receive the assistance of a rope. I promised myself a pleasant night.

The clean blankets had been just placed on the bed by the maid. I had never seen her before; but what new sentiment then seized me! "You came sooner than I expected," said she; "if I had known of it, your bed should have been ready." It was soon finished; as for me, I remained like one stupified and insensible.

How shall I explain myself? I have travelled; seen many women; some spruce as butterflies, and others like the flowers of the field, wild and beauteous: I have been at the theatre; frolic'd with them: have done I know not what;—yet with none have I been content; never did my heart surrender itself to any—but this maid.

See me, then, in an extasy—petrified at the sight of a little, naked-footed, country girl, in a simple dress, and loose flowing locks; but where could she be equalled? She was beautiful as the moon, that on a fine evening in autumn, smiles on the vallies, and gilds the summit of the hills. She stood and surveyed me from head to foot; the flame of love consumed me.

Had it been bright as noon-day, or dark as mid-night, it were all one to me: Annette was present. She absorbed all my thoughts. Every sentiment—every feeling of existence that I possessed, lived only in my eyes; she saw, without doubt, my soul all on fire. We beheld each other for some time. *She* had not the wish, I had not the power to speak.

The crafty girl first broke silence. Our eyes met. "How are you? dear Thor! are you sick? Can a guard of the king be weary? Can a girl, in a loose dishabille, make you afraid? My gown is clean—I would not boast; it is fine also, and without a flaw. Do you want any thing? Speak; in two steps I will fetch it; I am not sparing of trouble."

"Annette, my sweet Annette! thou knowest only but too well how to extend the dominion of beauty; what thou knowest not is, that thou hast inspired my soul with its first amorous flame. Remain here, and I shall want nothing, no, nothing; but if thou goest, my heart goes with thee. Could I but embrace thee in my arms, my joy would be full; I could then brave fears and dangers.

"But tell me, thou master-piece of creation! whence art thou? Hast thou been long here? Wert thou born free, or has fortune condemned so transcendent a form as thine to perpetual servitude? But why all these questions? Tell me only this, art thou, like myself, at liberty to dispose of thy heart? Without ceremony, are you engaged? But I would not embarrass you."

Would you believe it, the crafty girl laughed in my face. I was no more than a mouse in the talons of a cat.—"Thor, I believe you have lost your wits. You question me worse than even my grandmother or confessor ever did. But I see you are drowsy. Go to bed, my good friend, it is getting late."

Pshaw! she is gone.—Have you never observed

obſerved the effect of alternate changes, from darkneſs to light, when the moon, in a gloomy night, peeps out for an inſtant, and then retreats behind a cloud? I was more wretched than a traveller, in ſuch a night, on the brink of a precipice, ſuddenly deprived of this friendly, fleeting luminary. I bluſhed, and endeavoured to bury my torments in ſleep.

But ſleep and wearineſs had flown with my charmer. Nothing but diſquietude remained. She had gained the empire of my heart, and chaced repoſe far away. If I cloſed my eye-lids, her image ſoon opened them again; her ingenuous modeſt air, the roſes and lillies of her cheeks, were always before me; I conſidered every word ſhe had ſaid, I weighed all her anſwers, and endeavoured to dive into her very ſoul.

Alas! how long the night appeared! How tardy the morning came! I felt my ſtomach oppreſſed, and took my night-gown. I liſtened every moment for the hours—they had forgotten to ſtrike. Impatient, I aroſe ſeveral times; I will go, I ſaid, and find Annette; but a certain ſomething whiſpered me in the ear: Will it be prudent? Will not thy temerity offend?

The morning came, acceptable to me above all other beings. I had long liſtened for the lark, and at laſt heard him with irregular notes beginning his morning chant. The bed of my father cracked; he bade, with a gay tone, Annette and the ſervants get up, and dreſs themſelves in their beſt: "This day," ſays he, "we will go to church."

When he ſaw me in the morning, with my laced coat, and ſhining boots, he thanked Heaven. "You call to my mind, Thor," ſaid he, "the time when I uſed to jaunt you on my knees. I predicted at that time you would become guard to the king, and would delight in ſerving him. 'Tis well it has happened as I ſaid. Ah! with a ſon like thee, one cannot complain of fortune. Happy is he who has a ſon worthy to guard the king."—"More happy yet," cried I, "the ſon to whom God has given a father like thee! Many families could furniſh a guard for the king; but who is there that can pride himſelf in ſo good a father, or find a heart equal to thine?"

"Could I ſome day," reſumed my father, "but ſee the king! ſee him in his hours of retirement! or ſee him there, in the preſence of all his ſubjects! what a joy would it be! And if ever, from the lofty throne of *Halfden the Black*, he ſhould cry out, like Frederic the Fifth, '*God bleſs my country of the North!*' Ah! I am ſure, the joy of that word would turn me diſtracted."

Annette appeared, blooming as a bride; but how ſhe differed from thoſe painted laſſes, who, with their hair pinned up cloſe, their ſmart caps, and ſhort petticoats, imagine themſelves better than all the Annettes in the world! How far ſhe excelled the ladies of our Norwegian theatres! among whom I have ſeen many, in ſhape, like drums. If theſe had beheld Annette, they would have curſed themſelves, and not without reaſon.

The hue of health was on her cheeks, attended with gaiety, frankneſs, and innocence. At the firſt ſight of me, ſhe reddened, and ſunk her eyes, as if afraid to meet mine. I was tempted to throw myſelf on my knees; but I had neither ability nor courage: I could not even ſpeak. Her ſmile was that of a queen. Ah! how my heart was agitated!

The good man obſerved that ſhe was dreſſed better than ordinary, and that her boſom ſwelled with a conſcious ſenſe of it, as her ſilver ſtudded buckles and pendant ornaments glittered around. He examined this circumſtance on all ſides, and ſaid to me, ſmiling: "'Tis certainly for love of thee, that my Annette is ſo fine." But that word, *my*, deſtroyed my hopes, and cut me to the very heart.

The arrow flies not to its aim with more ſpeed, than chagrin, or rather jealouſy, did to my heart at the mention of that word. "If ſhe is thine," ſaid I, "forever, forever muſt I be deprived of my Annette. Ah! rather would I be in my grave, than ſee her my mother-in-law!"

Scarcely were we returned from church but the table was covered with excellent viands. Annette brought them, paſſing and repaſſing without a word. With what grace and good-humour did Annette wait upon us!

I was all deſire, but my ſentiments were pure. I boldly addreſſed my father: "Where did you find this charming Annette? How happy ſhould I be to become the huſband of ſo fine a girl! Is ſhe deſtined to be my wife? Tell me freely, would you make her my mother-in-law? You know well, that your will is mine. You cannot make a better choice."

My ſon! Annette ſhall marry whom ſhe pleaſes. I am not acquainted with her ſentiments; all I know is, that I pray God to recompenſe her with that happineſs which ſhe diffuſes conſtantly through

our dwelling. The trembling hand of old age would be but a sad inheritance for her; but nobody knows whom she loves. She could find admirers in abundance, but she shuns them all."

These words relieved the burden that weighed heavy on my heart. I immediately requested Annette to follow me to a room above; I addressed her in the tenderest manner I was able. I prest her to tell me in confidence, if she had already made a choice; and assured her sincerely, that, in all my travels, I had never met with any one who pleased me as she had done.

"Let us sit down," said she, "and listen attentively. Do you understand how to keep a secret? Can I confide myself to you in perfect security? If you will swear, I will tell you whom I love." "Heaven knows, I shall swear with a good heart. I have all your words graven deep in my memory."

"Do you remember the day that first made you a soldier,—it is about eight years ago? Do you recollect also *Sigri* with long hair, who stood by the officers; the same young maid who lamented so much when you were ordered to march as a guard to Copenhagen? There was then among your comrades the handsomest man in the world!

"In seeing Sigri weep, I wept too, but knew not why. The crowd had their eyes fixed on you, but this handsome man looked at me. 'Grieve not at his departure, dear girl,' said he, 'you will see him return in a few years.' 'It is not on his account that I weep,' said I, 'but on your's.' My grandmother chide me.

"I felt equally proud, both of having been seen, and having spoken to this man, I was, however, a child, delicate, weak, and pale as a winter's moon; but that which I had said was the truth. It is a long time that I have loved him. Never have I seen so fine a man.

"You began your march; he went along with you:—when Sigri saw you go, she fainted. Sigri is since dead. She loved you much, but, perhaps, you never knew it. Her father was a man cruel and inflexible, who wished to contradict her choice, and persecuted her as long as she lived. For me, I had neither father nor mother; my handsome man went with you; they tell me since, he has gained reputation in the service, is much loved, and with much reluctance given up by his officers.

"Now speak freely, and promise with truth to answer my questions. Tell me if his heart is engaged, if it is his intention to remain in the service; or, if the love of his native country calls him home? He is about your age, and I know that he has my heart, and that I live for him alone."

So far her secret was safe; I was not a bit the wiser. I reflected a long time on what she had said, but in vain. At last I seized her two hands, and entreated her to finish the confidence she had began to repose in me. "I know," said I, "every one belonging to these parts, who have entered into our regiment, and have deserved well: so that if you tell me the name of your favourite, it is not impossible but I may recollect him."

"His name," said she, "my tongue refuses to pronounce;" then turning her head, added,—"modesty makes it expire on my lips. But do not blame me! I have a heart like thine own, that would rather die than be guilty of an indelicate action! but it is all the same perhaps—do you recollect his portrait?

"At a fair, I accidentally found such a one, the exact resemblance of my favourite. I bought it, with the determination to shew it to no one: but by little and little, you have inspired me with such confidence that I must shew it you—perhaps," said she, "you may recollect it."

She drew out a key and opened a great coffer, in which was a box, containing something carefully folded up: this she presented to me with a trembling hand. "Judge," said she, "my feelings by your own. If I have done wrong, consider yourself as the cause; for me, I should always have kept the secret." I began to unfold the little packet, impatient to know what happy mortal the portrait represented; *a mirror reflected my own image!*

In a transport of joy I seized Annette in my arms, and prest her to my heart, without the power to speak. I felt a mingled sensation of fear and joy. "Yes; it was for thee, dear Thor, that I wept.—Ah! surely now I am the happiest of women; and if I can please as much as I love, my happiness will be complete."

At this moment my father entered: he found Annette in my arms, and tears of joy streaming from our eyes. He catches us tenderly to his bosom, and we all three remained mute for some minutes; at last the old man spoke. "I see plainly how the case stands; the happy moment that I expected is arrived."—With what joy did we then embrace our father!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

ENQUIRY WHETHER HERODOTUS WAS ACQUAINTED WITH THE RIVER JOLIBA.

[*By Profeſſor Heeren, of Gottingen.*]

FROM the general attention directed in ſo many reſpects towards Africa, and from the many attempts undertaken to explore that quarter of the globe, we may confidently hope, that after the lapſe of a few years, it will no longer be to us a *terra ignota*. The departing century delivers over to the ſucceeding at leaſt the key to the diſcovery, if it does not tranſmit the diſcovery itſelf. The preſent, then, is the proper point of time, to collect, put in order, and compare all the information we already poſſeſs, for the purpoſe of furniſhing a clue to, and facilitating future diſcoveries. And, indeed, the maſs of

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or conquerors, penetrate

continent, and one way or other brought back with them a variety of knowledge, as ſtrikingly appears from the writings of the Greek geographers. But what may in an eſſential manner excite wonder, how rich a treaſure of accounts has not Herodotus, the father of hiſtory and geography, left us, concerning this quarter of the globe! Many of them, *e. g.* his deſcriptions of the caravan tracks, by which the Carthagenians and Egyptians travelled through North Africa, have only become clearly intelligible ſince the moſt recent diſcoveries; almoſt every one of which is likewiſe illuſtrated and confirmed by ſome paſſage in Herodotus. Another ſtriking example of this is furniſhed by the accounts of which Mungo Park, partly as eye-witneſs, partly from inquiries, has lately brought back with him concerning the river *Joliba*, which flows, in the very heart of Africa, in a direction from weſt to eaſt. Every reader who has a taſte for ſuch reſearches, will be agreeably ſurprized to find, that Herodotus not only knew this moſt recent geographical diſcovery; but that he likewiſe was able to give us very clear information concerning things, which the greateſt geographers of the eighteenth century only conjecture, or which are even altogether unknown. I ſhall here tranſlate the paſſage of his Hiſtory, book ii. chap. 32, 33, which relates to this ſubject; and endeavour to illuſtrate it from the "*Proceedings of the African Aſſociation*," lately publiſhed and from Rennel's excellent new map of North Africa, annexed to that work.

"What I have hitherto related," ſays Herodotus (he had given an accurate deſcription of the courſe of the Nile, higher up than Egypt, as far as Sennaar, and even as far as Gojam) I learned from men of Cyrene, who told me that they had been at the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and converſed with Etearchos, the king of the Ammonians. Among other topics of converſation, they had likewiſe chanced to diſcourſe of the Nile and the remarkable circumſtance that no one was acquainted with its ſources. Etearchos had then ſaid, that ſome men belonging to the Naſamones had viſited him (theſe Naſamones are a nation of Libyan origin, and

[illegible] borders of the *Syrtis*, and in

[illegible] region, to the eaſt, but

[illegible] en he had inquired of

[illegible], whether they could not give him

[illegible] information concerning the deſerts of

[illegible] ſe, they had commu-

[illegible] following particulars:

Among their countrymen ſome bold

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had executed many daring enterprizes; and had choſen twelve from among them, by lot, who ſhould undertake a journey of diſcovery into the deſert part of Africa, and endeavour to explore more of it than thoſe who had penetrated the fartheſt before them. The young men then had ſet out, abundantly provided with water, and proviſions; and firſt had travelled through the inhabited country (*Coaſt of Barbary*); after which, they had arrived at the part of Africa that abounds with wild beaſts (*Biledulgerid*); but thence they had continued their journey through the deſert, *proceeding in a ſouth-weſt direction*. After they had, during many days, wandered through an extenſive ſandy region, they had, at laſt, eſpied ſome trees in a field, had made towards them, and plucked the fruit from the trees. Men of a ſmaller ſtature than common had then come to them, had received them kindly, and became their guides. But they underſtood not their language, nor their conductors the language of the Naſamones. But they had led them through *very extenſive marſhy regions*; and after they had travelled through theſe, they had arrived in a *city*, whoſe inhabitants were all of the ſame ſtature as their conductors, *and of a colour completely black. By the city flowed a large river, and that river ran in a direction from weſt towards the riſing of the ſun*; and

and in it there were likewiſe crocodiles.' Thus far I give the narrative of Etearchos the Ammonian: I ſhall only add, that he moreover ſaid, as the Cyreneans told me, that the Naſamones had returned; and that the men, into whoſe country they had come, were all magicians. With regard to the river, Etearchos conjectured that it was the *Nile*; and this is the moſt probable opinion concerning it."

Thus far Herodotus. According to his own account, he had his information from the third hand, viz. from Cyrenean Greeks, who had heard it in *Ammonium* from Etearchos, the king of the Ammonians, to whom it was related by ſome Naſamones, countrymen of the adventurers. To give to theſe authorities their due value, it is neceſſary to be previouſly acquainted with the following particulars. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was not merely the temple: there was likewiſe a ſmall ſtate, whoſe conſtitution was hierocratical, after the form of the ancient Egyptian ſtates, and at the head of the government was a king. The ſame place was likewiſe the centre of inland commerce, becauſe through it the caravan road paſſed from Egypt to Carthage and Cyrene, and likewiſe from Egypt to Nigritia, both which have been deſcribed by Herodotus. Temples and ſanctuaries have, in the ſouthern part of the world, been in all ages the centre of commerce, as the *Kaaba* of the prophet at Mecca ſtill is; for where could this friendly conflux of different nations take place with greater ſecurity, than under immediate protection of the gods, and near their ſanctuaries? The Grecian commercial republic, Cyrene, on the northern coaſt of Africa, was certainly ſo intimately connected, and carried on ſo great a commercial intercourſe with the Ammonians, that the head of Jupiter Ammon was the common impreſs on their coin. Hence it is evident, that the temple of Jupiter Ammon was the place where there was the greateſt probability of acquiring information concerning the interior of Africa; and certainly Herodotus could not apply to fitter perſons for intelligence, than to the Cyreneans, who came from that place; probably merchants, with whom he converſed in Egypt.

But the authority of theſe accounts acquires additional ſtrength, when we become acquainted with the people, to whom the travellers belonged, who had met with the above adventures, and from whom the accounts originated. The Naſamones were, as Herodotus informs us in another place*, a numerous nomadical nation, who derive their ſubſiſtence from their flocks of ſheep. They dwelt on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the eaſtern part of the *Regio Syrtica*, or the preſent kingdom of Tripoli, about what was called the great *Syrtis*, or the preſent bay of *Sydra*, nearly then in 30° north latitude, and 35° longitude eaſt from Ferro. The whole of this Syrtic land, from 28° to 35° eaſtern longitude is a ſand-land, which was therefore always inhabited by nomadical tribes, who were tributary to the Carthaginians. And of *them* principally were the caravans compoſed, which traverſed the deſerts, and were the means of keeping up the intercourſe of the Carthaginians with the countries in the interior of Africa. For this reaſon the expedition of the Naſamones is not deſcribed as a journey into a country altogether unknown: They had, ſays Herodotus, before undertaken many other bold enterpriſes; the object of their journey was only to try whether they might not penetrate farther than had hitherto been done by preceding travellers. And, although the real adventurers amounted to no more than five, yet it is very probable that their retinue was more numerous, ſo that they formed a ſmall caravan; for they were ſons of the chief men of the nation, and they carried along with them a great quantity of water and proviſions.

They traverſed, ſays Herodotus, firſt the inhabited part of Africa, and then the region abounding with wild beaſts: after which, they came into the ſandy deſert. For Herodotus divides North Africa into three regions; the moſt northern, on the Mediterranean, which we now call the Coaſt of Barbary; the region abounding with wild beaſts, or the middle region, by the Arabs called *Biledulgerid*, or the land of dates; and the ſouthern region, or the deſert. To arrive at the laſt, they were obliged to croſs the two former obliquely from north to ſouth.

On reaching the deſert, they proceeded in a *ſouth-weſt* direction; for ſo I tranſlate the προς ζεφυρον of Herodotus.—Among later writers, indeed, who expreſs themſelves with ſcientific preciſion, the *zephyr* is properly the weſt wind; but Herodotus, who knows only the four principal winds, denotes by it a weſtern direction in general. That he could not here mean *the weſt* properly ſo called, is evident from the ſlighteſt inſpection of the map of the country; becauſe they muſt otherwiſe have remained on the northern border of the deſert, and never could have traverſed it. The great caravan-road from the country of the Naſamones, as

* Herod. iv. 172.

Herodotus elsewhere informs us, went in a direction exactly south: it would seem then, that they purposely took another, namely, a western, direction, with a view of thus penetrating through the *great desert* of Western Africa, through which, probably at that time no caravan-road passed.

They travelled, says Herodotus, through a *great* desert during *many days journeys*, (unfortunately he does not tell us their number, and certainly it had not been told him). On the other side of the desert, they again reached a cultivated country, where fruit-trees grew, and *black* men dwelt, who were of a *stature smaller than common*; no dwarfs, however, for that our author certainly does not assert. These negroes gave the Nasamones an hospitable reception, and became their conductors. They led them through *great marshy regions* to a *city*, by which flowed *a large river* in a direction from *west* to *east*. The inhabitants of the city all resembled their guides, and were much addicted to *magic*.

The question now is, whither had these adventurers come? It is evident, methinks, that they were arrived in the country of the negroes, and among a negroe nation, who received them with the same hospitality which yet so honourably distinguishes this race of men from their barbarous neighbours, the Moors. This we learn not only from their black colour and their whole exterior appearance, by which they at first sight immediately presented themselves to the eyes of the North Africans as quite a different race of men; but likewise particularly from the circumstance, that they were all magicians; when we recollect what Mungo Park, who, as it were, conjured his way through these people, with the aid of his amulets, says concerning the belief in magic generally prevalent among them. Concerning their diminutive stature, I cannot immediately adduce any farther corroborating testimony: but to maintain that, in that burning clime, in the vicinity of the equator, no such people may be discovered, would surely be hazarding a very precipitate decision.

But the phenomenon most worthy of attention undoubtedly is the *river* which flowed by the city in an eastern direction, *Is this river the Joliba?* Were these bold adventurers the *first discoverers* of it? And did the tradition concerning it, though its name was lost in the deserts, nevertheless by a series of the most singular accidents, reach the ears of the father of history, that he might record it, to be one day, at the close of the eighteenth century, again rendered intelligible?

Herodotus does not name the river, and thus far every thing remains mere conjecture. But this conjecture from so many quarters gains confirmation, that, at last, it is almost impossible to doubt.

Firstly, if we attend to the direction of the route of our travellers, the question is, *whither* must they necessarily have come? If from their native land, on the bay of Sydra, or the great *Syrtis*, they traversed the desert in a south-west direction, and thus reached the country of the negroes; this must have happened between 15 and 35° east longitude, which is about the length of the course of the Joliba, as will appear from a single glance at Major Rennel's map. Proceeding as they did, they could not fail to arrive at the Joliba. It will however be perhaps objected, that there may possibly be some other river; for who knows how many such rivers exist in those regions of the interior of Africa? But with a person who, from the relations of travellers, has acquired a knowledge of those parts, this objection can have no weight. Herodotus expressly says, that it was a *great* river, running from west to east. According to the best accounts we possess of the western half of North Africa, not only is there in those regions no *such* river flowing in that direction; but from the very nature of the country, as far as we are acquainted with it; there cannot well exist any. To the north of the Joliba is the sandy desert, which contains no river; to the south, a chain of mountains, at the foot of which, the Joliba flows, and which must, therefore, have been the first large river the Nasamones met with.

Besides, Herodotus gives us likewise the following indications: Firstly, they were obliged to pass through *large marshy regions*, before they reached the river; secondly, a city stood on its banks: and lastly, crocodiles were found in the river.

The first-mentioned of these three circumstances is highly important. According to Major Rennel's newest investigations, the sandy region of Africa has a sloping declination towards the south; so that to it succeeds a low marshy tract, bounded to the north by the sandy desert, but to the south by a chain of mountains. Here the Joliba flows, receiving in its course a number of smaller mountain rivers from the south; but not even one from the north. Like other tropical rivers, it has its annual inundations, when it more or less, fills the valley through which it passes. The Joliba is at last lost,

as

as far as our information yet reaches, in inland lakes and marshes, which Major Rennel looks for in the districts of Wangara and Ghana (or Cashna). We are told of one such lake in Ghana, and of three in Wangara. These observations throw a clear light on the circumstance related by Herodotus, that the Nasamones had been conducted through great marshy tracts (ἐλη μεγεθα). Without passing through such tracts, they could not possibly reach the Joliba. Major Rennel has, therefore, marked Wangara and Ghana as marshy countries: they lie, however, too far to the east, for us, with any degree of probability, to suppose that the adventurous Nasamones had come thither. But then we are yet wholly ignorant how far these marshes extend to the west: from the nature and situation of the country we may reasonably conclude, that they stretch along the greater part of the river. All that Major Rennel has said concerning the lower or eastern half of the Joliba, whither no European has yet penetrated, is no more than conjecture drawn from ingenious combinations; and it certainly is a surprising phenomenon, that what the greatest geographer at the end of the eighteenth century so happily conjectures, the earliest of historians and geographers was already enabled to describe in express terms and to relate on good authority.

It cannot now be determined with certainty which was the *city* to which the Nasamones came: however, we probably ought to look for it between *Tombuctu* and *Cashna*. That, besides these cities, there are at present likewise others on the banks of the *Joliba*, such as *Hussa*, *Tocrur*, &c. we know: the existence, therefore, of a city here, even in those ancient times, would not seem to be any thing strange or incredible.

A third indication given by Herodotus, is, that the river contains crocodiles. Here the father of history knows more than even our latest travellers, in none of whose works I recollect to have seen any information relative to this circumstance. It is probable that these creatures infest only the lower part of the Joliba; and the narrations of Herodotus, which have so often and so strikingly been illustrated and confirmed by new discoveries, will, without doubt, be found true with respect to the existence of crocodiles in the Joliba, whenever another traveller shall be able to penetrate into those distant regions.

The conjecture which Herodotus adds at the end, and in which he coincides with the king of the Ammonians, (but which, however, is merely a supposition), that the river he had been treating of was the Nile, is connected with his hypothesis of the course of the latter. It is, namely, one of the most singular of phenomena, that Herodotus describes the course and state of the Nile above Egypt to near its sources, with an accuracy which has hardly been attained by any succeeding writer: only that he is mistaken with respect to the *direction* of this river; as he believes, that, until its entrance into Egypt, it flows obliquely through Libya from west to east. This error cannot be otherwise well accounted for, except by supposing that Herodotus had confounded the (either really, or only in imagination existing) western branch of the Nile, or the Nile of the Negroes, with the main stream flowing from the south. The belief of the existence of such a western branch, as appears from the narrative of Herodotus, was then already generally prevalent in Africa. That the Joliba, however, is not this river, and that consequently Herodotus was mistaken in his conjecture, seems, at present, no longer to admit of a doubt. But the non-existence of such a stream is yet far from being proved: on the contrary, the belief of its existence has so constantly and invariably prevailed throughout all antiquity and the middle ages, that here too we must wait for further discoveries, before we can venture to give a final decision.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a season when the advanced price of provisions, particularly corn, has led to the adoption of several plans for relieving the distresses of the poor, it may be of use to communicate such as have obtained the sanction of experience, and been found productive of very important advantages. A moderate fund, judiciously applied, will furnish much more extensive and durable relief, than double the amount inconsiderately disposed of or distributed. If you are of opinion that a publication of the following details will be of any use, you will give them a place in the next number of your valuable miscellany.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Shrewsbury, Dec. 17, 1799. J. WOOD.

In the year 1783, a subscription amounting to upwards of two thousand pounds was raised at Shrewsbury for the purpose of purchasing corn in the sea-ports, in order to check the baneful spirit of monopoly, and reduce the very exorbitant price

that article then bore in our markets. The corn ſo purchaſed was ground into flour, and ſold to the poor at prime coſt. The meaſure was attended with the happieſt effects, the price of the article materially reduced in the market; and after ſeveral months ſale, during which the money received was applied to the purchaſe of more corn, a return was made to the ſubſcribers of 18s. 6d. in the pound, on the amount of their reſpective ſubſcriptions.

In the year 1788, a ſubſcription of betwixt two and three hundred pounds was laid out during the ſeverity of the winter in the purchaſe of coal, which was ſold to the poor at little more than half price; the ſale continued for four weeks, when the weather became more moderate, and 10s. in the pound was returned to all ſubſcribers of above 2s. 6d. The relief was extended weekly to upwards of nine hundred poor families, beſides three hundred ſingle perſons.

In the year 1794, a ſubſcription of two hundred pounds was laid out in the purchaſe of bread, which was ſold to the poor at leſs than half the price charged in the bakers' ſhops, and 10s. in the pound was returned to the ſubſcribers. One thouſand and thirty-ſix families, and two hundred and ſeventeen ſingle perſons, were relieved weekly during the continuance of this diſtribution.

In the year 1795, a ſubſcription of near five hundred pounds was laid out in the purchaſe of bread, butcher's meat, and coals, which were ſold at a reduced price. In conſequence of the very long continuance of ſevere weather, and of a very extraordinary inundation that took place on the breaking up of the froſt, the whole of this ſubſcription was applied for the relief of the poor.

Six hundred and ninety-eight pounds worth of bread, beſides coals and meat, was ſold; and upwards of 5000 individuals thus relieved twice a week, from the 17th January to the end of February.

In the autumn of the ſame year, a ſubſcription of ſeven hundred pounds was laid out in the purchaſe of 1260 buſhels of corn (which was ground into flour), in paying half price for butcher's meat, and in premiums for bringing potatoes to market. 10,991 lb. of flour, with the like quantity of butcher's meat, were ſold to the poor each week at half price, for ſeven weeks. By which means the poor of Shrewſbury, during that period, purchaſed weekly 21,982lb. weight of the prime neceſſaries of life at half price: and a balance of 134l. was reſerved for a future occaſion.

In the beginning of the preſent year 1799, a ſubſcription of 256l. was in like manner employed in the purchaſe of coal, bread, and materials for ſoup. The poor were ſerved with 4000 quarts of ſoup *gratis*; 323 tons, 7 cwt. of coals, and 175l. worth of bread, were ſold at half price. 4612 individuals were thus relieved weekly for four weeks.

The general mode of conducting the buſineſs attending theſe diſtributions was, by appointing parochial committees who met in their ſeveral veſtries, made out liſts of the poor, and diſtributed printed tickets numbered and inſcribed with the name of the pariſh of the party applying, the number his or her family conſiſted of, and the quantity they were allowed to purchaſe. Theſe tickets the poor took to the bakers, butchers, or coal-wharf, paid half-price for the quantity allowed, and delivered up their tickets, which were called in an re-iſſued weekly; ſerving at the ſame time as checks to the accounts of the bakers, butchers, and coal-merchants. The quantity of each article they were allowed to purchaſe, was in proportion to the number the family conſiſted of. A regular entry was kept in a book of each perſon's name, the number in family, and the relief allowed. The poor had a ſeparate ticket for each article. By going individually with their reſpective tickets to the butchers, or bakers, &c. the great inconvenience and loſs of time occaſioned by ſo large a body crowding together to be ſerved, was totally prevented. Contracts were made for the bread, meat, and coals, at a reduced price.

ERRATA in our laſt.

In the account of Mr. Wiche, p. 929, 1ſt col. l. 33 from the top, *for* the predominance of ſome amongſt the number; *read*, the predominance of which in ſome amongſt the number. Ditto. l. 48 from the top, *for* properly, *read* profanely.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES OF SOME OF THE LEADING CHARACTERS IN THE PRESENT DUTCH REPUBLIC. FROM RIEM'S TRAVELS THRO' HOLLAND, IN 1796 AND 1797.

CITIZEN HAHN.

THERE are few on whom nature has beſtowed a more agreeable phyſiognomy than on this honeſt and great man. The traits of unaffected ſincerity, expreſſive of a truly republican ſoul, are ſpread over his whole countenance; with lineaments of a mild, compaſſionate turn of thought, and of ſtrong feelings, blended together, as it were, by the magic pencil of a Raphael. In his eye, large and full of fire, we diſcover ſtrength of mind, and the lively expreſſion of patriotic contempt of life. With theſe traits is mixed a daſh of the failing of all great men, ſelfwilledneſs and inflexibility. His energy betrays itſelf in the play of the muſcles of his face; and he commands more attention and regard than he ſeems to aim at. In ſtature he is ſhort and thick: the free uſe of his hands is not wholly in his power; and the uſe of his feet he has loſt entirely. But the laviſh hand of nature has made him ample amends for what ſhe denied him in corporeal powers, by laviſhing on him mental endowments; a quick faculty of apprehenſion, a ſound judgment, a penetration that ſeldom errs.

When the long diſcourſes of his colleagues have diſtorted and obſcured the object in debate, he, with a few words, diſpells the darkneſs, and leads back their deliberations to the queſtion. The patience with which he liſtens to the ſpeeches of ſome of the drawling repreſentatives, and notices, applies, or refutes the moſt important parts, is, as is patience is general, in him the work of education and art, and altogether contrary to his naturally fiery temperament. He is complaiſant and hoſpitable; and an attic urbanity reigns in his houſe, and an air of openneſs and candour, which preposſeſſes the ſtranger with a favourable opinion of him and his family. His wife is worthy of the huſband, ſuch as I have here delineated him. But, Hahn's father was a German, and his wife is likewiſe a native of that country.

Hahn undoubtedly ſurpaſſes all the Batavian patriots in the knowledge of politics and diplomatics; and he has clearer ideas with reſpect to matters of finance, than moſt of his colleagues. The report of the Citizen Repreſentative Van de Kaſteelen is, indeed, a maſter piece of patient induſtry; but rather an hiſtorical than diplomatical compoſition. Hahn is a member of the Diplomatic Committee,* and, with Gevers, the moſt conſiderable among them. If there be any thing to blame in the conduct of this great man; it is, that he does not preſcribe to the ambaſſadors of the Batavian Republic a method more diplomatic in their negociations; and that he does not endeavour to have formed a fixed political ſyſtem for the republic, according to which the ambaſſadors might be inſtructed to act; and that men of merit be appointed to watch over the intereſts of the republic in foreign countries, in preference to ſuch as have no other claims to ſuch an office, but their willingneſs to accept a wretched ſalary, and defray the greateſt part of the expences out of their own pocket. But what can one man do againſt the will and pleaſure of an ignorant majority?

I was much ſtruck with his ſingular appearance the firſt time I ſaw him brought into the National Aſſembly. Two ſervants bore him, ſitting on a kind of hand-barrow, and thus carried him to his place; as, for ſome time paſt, he has been unable to walk. It is obvious how much this muſt impede the active diſcharge of the duties of his ſtation: and I am aſtoniſhed, that his unfortunate lameneſs does not produce more irkſomeneſs and ill-humour in a man of ſo lively a turn as Hahn. But, perhaps nature, in forming him, mixed with the inflammable ingredients a portion of Batavian phlegm, and thus produced his happy temperament.

VON HOOFF.

Juſtum et tenacem propoſiti virum
Non ardor civium prava jubentium,
Non vultûs inſtantis tyranni,
Mente quatit ſolida.

Hunc, ſi fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinæ!

Never, perhaps, was a motto more juſtly applicable than this is to Von Hooff. It would ſeem, indeed, as if the lines had been expreſsly written on this great man. Whenever I heard him ſpeak in the National Aſſembly, the above paſſage occurred to me. He is tall and athletic. Almoſt continually the marks of inward ſorrow are painted on his countenance; as he ſees affairs take a turn, that cannot poſſibly tend to the eſtabliſhment of the happineſs of his native country on a firm baſis. Traces are likewiſe diſcoverable of his former ſufferings. He had emigrated to France; and, for a

* In the year 1797.

year

year and a half, was subjected to Robespierre's tyrannic sway. Robespierre, who feared the energetic man, ordered him to be guillotined: and Von Hooff's name was actually inserted in the list of those who had been executed. But, fortunately for the Batavian Republic, chance so directed it, that the executioners of the tyrant's sanguinary commands dragged another innocent person, whom they mistook for Von Hoof, out of the dungeon, and decapitated him instead of the latter. On the fall of Robespierre, Von Hooff was liberated: but the hardships he suffered in prison had for ever undermined his health and constitution. In quick penetration he is surpassed by none of his colleagues; and equally excels in perspicuity, brevity, in a good delivery, and in a lucid manner of arranging his arguments. He speaks, without digressions, to the purpose, and never loses sight of the main question. The admonitions of the president make no impression on him, when he sees the mistakes or inexperience of the latter leading to the enacting of a law that may prove detrimental to the public weal. With fulminating eyes, and unspeakable energy in his manner, I once saw him advance to the seat of the president, clearly explain to him the dangers which must ensue to the existing decrees, and to the general good, if he would not otherwise put the question to the *appel nominal*. When, nevertheless, the decree of the 11th of March passed the assembly, he pronounced with the most forcible expression these remarkable words: "If I were president, nothing, not even a battery of cannon planted against me, should force me to put so pernicious a question to the vote; not even impending death should induce me to act so to the ruin of my country." His dejection and chagrin on that day are almost inconceivable; for he is actuated by a lively patriotism; and his body and soul are devoted to the welfare of his country.

On the evening of that day, I conversed with him two or three hours; and he not only concurred with me in opinion, but spoke with such ardour of the danger of the state, if the decree remained in force, that I could not listen to him without the utmost admiration. But the fire of his genius consumes, rather than warms. The phlegmatic Batavian feels it not, and is not moved by his glowing eloquence. The members of the assembly have either already chosen their party, and are too fond of their ease to bestow thought and reasoning on the principles they have taken for granted; or, if they have haply syllogized on the matter, they are too much prepossessed in favour of the opinion that resulted from their ratiocination, to be ever induced to give it up. To them is applicable the text from Scripture, "They have eyes and see not; they have ears, and hear not." If they were endowed with sound judgment and enlightened understandings, they would certainly be in general convinced by the arguments of this clear-sighted man.

I spoke with him concerning the finances of the republic: and I owe him the hint for the formation of a paper circulating medium, that could not possibly be depreciated, if emitted agreeably to my plan; which is explained in the chapter on the Finances of the Batavian Republic. Courage and resolution accompany and aid his ardent activity. He is the chief among the representatives of his province; and, without a retrospect to provincial advantages, and the privileges of his immediate constituents, constantly acts with a view to the general good of the republic one and indivisible. For this reason, he supported with so much force the proposal for an amalgamation of the debts of the state, although his own constituents be free from debt; and prefers the advantages that will accrue to them from the prosperity of the whole republic, to the wretched calculations of his colleagues, who are not able to reckon farther than how much ready money must be sacrificed for the moment. He was certainly in the right, when he said to me, "If we must contribute our quota to the yearly deficit of six millions, and remain an isolated province, is it not better, patriotically to take upon us a part of the debt, the interest of which does not surpass that quota, and thus form a whole?"

What so much wins my esteem for this excellent man, is his love of justice and truth, and his exemplary disinterestedness. He never flatters any popular prejudice, with whatever specious name it may be decorated. He does nothing with a view to attain the future offices of the state, nor endeavours to creep into them by a supple subserviency to the will of the majority of the assembly, or of the people. He marches straight forward in the path he has chosen from conviction, without taking any side views, and without ever thinking of his own private interest or aggrandizement. In this, he differs widely from the generality of Batavians. Even his life, I am convinced, would cease to have any value for him, if, by sacrificing it, he could render any service to his native land.

He possesses a clear understanding, purified

fied from all prejudices, either with reſpect to religion or any thing elſe. His manners are poliſhed; only the vivacity of his perception gives a harſhneſs to his manner of uttering his ſentiments, and a want of pliability proportionate to his conviction of the truth of what he ſays. He is as little capable of receding from opinions reſting on grounds which he has put to the proof, as of fleeing from the enemy in battle. Often have I beheld with pleaſure, the lofty expreſſion in his ardent eye, who in delivering his arguments he ſurveyed the aſſembly, or with conſcious ſuperiority looked down upon them, when he had with ſeverity commented on their errors.

Acquainted with the faults of the new conſtitution, with the errors and failings of his fellow-citizens, and with the important relation in which the republic ſtands with regard to the reſt of Europe, he is well qualified to become a member of the future directory, and to raiſe his country to that degree of power and glory of which it is capable. But, I much doubt, whether they will ſo rationally conſult the intereſts of the republic, as to place ſuch men as Von Hooff at the helm of the executive power. Rich ariſtocrats already ſtretch forth their hands to ſeize it; and ambitious demagogues are paving their way to it, by managing and flattering the people; and this with the view, if, to the excluſion of the true patriots, they ſhall attain the moſt important places, of throwing every thing into confuſion.

LEIDEN VON WEST BARENDRECHT

Is miniſter, or ſecretary, for foreign affairs. He is an obliging, ingenuous, and agreeable man; and, with great natural talents and acquired abilities, is free from all the failings which are uſually attributed to men in his ſtation. Unwearied, and wholly devoted to the buſineſs of his office, the republic could not poſſibly have choſen a man better qualified to fill it. His principles are in concord with the wants of his country. He has juſt ideas of the weight of the Batavian Republic in the political balance of Europe. I liſtened to him with pleaſure, at his fire ſide, where I ventured to give vent to ſome reproaches againſt the Diplomatic Committee, which does ſo little that is worthy of the dignity of the Batavian Republic; and the miniſter explained to me its political relations, with reſpect to the other ſtates of Europe. His letters are written in a good ſtyle, with a condenſed brevity, and a delicacy of expreſſion, that are well worthy of imitation. His judgment is ſound, and ſeldom errs. But, unluckily, in republics the miniſters of every department have in general their hands tied down from acting, as every thing muſt be done according to the decrees of the national aſſembly, or of the different committees. This, however, does not prevent their having a great indirect influence, as they are the central point for all affairs and negociations.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, ESQ. AUTHOR OF THE NEW DOCTRINE OF PESTILENTIAL FLUIDS, NOW PREVALENT IN NORTH AMERICA.

Samuel Latham Mitchill was born in the townſhip of Hempſtead, in Queen's County, in the Province of New York, in America, near the beginning of the year 1765. His father was deſcended from a family in Cornwall, in the Weſt of England; and was the cultivator of his own eſtate. His mother was likewiſe of Engliſh extraction, from a family of the name of Latham in the County of Middleſex. It is remarkable of him, that, during ſeveral of the firſt years of his life, he was of a very ſingular white or pale complexion of the whole body, as if there were no blood within him, which condition of his ſkin was aſcribed to an extraordinary effect wrought upon his mother's mind by the ſight of a moſt beautiful waxen figure of Jeſus Chriſt, brought from the Havannah, which had not long before been captured by the Britiſh, and exhibited for a ſhow in the place where ſhe dwelt. At 8 years of age he was ſent to a common ſchool; at eleven, he commenced claſſical ſtudies, under the inſtruction of the Rev. Leonard Cutting, then the parſon of the pariſh. At the ſame place, Mr. Hentz gave him his firſt leſſons of the French tongue.

In the year 1781, he was removed from the County to the City of New York, with a view of applying to the profeſſion of phyſic: and as the City was then a garriſon for Britiſh troops, there were many opportunities of ſeeing medical and chirurgical practice in the military hoſpitals there. After the cloſe of the war, he determined to viſit Europe; and ſailed, in 1784, to France. He landed at the old town of Croiſic, in the Bay of Biſcay, and travelled up to Paris. Having paſſed ſome time there, he paſſed over to London; and, after tarrying a little while, he took his departure by land for Edinburgh. Here he attended the claſſes as a regular ſtudent of medicine; and frequented the ſeveral ſocieties eſtabliſhed there for the improvement of young men at the univerſity.

Among

Among other things, it appears, that he was a warm friend and admirer of the celebrated, though unfortunate, Dr. Brown. It appears also, that he was curator of the experimental committee, and member of the library committee of the Royal Medical Society; and one of a committee with Beddoes, now of Clifton, and Mackintosh, of Lincoln's Inn, of the rights and privileges of students residing in the city.

He took the degree of Doctor of Physic in 1786, on which occasion he defended a dissertation on "Generation;" a piece in which he adopted Haller's doctrine of the evolution of germs. This being done, he made a tour to the eastern parts of Scotland, and to the Highlands, and returned, after visiting Glasgow, and many other places, to London, travelling deliberately through the country all the while. During these excursions, the lakes in Dunbartonshire and in Westmorland did not escape his notice. From London he made a number of excursions; and, among others, walked, in company with his friend Mr. Dunlap, now manager of the theatre at New York, to Oxford, Woodstock, &c. and back again. He afterwards went to Bath; and proceeded, in 1787, by the way of Falmouth, to New York.

The same year, he published some experiments on evaporation, intended as a continuation of those made by the Bishop of Landaff; and his discovery of muscular fibres in the absorbent vessels of certain testaceous animals and other vermes.

Soon after this, he determined to apply himself to the study of the law, and removed for that purpose to Albany. In this he was greatly assisted by the friendship of Mr. Chief Justice Yates. In 1788, we find him busied among the commissioners holding a treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix; at which the unconstitutional sales of land made by the natives to an association, calling themselves the Genesee Company, were invalidated; and the right of soil, except certain specified reservations, purchased for the government of the state of New York.

During his residence at Albany, he made various excursions; and, among others, one to Lake Ontario, and another to Quebec, in both which his companion was Mr. Stephen Van Rensallaer, now Lieutenant Governor of the State. These tours are eminently interesting to every person who wishes to view the scenes of the great actions and events on the frontiers during the wars, when the states of America were British colonies, and Canada belonged to the monarchy of France. The legislature of the state being in session at Albany about this time, he was permitted by Mr. Clinton, then governor of the state, to gain insight into public affairs by keeping the minutes of the council for revising the bills about to be passed into laws.

About this time, his experiments on the Saratoga Mineral Waters were made, the more striking and popular of which have been printed over and over in the periodical publications.

In 1789, the death of his father determined him to reside at Plandome, the place of his birth; and in 1790, at the general election, he was returned one of the members of assembly for Queen's County. In 1791, he attended the sessions as a member at the City of New York; and, as appears by the Journal of the Assembly, was, among other employments, one of the committee for reporting on expiring statutes, and of the committee for making the new apportionment of additional representatives, according to the census as directed in the State-constitution. Mr. Watts was then speaker of the house.

Having, during his residence on Long Island (for Queen's County is on that island) applied himself to practical agriculture, we find him engaged next with Mr. R. R. Livingston, the Chancellor, and Mr. S. de Witt, the Surveyor-General of the State, and a number of members of the legislature, in establishing a society for the promotion of agriculture, useful arts, and manufactures. Before this society he delivered the first public address, which has been since published in the first volume of their Transactions. The society was afterwards incorporated, and its meetings connected with the meetings of the legislature. The senators and assembly-men for the time being are declared to be honorary members of this society. Two other volumes of Transactions have since appeared.

During this year, Mr. Mitchill was elected a Member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia; and likewise appointed a captain of light infantry in the militia then organizing in the part of the county where he resided. About this time also, he received a certificate of enrollment among the Members of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences at Cape Francois, an institution at that time enterprising and respectable, but now partaking of the ruins of all regular establishments in that distracted colony.

In 1792, the trustees of Columbia College, desirous of enlarging the plan of instruction in that seminary, established an additional professorship of natural history, chemistry, and agriculture, and appointed Mr. Mitchill to the chair. This appoint-

ment he accepted. And, as at that time there were no public lectures on botany, he volunteered in that ſcience, and performed, for ſeveral years, the duty of botanical profeſſor, in addition to the labours of his own department. Of the plan of his courſe, the chemical part of which was modelled upon the new nomenclature, he that year publiſhed a conciſe ſyllabus.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1793, elected him one of their foreign aſſociates.

He made to the Senatus Academicus of Columbia College, in 1794, a report on the ſtate of learning there, which was diſtributed about for public information, and is preſerved in the ſecond volume of the Acts of the Agricultural Society.

He publiſhed, in 1795, his firſt ideas on the ſubject of Peſtilential Fluids, in a pamphlet on the Gazeous Oxyd of Azote, and on the Alteration in the Nomenclature; wherein he propoſed to obliterate "azote," and to ſubſtitute "ſepton." He has ſince given to the public in America many pieces on what he terms *eptic acid* and *its gas*. To thoſe inquiries he was prompted by the ſevere viſitations of the yellow fever, or plague, in the Atlantic cities of North America. Theſe reſearches have ſince been very much enlarged on by him, in a ſeries of letters addreſſed to his correſpondents.

During the year of 1796, he took an extenſive tour through the State of New York, in the vicinity of Hudſon's River, purſuant to an appointment of the Agricultural Society, to examine the mineral productions of the adjacent country, particularly in reſpect to *coal*; as *wood*, the common fuel of New York, was become extravagantly dear. His report on the mineralogy of ſuch places as he viſited, was publiſhed after his return. And during this year, his doctrine of ſepton or azote, which he had detailed more at large in his public academical courſe, was made the ſubject of an able and excellent Diſſertation by Mr. Saltonſtall; a performance, at this day, much prized and ſought after. About this time, Mr. Mitchill was appointed a phyſician of the large State-hoſpital of New York.

He attended, in 1797, as one of the delegates to the convention held at Philadelphia, for deviſing means to leſſen the evils of African Slavery. He was this year too choſen a Fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton. And about the ſame time we obſerve him engaged in editing, together with Dr. Edward Miller, and the late much lamented Elihu H. Smith, a quarterly periodical work, called the MEDICAL REPOSITORY, a kind of philoſophical journal, a publication now grown into high reputation. His doctrine of ſepton was by this time further enlarged and commented upon by Dr. Bay, in his Inaugural Diſſertation on Dyſentery.

This year likewiſe Mr. Mitchill was elected a Member of the Legiſlative Aſſembly of the City of New York, and attended the ſeſſions at Albany, now the ſeat of government, during the winter 1798. And it was during this ſeſſions he received information of his having been choſen a Correſponding Member of the Hiſtorical Society of Maſſachuſetts. In the courſe of 1798, his doctrine of peſtilence was farther adopted by Dr. Lent, in a Diſſertation upon the Mode of extinguiſhing it by *Alkalies*. And this year it was that Mr. Mitchill appears to have devoted as much time as he could ſpare from other employments, to inveſtigate this almoſt unexplored part of ſcience, to collect and arrange the facts, and to render them capable of juſt interpretation, by generalizing them into a ſyſtem.

To go into the particulars of this extenſive inquiry, would be too prolix for this place. Many of his letters and eſſays on theſe ſubjects may be ſeen in the two volumes of the "Medical Repoſitory," before mentioned.

During the two laſt years, Dr. Prieſtley has from time to time addreſſed to him a ſeries of letters in defence of the doctrine of Phlogiſton, in which all his new experiments made at Northumberland are detailed. Mr. Mitchill has propoſed to accommodate the contending chemiſts, by an alteration in the nomenclature, exchanging "hydrogene," and ſubſtituting "phlogiſton" in its place, as publiſhed in Feb. 1798: in Nicholſon's Journal. But the French philoſophers, for whoſe conſideration they are more particularly intended, have as yet made no reply. This is probably in part owing to the preſent interrupted intercourſe between the United States of France. Dr. Prieſtley's experiments are contained in the before mentioned work.

In the autumn of 1798, he had a touch of the peſtilence himſelf, but it was not very violent. And during the winter of 1799, we obſerve him buſied with the magiſtrates, merchants, and health-officers in deviſing ways and means to guard againſt ſo terrible an affliction. It is ſaid, he is engaged ſtill in proſecuring his inquiries into the origin, nature, and extinguiſhment of peſtilence.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THOMSON.

(Communicated by the Earl of Buchan.)

Memorandum of Thomson, *the Poet, collected from Mr. William Taylor, formerly a Barber and Peruke-maker, at Richmond, Surry—now blind Sept.* 1791.

Q. MR. Taylor, do you remember any thing of Thomson, who lived in Kew-lane some years ago?—— Thomson.

Q. Thomson, the poet?—Aye, very well. I have taken him by the nose many hundred times. I shaved him, I believe, seven or eight years, or more; he had a face as long as a horse; and he sweat so much, that I remember, after walking one day in summer, I shaved his head without lather by his own desire. His hair was as soft as a camel's—I hardly ever felt such; and yet it grew so remarkably, that if it was but an inch long, it stood upright an end from his head like a brush.—[Mr. Robertson confirmed this remark.]

Q. His person, I am told, was large and clumsy?—Yes; he was pretty corpulent, and stooped forward rather when he walked, as though he was full of thought; he was very careless and negligent about his dress, and wore his clothes remarkably plain. [Mr. Robertson, when I read this to him, said, "He was clean and yet slovenly, he stooped a good deal."

Q. Did he always wear a wig?—Always in my memory, and very extravagant he was with them. I have seen a dozen at a time hanging up in my master's shop, and all of them so big that nobody else could wear them. I suppose his sweating to such a degree made him have so many, for I have known him spoil a new one only in walking from London.

Q. He was a great walker, I believe?—Yes; he used to walk from Malloch's at Strand on the Green near Kew Bridge, and from London, at all hours in the night; he seldom liked to go in a carriage, and I never saw him on horseback. I believe he was too fearful to ride.—[Mr. Robertson said, he could not bear to get upon a horse.]

Q. Had he a Scotch accent?—Very broad—he always called me *Wull*.

Q. Did you know any of his relations?—Yes; he had two nephews [cousins?] Andrew and Gilbert Thomson, both gardeners, who were much with him. Andrew used to work in his garden and keep it in order at over hours; he died at Richmond, about eleven years ago, of a cancer in his face. Gilbert, his brother, lived at East Sheen with one Squire Taylor, till he fell out of a mulberry tree and was killed.

Q. Did Thomson keep much company?—Yes; a good deal of the *writing-sort*. I remember Pope, and Paterson, and Malloch, and Lyttelton, and Dr. Armstrong, and Andrew Millar the bookseller, who had a house near Thomson's in Kew lane. Mr. Robertson could tell you more about them.

Q. Did Pope often visit him?—Very often; he used to wear a light-coloured great coat, and commonly kept it on in the house; he was a strange ill formed little figure of a man; but I have heard him and Quin, and Paterson, talk together so at Thomson's, that I could have listened to them for ever.

Q. Quin was frequently there, I suppose?—Yes; Mrs. Hobart, his housekeeper, often wished Quin dead, he made her master drink so. I have seen him and Quin coming from the Castle together at four o'clock in the morning, and not over sober you may be sure. When he was writing in his own house, he frequently sat with a bowl of punch before him, and that a good large one too.

Q. Did he sit much in his garden?—Yes; he had an arbour at the end of it, where he used to write in summer time. I have known him lie along by himself upon the grass near it, and talk away as though three or four people were along with him.—[This might probably be when he was reciting his own compositions.]

Q. Did you ever see any of his writing?—I was once tempted, I remember, to take a peep; his papers used to lie in a loose pile upon the table in his study, and I had longed for a look at them a good while: so one morning while I was waiting in the room to shave him, and he was longer than usual before he came down, I slipped off the top sheet of paper and expected to find something very curious, but I could make nothing of it. I could not even read it, for the letters looked like all in one.

Q. He was very affable in his manner?—O yes! he had no pride; he was very free in his conversation and very cheerful, and one of the best natured men that ever lived.

Q. He seldom was much burthened with cash?—No; to be sure he was deuced long-winded; but when he had money, he would

would send for his creditors and pay them all round; he has paid my master between 20 and 30l. at a time.

Q. You did not keep a shop yourself then at that time?—No, Sir; I lived with one Lander here for 20 years, and it was while I was prentice and journeyman with him that I used to wait on Mr. Thomson. Lander made his majors and bobs, and a person of the name of Taylor in Craven-street in the Strand made his tie-wigs. An excellent customer he was to both.

Q. Did you dress any of his visitors?—Yes; Quin and Lyttelton, Sir *George* I think he was called.—*He* was so tender-faced I remember, and so devilish difficult to shave, that none of the men in the shop dared to venture on him except myself. I have often taken Quin by the nose too, which required some courage let me tell you. One day he asked particularly if the razor was in good order, protested he had as many barbers' ears in his parlour at home, as any boy had of bird's eggs on a string, and swore, if I did not shave him smoothly, he would add mine to the number. "Ah," said Thomson, "Wull shaves very well, I assure you."

Q. You have seen the Seasons, I suppose?—Yes, Sir; and once had a great deal of them by heart (he here quoted a passage from Spring). Shepherd, who formerly kept the Castle Inn, shewed me a book of Thomson's writing, which was about the rebellion in 1745, and set to music, but I think he told me not published. [I mentioned this to Mr. Robertson, but he thought Taylor had made a small mistake; perhaps it might be some of the patriotic songs in the masque of Alfred.

Q. The cause of his death is said to have been taking a boat from Kew to Richmond, when he was much heated by walking?—No; I believe he got the better of that; but having had a batch of drinking with Quin, he took a quantity of cremor tartar, as he frequently did on such occasions, which with a fever before carried him off. [Mr. Robertson did not assent to this.]

Q. He lived I think in Kew Foot-Lane?—Yes; and died there; at the furthest house next Richmond Gardens, now Mr. Boscawen's. He lived sometime before at a smaller one higher up, inhabited by Mrs. Davis.

Q. Did you attend on him to the last?—Sir, I shaved him the very day before his death; he was very weak, but made a shift to sit up in bed. I asked him how he found himself that morning,—"Ah, Wull," he replied, "I am very bad indeed." [Mr. Robertson told me, he ordered this operation himself as a refreshment to his friend.]

Taylor concluded by giving a hearty encomium on his character.

This conversation took place at one of the alcoves on Richmond Green, where I accidentally dropped in. I afterwards found it was a rural rendezvous for a set of old invalids on nature's infirm list; who met there every afternoon in fine weather, to recount and comment on the "tale of other times."

I inquired after Lander, and Mrs. Hobart, and Taylor of Craven-street, but found that none of them were surviving. Mrs. Hobart was thought to have a daughter married in the town called Egerton; but it was not likely from the distance of time, that she could impart any thing new.

Taylor told me the late Dr. Dodd had applied to him several years ago for anecdotes and information relative to Thomson.

Park Egerton, the bookseller, near Whitehall, tells me, that when *Thomson* first came to London, he took up his abode with his predecessor Millan, and finished his poem of Winter in the apartment over the shop; that Millan printed it for him, and it remained on his shelves a long time unnoticed; but after Thomson began to gain some reputation as a poet, he either went himself, or was taken by Mallet, to Millar in the Strand, with whom he entered into new engagements for printing his works, which so much incensed Millan his first patron, and his countryman also, that they never afterwards were cordially reconciled, although Lord Lyttelton took uncommon pains to mediate between them.

The two following Epitaphs are said to have been written by Mr. JAMES THOMSON, *Author of the Seasons, but I know not on what Authority.*

ON SOLOMON MENDES, ESQ.

Here lies a man who never liv'd,
Yet still from death was flying;
Who, if not sick, was never well,
And dy'd—for fear of dying!

ON MR. JACOB MENDES.

Here Jacob lies, grave, just and sage,
The chastest person of the age;—
Who, had he been in Joseph's place,
Had dy'd, not run away—alas!

The following Epitaph on THOMSON *himself was published in a paltry Edition of his Works, about the year* 1788.

Others to marble may their glory owe,
And boast those honours sculpture can bestow;

Short-liv'd renown:—that every moment must
Sink with its emblem, and consume to dust.
But Thomson needs no artist to engrave,
From dumb oblivion no device to save;
Such vulgar aids let names inferior ask,
Nature for him assumes herself the task;
The seasons are his monuments of fame,
With them to flourish, as from them it came.

RETROSPECTIVE STATUTES.

Retrospective statutes are in all cases unconstitutional: nothing indeed can excuse them except an extraordinary emergency; and no emergency whatever should allow them a place in the penal code. There are two instances of retrospective statutes in our law. The one was in the 22d year of *Henry* the Eighth; from the preamble of which it appears, that one *John Roose*, a cook, had thrown poison into a pot of gruel, which was prepared for the bishop of Rochester's family, whereby he poisoned seventeen persons, two of whom died in consequence. *John Roose*, therefore, is declared guilty of high treason, and ordered to be thrown into boiling water. The other case occurred in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary. The preamble of the act recites a malicious and groundless appeal of robbery by one *Bennet* against *Giles Rufford*, on which *Rufford* having been acquitted, and having afterwards procured a conviction of *Bennet* for a malicious prosecution, *Bennet* not only paid 40l. to two men for the actual murder of *Rufford*, but likewise supplied them with javelins and a dagger for that purpose. Horrible as this offence was, yet *Bennet*, not having been present at the commission of the murder, could only be considered as an accessary; and therefore, as the law stood, would have been intitled to the benefit of clergy, of which therefore he was by this statute deprived. Now, in the case of *Roose*, this statute was in every respect improper and unnecessary; it was not only retrospective, but was making a confusion of crimes, which the legislature should always avoid; and without it, *John Roose* was punishable by the existing laws, although he might not by them be boiled in his own kettle. And in the case of *Bennet*, however just the indignation of the legislature against him was, it should never have induced them so far to violate the principles of legislation, in order to add to the punishment of an individual.

VOLTAIRE.

During Voltaire's last visit to Paris, he was fatigued with the congratulations of almost every rank and description. A young author, who had a much larger stock of vanity than of merit, thought it his duty to do homage to the *Nestor* of literature. On being introduced, he thus began his complimentary address:—"Great man, to day I am come to salute you as *Homer*;—to-morrow I will salute you as *Sophocles*;—next day as *Plato*:—he would have proceeded, but was interrupted by Voltaire saying, "Little man, I am very old; could you not pay all your visits in one day?"

POETICAL IMITATION.

Whether the following well-known and beautiful lines be the production of Shakespeare, or some other child of harmony, it may probably be a gratification to some readers to see the same, or very similar, ideas clothed in the lyric language of Gallus—For the sake of facilitating the comparison, I shall transcribe the verses of both authors.

TAKE, oh! take those lips away,
That so sweetly were forsworn;
And those eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do mislead the morn:
But my kisses bring again,
Seals of love, but sealed in vain.
Hide, oh! hide, those hills of snow,
Which thy frozen bosom wears;
On whose tops the pinks that grow
Are of those that April wears:
But first set my poor heart free,
Bound in those icy chains by thee.

PASSIONATE PILGRIM, xvii.

Lydia, bella puella, candida,
Quæ bene superas lac, & lilium,
Albamque simul rosam, rubidam
Aut expolitum ebur Indicum.
Pande puella, pande capillulos
Flavos, lucentes ut aurum nitidum;
Pande puella collum candidum,
Productum bene candidis numeris.
Pande puella stellatos oculos,
Flexaque super nigra cilia.
Pande puella genas roseas,
Perfusas rubro purpuræ Tyriæ.
Porrige labra, labra corallina,
Da columbatim mitia basia:
Sugis amentis partem animi:
Cor mihi penetrant hæc tua basia!
Quid mihi fugis vivum sanguinem?
Conde papillas, conde gemipomas,
Compresso lacte quæ modò pullulant
Sinus expansa proffert cinnama:
Undique surgunt ex te deliciæ.
Conde papillas, quæ me sauciant
Candore, & luxu nivei pectoris.
Sæva! non cernis quod ego langueo
Sic me destituis, jam semimortuum

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF TIPPOO SAIB.

THE warriour bard, whoſe lifted arm of old
Thunder'd at Marathon, o'er Aſia's hills,
A towering ſpectre, hail'd in hymns of death
And ſongs of battle, Hyder's powerful Son;
Who great amid the wreck of nations ſtood,
And in the wreck of nations, frowning, fell.
When angry planets lour'd and hoſtile kings,
And high the trumpet clang'd the funeral knell
Of warring hoſts, and armies ſank around,
The Sultan, graſping in his iron hand,
Wielded the doom of empires, wielded high,
Reſiſtleſs as a God, the ſubject Eaſt
In all its powers, and all its hundred realms.
Though fate and heaven withſtood, and earth and hell,
Th' unconquerable tyrant ſcorn'd to live
From empire fever'd, and he died a king:
Dark as the parting ſtorm he ruſh'd abroad,
And ſwept the world before him!—
Warriour! like thee, the ponderous ball ſhall know
The clanging trumpet ſound its final doom,
'Till Darkneſs o'er the ſtorm of ages rears
His iron ſceptre, and the nations die;
Like thee, the ball, by ſtrength reſiſtleſs hurl'd
To bordering chaos, drag the fates of men,
And dimly to the waſte of hoſtile ſtars
And hoſtile ſyſtems roll the ſtately ſcene
Of thrones and powers and empires and their kings.

J. P.

Written in the DUCHESS *of* CHANDOS' WOODS *at Southgate, on the Evening of the 29th day of May*, 1799.

WHAT penſive mourner ſtrikes upon my ear,
And to the wild woods tells his ſorrowing tale?
Whoſe plaintive note calls up this ſtarting tear?
'Tis thine, ſweet melancholy nightingale!
O ever grateful is thy varying note!
(When all the buſy hum of day is gone),
With ſimple ſounds thou ſtrain'ſt thy little throat:—
The airy trill, the Dorian monotone.
Yet ſay, ſweet bird, why breathe this saddening ſtrain?
Thy ſoft complainings ſorrow all the grove.
Has fate burſt thro' thy little nuptial chain,
Or brutal man bereft thee of thy love?
Thou haſt no need to bow at fortune's ſhrine,
Or waſte the bloom of life t' increaſe thy ſtore;
O were *my* deſtiny ſo bleſs'd as thine,
I would not aſk the gods to grant me more!
But I, denied e'en nature's gifts to ſhare,
Doom'd in *propitious love* a curſe to find;
My morning days in ſorrow ſpent and care,
Muſt leave *earth's greateſt happineſs* behind!
Alas! how oft theſe woods I've careleſs ſtray'd,
And muſing liſten'd to each rural ſound!
How oft reclin'd beneath the ſummer's ſhade,
And rapt'rous view'd the verdant fields around!
How oft, with him * on earth I held moſt dear,
Theſe devious paths I've jocund pac'd along;
Or penſive, at the hour of eve to hear,
Sweet Philomel, thy ſoft melodious ſong!
Thoſe halcyon days for ever now are fled,
And the ſad memory flings around a gloom!
Sudden he fell—he dropp'd his lovely head,
Cropt like a May-day flower in all its bloom!
But what avails all grief and idle tears?
They'll ne'er revive his cold forſaken clay;
Nor will the boaſted heaven of *future* years
Chaſe the *paſt* gloom, to hope a brighter day.
The far-off village bells with jocund ſound
Fill the dark air as with ſome magic charm;
And ſwing their gentle cadence all around,
To glad the penſive, ruffled ſpirits calm.
O could they ſoothe a ſoul eſtranged from reſt,
Or ſtay the throbbings of a woe-worn heart!
Could they aſſuage the anguiſh of *my* breaſt,
Then in theſe ruſtic joys I'd bear a part!
But Cynthia now withholds her phoſphor ray,
Nor ſheds around her ſoft religious light:
Farewell, ſweet woods! I haſten far away,
And cloſe all hope of *future* joy, in night!

Temple. IGNOTUS.

TO AN EARLY SNOW-DROP.

In the Manner of Burns, the Ayrſhire Bard.

LUR'D by the ſmile of ſoft'ring heav'n,
The modeſt ſnow-drop of the vale,
Steals timid thro' the *kindred* ſnows around,
And bows her boſom to the paſſing gale.
Ah, ſeek again, ſweet flow'r, the earth's fond breaſt;
For here thy tender form ſhall never reſt.
Chill blows the ſtorm around the flow'r,
The ſun his partial beam wi'draws;
Trembling ſhe ſees the tempeſt low'r,
And, ſick'ning at the hoarſe winds' *bra*,
Drops her white head, and ſhuts her weary'd *ee*;
And ſoon by ſtorms uptorn her faded beauties ſee!

---

* Mr. George Cadogan Morgan, of Southgate, an ornament to the world; who, but for ſome tender lines (imitated from the "*Quis deſiderio ſit pudor*," &c. of Horace) which appeared in the Morning Chronicle, had died unſung, but, Oh! not unlamented! *Eheu!* "*meminiſſe dolor, obliviſci nefas!*"

Child

Child o' the flattering Spring, o'er thee I'll wend,
And ſoftly tell a *ſympathetic tale*;
Then o'er thy faded beauties weeping bend,
And will thee ſiſter of my fortune "hail;"
Ah! that like thee too, I could cloſe mine *ee*,
And never *mair life's brattling** tempeſts ſee.
Soft *blaws* the gale upon mine opening years,
And fancy's dazz'ling meteor rays
Glint † gaily on the *diſtant* world,
And promiſes me genial days;
That youthful pleaſure in my boſom *glowers*,‡
Soft'ning the fairy ſcene wi' raptures tender ſhowers.

'Mong yon rude rocks above the clouds,
Warm paſſion high an altar rear'd
To noble Friendſhip's holy name;
And ſoon the cherub Hope appear'd
Twining wi roſy wreathes the hallow'd fane,
And ſang of ſweets that ſhould for *age* remain.
* * * * *
My *ſang* is o'er. The ſtorm deſcends
And ah the ſyren Hope is *gane!*
On my cold breaſt *ilk* flowret fades,
Ilk infant joy is i' the wane.
And now I yield me to the tempeſt's rave,
And envy thee, pale, wintry flow'r, thy quiet grave.

RUSTICA.

THE MANIAC.

AS I ſtray'd o'er a common on Cork's rugged border,
While the dew-drops of morn the ſweet primroſe array'd,
I ſaw a poor female, whoſe mental diſorder
Her quick glancing eye and wild aſpect betray'd;
On the ſward ſhe reclin'd, by the green fern ſurrounded,
At her ſide ſpeckled daiſies and crow-flowers abounded;
To its inmoſt receſs her poor heart had been wounded,
Her ſighs were unceaſing,—'twas Mary le More

Her charms by the keen blaſts of ſorrow were faded;
Yet the ſoft tinge of beauty ſtill play'd on her cheek;
Her treſſes a wreath of pale primroſes braided,
And ſtrings of freſh daiſies hung looſe on her neck;
While with pity I gaz'd, ſhe exclaim'd "Oh! my mother!
"See the blood on that laſh, 'tis the blood of my brother;
"They have torn his poor fleſh, and they now ſtrip another;
"'Tis Connor; the friend of poor Mary le More!"

"Tho' his locks are as white as the foam of the ocean,
"Thoſe ſoldiers ſhall find that my father is brave;
"My father!" ſhe cry'd with the wildeſt emotion,
"Ah! no, my poor father now ſleeps in the grave;
"They have toll'd his death-bell, they've laid the turf o'er him;
"His white locks were bloody, no aid can reſtore him;
"He is gone! He is gone! and the good will deplore him,
"When the blue wave of Erin hides Mary le More."

A lark, from the gold bloſſom'd furze that grew near her,
Now roſe, and with energy caroll'd his lay;
"Huſh! huſh!" ſhe continued, "the trumpet ſounds clearer;
"The horſemen approach; Erin's daughters, away!"
Ah! Britons, 'twas foul, while the cabin was burning,
And o'er her pale father a wretch had been mourning!
Go hide with the ſea-mew, ye maids, and take warning,
Thoſe ruffians have ruin'd poor Mary le More.

"Away! bring the ointment! Oh! God! ſee thoſe gaſhes!
"Alas! my poor brother, come dry the big tear;
"Anon we'll have vengeance for thoſe dreadful laſhes,
"Already the ſcreech-owls and ravens appear;
"By day the green grave, that lies under the willow,
"With wild flowers I'll ſtrew, and by night make my pillow,
"Till the ooze and dark ſea-weed, beneath the curl'd billow,
"Shall furniſh a death-bed for Mary le More."

Thus rav'd the poor Maniac in tones more heart-rending
Than Sanity's voice ever pour'd on my ear,
When, lo! on the waſte, and their march to'ards her bending,
A troop of fierce cavalry chanc'd to appear.
"Oh! the fiends!" ſhe exclaim'd, and with wild horror ſtarted,
Then thro' the tall fern, loudly ſcreaming, ſhe darted;
With an overcharg'd boſom, I ſlowly departed,
And ſigh'd for the wrongs of poor Mary le More.

SONNET

* *Brattle*, in the Scottiſh dialect, to rage.
† *Glint*, to peep.
‡ *Glower*, to beam or ſparkle.

SONNET.

IF social converse ever charm'd the ear,
Of those whom adverse fate has far remov'd
From all they valu'd, and from all they lov'd;
How sweet it is, when haply they shall hear
The voice of sympathy, and mark the tear
By feeling, sense, and sentiment approv'd!
How dead to each were those that yet unmov'd
Could view them, and not hold the object dear!
No stoic, *Mary*, I with scorn reject
The stoic's creed, if such his creed it is,
To slight, indignant, every transient bliss,
And treat the sympathies with rude neglect.
Pleas'd I have met thee, and my trembling heart
Shrinks from the dreaded sentence—We must part!

BACCHUS AND APOLLO.

IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN

BY DR. ARNOLD.

I.

BACCHUS is a jolly boy,
And Bacchus we will follow;
He's open, generous, bold, and free,
And better than Apollo.

II.

Apollo's soft, effeminate,
Bacchus brisk and jolly;
He always shews an honest face,
Dispersing melancholy!

III.

Bacchus is the god of wine;
Apollo's god of squeakers;
He, quiv'ring, shakes his lyre and lute,
While Bacchus rings his beakers!

IV.

Thus Bacchus has his music too,
And master Pol surpasses;
Pol scrapes all day, Bac plays all night,
Tuning his music-glasses.

SONNET, ON SEEING MR. FREEBAIRN'S ITALIAN LANDSCAPES,

BY THE REV. DR. LETTICE.

FULL twice nine suns their annual course have roll'd,
Since o'er bright Italy my footsteps stray'd,
Since with enchanted gaze these eyes survey'd
Her pearly skies, her seas of liquid gold,
Her lakes' pure azure, fabled fountains old,
Her forests wild, in which the fauns have play'd,
Her Apennines, in verdure here array'd,
There pinnacled with rocks, or ruins bold,
Or villas lifted high to court the clime—
Yes, such the term; and each fair image held
Its lov'd impression long; but tyrant Time
Had marr'd the vivid forms; vainly repell'd.
His power, till Freebairn's tints recall'd their prime;
And rapture, erst so warm, my bosom swell'd.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. WAKEFIELD is at present employed upon a translation from the Greek of the excellent moral and political Essays of Dio Chrysostom; and the work will speedily make its appearance in one volume, octavo.

Dr. AIKIN has just completed a second volume of Letters to his Son, which will be published early in January.

Dr. REES, the able editor of the last edition of Chambers' Cyclopædia, is preparing for the press a quarto edition of that work, corrected to the present time, and considerably improved and extended in its plan.

A periodical miscellany for the use of young persons of both sexes in schools, is about to be undertaken by some persons of the first respectability in the literary world. Its objects are at once to gratify the love of novelty in books, which is so conspicuous in youth, by a periodical supply of valuable and unexceptionable matter, and by giving place to prize-questions of various kinds and degrees, to excite an enlarged spirit of exertion and emulation in the minds of tutors and their pupils. The title is to be *The Monthly Preceptor*.

Mr. SHIELD is preparing for publication a scientific and important musical work, the object of which is, to facilitate the acquisition of the harmonic art, by simplifying the laws of harmony, and divesting the science of its present forbidding complexity.

Dr. SHAW of the British Museum, is engaged upon a large and complete work of natural history.

Messrs. A. and C. R. AIKIN will begin their morning course of lectures on chemistry and chemical arts, to ladies and gentlemen, on Tuesday, the 4th of February, at eleven o'clock.

Dr. WATKINS's Biographical Dictionary,

nary, in one large volume, will not be ready for publication till about the middle of January.

The lovers of Oriental literature will be pleaſed to hear, that a tranſlation of ſeveral odes by *Hafiz*, the Anacreon of Perſia, is now almoſt ready for publication; —the literal verſion is accompanied by a poetical paraphraſe, and prefaced by a biographical and critical account of this celebrated poet; compiled for the beſt authorities, both manuſcript and printed, by the Rev. Mr. HINDLEY, of Mancheſter.

Capt. SCOTT, the tranſlator of *Ferishta's* Hiſtory of India, the *Behar Danaſh*, &c. will ſhortly publiſh a volume of miſcellaneous tales and romances, collected from various Arabian and Perſian authors.

Major OUSELEY's "*Oriental Geography*" (which we mentioned in our laſt number), will be ſpeedily followed by the firſt volume of a very extenſive and laborious work on the general Hiſtory of Perſian Literature, which will contain notices and anecdotes of above fifteen hundred Perſian authors and manuſcripts.

The inoculation for the VACCINE POX has been carried on extenſively in the courſe of the preſent year, and it appears to have afforded ſufficient proof that it deſtroys the capability of the human conſtitution, with regard to the variolous infection, and is generally a much ſlighter diſeaſe than the inoculated ſmall-pox. On theſe points there ſeems to be but one opinion among experienced profeſſional men. On ſome other points there exiſts a difference of opinion; but in whatever way theſe ſhall be decided, great advantages muſt ſtill remain from the ſubſtitution of the vaccine for the ſmall-pox. To ſatisfy, however, more generally the public mind, to accelerate the introduction of the ſubſtitute inoculation, and to clear up ſome obſcure points, but eſpecially to extend the benefit of the new practice, we are happy to be able to announce the commencement of an INSTITUTION *ſolely for* THE INOCULATION OF THE COW-POX. We learn, that at the weſt end of the town a little ſociety has been formed of gentlemen of the medical profeſſion, who have held a few meetings at Dr. PEARSON's houſe, to which ſome other friends of the members were invited, in order to organize the intended inſtitution; and in conſequence a conſiderable progreſs has been already made in this laudable deſign. It is propoſed to inoculate the poor, who attend with letters of recommendation at the inſtitution; and, when it ſhall be neceſſary, to attend them at their own habitations. Medicines, and perhaps ſome articles of diet, may be afforded. A temporary houſe is fixed upon in Clifford-ſtreet. The eſtabliſhment is honoured with the protection of his Royal Highneſs the DUKE OF YORK, *as Patron*.—The Medical Eſtabliſhment are, George Pearſon, M.D. Lawrence Nicholl, M.D. *phyſicians*.—Thomas Keate, Eſq. John Raſt, Eſq. *conſulting ſurgeons*.—Robert Reete, Eſq. John Gunning, Eſq. *Surgeons*.—Auguſtus Brande, Eſq. Francis Rivers, Eſq. and Mr. Everard Brande, *viſiting apothecaries*. The other departments are not yet completely arranged; but the whole will be officially announced to the public in a very ſhort time, and the practice will commence with the firſt day of the new year. Although Dr. WOODVILLE's name does not appear among the phyſicians (the propriety of which may be eaſily imagined, from his connection with another hoſpital), we are aſſured, that he moſt liberally aids the Inſtitution with his ſervices in other reſpects.

When we announce to the ſubſcribers to *Lavater's Phyſiognomy* and the public at large the completion of that work, conſiſting of forty-one numbers, printed on imperial quarto, we mention not a common work. It bears the following title: *Eſſays on Phyſiognomy, deſigned to promote the Knowledge and the Love of Mankind; by J. C. Lavater of Zurich. Tranſlated from the Author's laſt Edition in French by H. Hunter, D. D. Illuſtrated by near ſix hundred Plates, accurately copied, comprising more than fifteen hundred Subjects; with the Addition of many intereſting Duplicates after well known Originals, engraved by, or under the Direction of, Thomas Holloway.* The execution of this work, the reſult of more than ten years' unremitted application, eſpecially on the part of the engraver, has given the greateſt ſatisfaction to the ſubſcribers; and we believe it is not going too far, when we pronounce it to be the fineſt print book that ever appeared in this or any other country. It conſiſts of five volumes, imperial quarto, and is ſold for thirty pounds, elegantly half-bound. A proſpectus of this work may be had, price ſix pence, of the publiſhers Meſſrs. Murray and Highly, Fleet-ſtreet.

The Society for *promoting medical and chirurgical Knowledge*, who publiſhed the firſt volume of their *Tranſactions* in 1793, which was well received, have a *ſecond volume* very nearly ready for the preſs. Among other reſpectable contributors to this

this work, we ſhall mention the names of Dr. Fordyce, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Baillie, and Everard Home, Eſq.

The ſecond volume of the Medical and Phyſical Journal, conducted by Doctors BRADLEY and WILLICH, has juſt been completed, and the work proceeds in monthly numbers, ſupported by an extent of correſpondence and patronage, that has not been before equalled in this country.

Knowledge and learning, as well as agriculture and commerce, are rapidly advancing on the other ſide of the Atlantic. The very reſpectable American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful Knowledge, we find, have publiſhed the fourth volume of their Tranſactions, in quarto, the ſame ſize with thoſe already publiſhed. It is juſt imported into this country, and contains a great number of valuable papers on philoſophical ſubjects, mathematics, mechanics, natural hiſtory, antiquities, topography, trade, &c. &c.

Mr. WILL and Dr. WILLICH announce a monthly German Muſeum, on a very promiſing and intereſting plan; and, as is uſual, the new year gives birth to a variety of projects of monthly publications, which, it is more than probable, will not exiſt till its cloſe.

Mr. SALZMANN, maſter of an academy in Germany, and author of a popular work for children, entitled Elements of Morality, thinking that ſufficient attention has not been given to exerciſe the body in education, has drawn up a courſe of plays or games for that purpoſe, under the title of Gymnaſtics for Youth, a tranſlation of which will appear early in this month, illuſtrated with plates, in one 8vo. volume.

The enormous price of paper and rags, occaſioned in great part by an unprincipled monopoly of one or two wholeſale ſtationers in London, has compelled the principal London publiſhers to reſolve not to print any new work of conſequence till paper can be procured at a fair and moderate price. It is to be lamented in this inſtance, as in ſeveral recent caſes of monopoly, that the diſcounting accommodation of the Bank of England, inſtead of ſerving trade, is thus vilely abuſed, and converted into a means of injuring and oppreſſing the ſtaple manufactures of this country.

A work, entitled the Parent's Aſſiſtant, was publiſhed in a few years ago by Miſs EDGEWORTH, author of a great part of Practical Education, and was received as might be expected from a work which ranks in the firſt claſs of books, for the amuſement and inſtruction of children, having gone through ſeveral editions. She has added a number of entertaining ſtories, and we underſtand that her bookſeller intends to publiſh a little volume on the firſt day of every month, to commence on the firſt of January, that children may look forward to their ſtory-book, as well as ladies and gentlemen their magazine or review. This work may make eight or ten volumes at 1s. 6d. each.

Early Leſſons for Children, by Miſs EDGEWORTH, are in the preſs: they are intended, as Mrs. Barbauld's and Mrs. Trimmer's were, for children beginning to read.

Mr. EDGEWORTH's Primer, containing a new and expeditious method of teaching children to read, is in the preſs.

A Tranſlation of the Medical Inſtitutions of Burſenus, by W. C. BROWNE, is ſo far advanced, that the firſt volume will be publiſhed in the courſe of January.

Dr. DUNCAN's Annals of Medicine for 1799, will appear in a few days.

Caſtle Rackrent, an Hibernian Tale, taken from facts, and from the manners of the Iriſh Squires before the year 1782, is ready for publication. This little work will throw great light upon the manners and character of the Iriſh; and few, we believe, will be found to furniſh more amuſement. A gloſſary is prefixed; but, unlike moſt other gloſſaries, it abounds with entertainment as well as information.

In the courſe of the next month will be publiſhed, the fifth edition of the Account of the Shrewſbury Houſe of Induſtry, by J. WOOD. To this edition will be prefixed a copious introduction, containing extracts from the writings of Bacon, Locke, Child, Cary, Fielding, Townſend, Eden, Ruggles, Good, Saunders, &c. &c. on the parochial ſyſtem; deductions from their combined ſentiments; obſervations on the wages of the poor; on the very different ſituations of the town poor from that of the country or cottage paupers; a circumſtance not adverted to, though certainly requiring very ſerious conſideration, in order to the eſtabliſhment of any well digeſted plan for ameliorating their condition. A review of the objections that have been advanced againſt poor-houſes, and houſes of induſtry. A ſtatement of facts, tending to prove, that it is not neceſſary to provide upon ſo large a ſcale as has been propoſed, for the general employment of all the parochial poor. Remarks upon the abſurdity both of indiſcriminate allowances, and indiſcriminate confinement to a poor-houſe; and the importance of diſcrimination, as the grand hinge upon which every plan of parochial reform ought to

turn. Conſiderations on the comparative utility of houſes of induſtry in towns, and in country pariſhes; on the law of ſettlements, removals, and paſſes; on friendly ſocieties, and on the utility of a national board for attending to the concerns of the parochial poor. The account of the Shrewſbury houſe will be conſiderably enlarged; and an appendix added, containing a detail of ſeveral recent regulations, for the purpoſe of effectually providing for economy, and guarding againſt waſte, peculation, and fraud, in the management of its internal concerns.

The eighth volume of Medical Tracts and Obſervations by Dr. Simmons is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few weeks.

Dr. GEORGE PEARSON (lecturer on medicine and chemiſtry) has ready for publication a new edition, very much improved, of his New Chemical Nomenclature, with all the tables that are neceſſary for a ſtudent; and ſuch alterations and additions as are requiſite to ſhew the ſtate of chemical ſcience to the preſent time. Duplicates of the tables are ſold with the work, to thoſe who wiſh to hang them up in the ſtudy or laboratory.

Mr. BIDLAKE has a poem in the preſs, to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, entitled the Summer's Eve.

Early in this month will be publiſhed, An Enquiry into the Elementary Principles of Beauty in the Works of Nature and Art; to which will be prefixed an Introductory Diſcourſe on Taſte, by W. THOMSON, illuſtrated with thirteen plates; in quarto. In this work Mr. Thomſon has controverted ſome of the opinions of Mr. Burke and others, and given proofs that he poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare of taſte and learning. Some memoirs of him will be prefixed. He was one of the few learned painters this country had to boaſt of, and, we believe, was the oldeſt portrait painter in London. He died at an advanced age, ſoon after this work was finiſhed from the preſs.

Mr. W. PETHER, of Hereford, has invented ſome eſſential improvements in the conſtruction of ſhips, and other marine veſſels. His various models have for their object to prevent ſhips from being ſo liable to upſet, from pitching and rolling, from miſſing ſtays in tacking, and from running on a lee-ſhore.

Mr. JOHN PEARSON, ſurgeon of the Lock-Hoſpital and Aſylum, and of the Public Diſpenſary, will commence his Spring courſe of lectures on the principles and practice of ſurgery, on Monday, January the 20th, at ſeven o'clock in the evening.

The following is the proceſs for making the beſt ink, as communicated by an eminent manufacturer of this uſeful article. In ſix quarts (beer meaſure) of clean water, either ſoft or hard, boil, for about an hour, four ounces of the beſt Campeachy logwood, chipped very thin acroſs the grain, adding from time to time boiling water to ſupply in part the loſs by evaporation; ſtrain the liquor while hot, and ſuffer it to cool: if the liquor is then ſhort of five quarts, make it equal to this quantity by the further addition of cold water; one pound of bruiſed blue galls, or twenty ounces of the beſt common galls, are then to be added; a paſte prepared by triturating four ounces of ſulphat of iron (green vitriol) calcined to whiteneſs, half an ounce of acetite of copper (verdegris) with the above decoction is then to be well incorporated with the maſs, together with three ounces of coarſe brown ſugar, and ſix ounces of gum Senegal or Arabic. All the materials are to be put into a ſtone bottle of ſuch a ſize as to half fill it, the mouth is to be left open, and the bottle to be well ſhaken twice or thrice a day. In about a fortnight it may be filtered, and kept in well ſtopped bottles for uſe. The only caution requiſite is to protect it from the froſt, by which it would be conſiderably injured.

A late experiment of Mr. MUSHET's throws conſiderable doubt on the ſuppoſed converſion of iron into ſteel by means of the diamond. Mr. Muſhet had for ſome time been induced to ſuppoſe, that at very high temperatures crucibles and ſimilar veſſels are penetrable by the carbonaceous part of common fuel, rendered volatile by an intenſe heat; in conſequence of which he encloſed ſome iron ſhavings in cloſed double crucibles without a diamond, and found that after they had been expoſed in this ſituation for about an hour in a good furnace, they were converted into a button of ſteel, apparently of the ſame kind as that obtained in the experiment of the French chemiſts, and which they attributed to the combination of the diamond with the iron.

The laſt volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions contains an important paper of Mr. BIGGINS, relative to the quantity of gallic acid and tanning principle found in the bark of various trees. Theſe two ſubſtances were confounded under the general name of aſtringent principle, till the admirable experiments of M. Seguin, who firſt ſhewed the difference between the gallic acid,

acid, the baſis of ink and black dyes, and tanning, or the tanning principle which, when united with ſkin, converts it into leather; the gallic acid by corrugating the ſkin is of diſſervice in the proceſs of tanning. From Mr. Biggin's paper it appears, that the Huntingdon or Leiceſter willow contains a greater quantity both of gallic acid and tanning than even the oak; and that the proportion of gallic acid in the wood of the common willow is to that contained in oak bark as nine to ten; that therefore the Huntingdon willow may be ſubſtituted with advantage in all caſes inſtead of oak bark; and that as a dye the common willow is very little inferior to the oak; and the aſh is quite equal to it.

Our hiſtorical readers will be pleaſed to learn, that the Lectures on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of the late Dr. CAMPBELL, principal of Mariſchal College, Aberdeen, are ſo far advanced in the preſs that they may be expected by the middle of the month. Theſe were always conſidered by his ſtudents as the moſt valuable part of his courſe of lectures. A life of the author, drawn up by the Rev. George Skene Keith, of Keith-Hall, Aberdeenſhire, with his portrait, engraved by Miſs Watſon, will be prefixed to this publication, which will form two volumes in octavo.

The Philoſophical Magazine, publiſhed by Profeſſor FICHTE and NIEDHAMMER, at Jena, has been prohibited at the univerſities of Leipzig and Wittenberg, by a mandate of the Elector of Saxony.—The following proclamation, relative to the ſame ſubject, has been publiſhed at Göttingen:

"George III. by the Grace of God, &c. &c. Whereas the Philoſophical Journal, publiſhed at Jena by Profeſſor Fichte and Niedhammer, contains highly ſcandalous and generally dangerous principles, We are urged by our paternal care for the welfare of our ſubjects, to prohibit the circulation of the ſaid Journal in our German dominions.—We therefore prohibit all bookſellers, printers, &c. &c. to ſell, keep, or order the ſaid Journal from their correſpondents, on pain of confiſcation, and the payment of a fine of 50 dollars, *ad pios uſus*. The ſame prohibition applies to our inland and foreign poſt-offices, reading ſocieties, &c. &c."

Beſides the Philoſophical Journal, the Regency of Hanover alſo has prohibited lately the following books: 1. *Veneſtes graues Ungebeur*. 2. *Des Politeſche Thierkreiſs*. 3. *Das Camäleon*. 4. *Objervante Almanach*; *and* 5. *Satyriſcher Almanach*.

The rage for German literature is not confined to England alone, it being equally, if not more, prevalent in France, where the tranſlations of WIELAND's, KOTZEBUE's, LAFONTAINE's, and SCHILLER's works are read with uncommon avidity. Even the works of the abſtruſe Profeſſor KANT have found a tranſlator, and are more generally ſtudied than in our country. The Dutch poſſeſs an excellent metric tranſlation of the celebrated Meſſiah of KLOPSTOCK, the German Milton, and a Latin and Dutch verſion of KANT's Metaphyſical Works, but ſeem to be averſe to the naturalizing of the productions of the comic and dramatic muſe of the Germans. Even Spain, which till of late beheld the progreſs of ſcience in England, France, and Germany, with apathy, has within theſe two years paſt given a favourable reception to the productions of the German muſe. WIELAND's Don Silvio de Roſalva, SCHILLER's Don Carlos, and GROSSE's Genius, which in this country is known by the name of The Horrid Myſteries, having been tranſlated of late into the Spaniſh language. In Ruſſia all German Claſſics, Reviews, and Magazines, are read in the original, and to be met with in the libraries of almoſt all opulent literary gentlemen. At court no other language is ſpoken than German and Engliſh.

Air balloons.—TETU BRISSY, the ſame who laſt year in France aſcended into the air with his horſe, is now trying experiments on the direction of balloons, the reſults of which promiſe happier effects than the trials hitherto made. This invention is rendered the more difficult, becauſe it is neceſſary to find a power which may be oppoſed to the action of the wind. This power being found, it will be eaſy to alter its direction, and to combine it in a number of ways with motion of the balloon. Blanchard endeavoured to direct aeroſtatic machines by means of wings, but without the deſired effect, as the expence of the power is immenſe. The eaſieſt means to attain ſuch a power is the riſing and falling of the balloon, which is effected by throwing out ſome of the ballaſt, or by opening the vent to let out the hydrogen gas. But it is apparent, on the ſlighteſt conſideration, how limited theſe means are, as after a few trials the whole ſtore of ballaſt and proviſions will be exhauſted. Tetu Briſſy regulates this aſcending and deſcending, by throwing out a weight faſtened to a rope, and hauling it up. During the time in which the weight is falling, the balloon riſes, and ſinks while he is pulling it up. The deſcent of the weight is retarded by means of a parachute, for the purpoſe of effecting a

greater riſing of the balloon with the ſame expence of ballaſt. Experiments on this ſubject are now making with a very large balloon at Bellevue; but the inventor has not yet publiſhed any of the reſults.

From W. H. MULLER's Tables on the Population, &c. of the Pruſſian dominions, it appears that in the Electorate of Brandenburg, from the year 1718 to 1727 incluſive, the number of births exceeded the number of deaths 45,173; and in the years 1778 to 1798 incluſive, 96,431. The number of deaths in theſe ten years amounted to 206,213: the mean proportion for ſingle years being 20,621. Eighteen perſons died at the age of 100 years, ſeven at 101, three at 102, and fifteen at the age of 103 years. There died of the ſmall-pox 19,238, the medium number for ſingle years being 1,924; of the meaſles 9,473, mean number 947; of conſumptions 25,017, mean number 2,501; ſuicides 354, mean proportion for ſingle years, 26 of the male, and 9 of the female ſex.—In the Neumark, in the years 1789 to 1798 incluſive, the births exceed the deaths by 30,099. The number of deaths amounted in theſe years to 71,879; mean proportion for ſingle years 7,188. Of the perſons who died, 16 attained the age of 100 years, two of 101, one of 102, and 9 of 103 years. Of the ſmall-pox there died 7,021, mean number 702; of the meaſles 3,130, mean number 337; ſuicides 97, of which the mean proportion for each year is 6 of the male, and 4 of the female ſex.

The King of Sardinia poſſeſſed a very valuable manuſcript, conſiſting of ten folio volumes, which he eſteemed ſo much, as not to ſuffer it to be taken out of his cloſet. His favourites only were permitted to examine it in his preſence. This manuſcrip was the fruit of the labours of PIRRO LIGOLIO, a very great architect, who died in the year 1580. Having obtained a large fortune by inheritance, and being a paſſionate lover of his art, he had no deſire to gain any pecuniary advantage by his literary occupations, and ſpent all his time in ſtudying the monuments of antiquity. Rome containing a greater variety of valuable ruins of ancient ſplendour than any other city on the globe, he ſtudied theſe ſplendid wrecks of art with more zeal and aſſiduity than perhaps ever an architect did before him. He traced on all the ſeven hills, the veſtiges of the ſtreets and public places of ancient Rome, of temples, theatres, aqueducts, baths, and palaces; made uſe of every intelligence which he could find in books; meaſured every thing with great exactneſs, and thus ſucceeded in repreſenting Rome, as nearly as poſſible, as it had exiſted at the times of the Cæſars. The unfortunate King of Sardinia was obliged to leave this treaſure, as well as every thing valuable, behind him, and the manuſcript now is in the poſſeſſion of the French.

Citizen LAMARCK, Member of the National Inſtitute, has juſt publiſhed at Paris, a work on Metereology, in which he attempts to ſolve the queſtion ſo frequently diſcuſſed, "Whether the moon has any ſpecific influence on our atmoſphere?" After a long courſe of obſervations, Lamarck is of opinion, that the principal cauſe of the changes in the atmoſphere is to be found in the aſcenſion and declination of the moon above and below the equator. "It is well known," he obſerves, "that every time the moon traverſes the equator, ſhe remains for the ſpace of fourteen days in a northern or ſouthern hemiſphere. In this manner every lunar month produces a revolution of the moon in the zodiac, which revolution may be divided into two diſtinct periods, and occaſions two peculiar atmoſpherical conſtitutions, a northern and a ſouthern. The winds which prevail during the firſt of theſe conſtitutions are ſouth-ſouth-weſt, or weſterly winds, as the moon at that time aſcending towards the north, diſlodges a portion of atmoſpheric air, and gives a direction from the ſouth towards the north, and thus occaſions ſoutherly winds, which local circumſtances generally direct towards the weſt. It is in this conſtitution that tempeſts prevail. During a ſouthern conſtitution, the prevailing winds are generally north, or north-weſt, and frequently, eſpecially in ſummer, north-eaſt and eaſterly. In proportion as the moon declines below the equator in her approach to the ſouth-pole, ſhe carries with her a quantity of atmoſpheric air in the direction of her declination from north to ſouth. During this conſtitution, the weather is generally calm." Lamarck admits that concurrent circumſtances may increaſe or diminiſh the moon's influence in different declinations, ſuch as the apogees and perigees of that planet, her oppoſition to and conjunction with the ſun, the ſolſtices, and above all the ſolar equinoxes. From a proper obſervation of the combination of theſe circumſtances, he concludes that a probable expectation may be formed of the nature of the weather, which will prevail in any of the twenty-four atmoſpherical conſtitutions into which the year is divided.

Botany.—PAUL KITAIBEL, an eminent chemiſt and botaniſt, and adjunct profeſſor

feſſor of theſe ſciences in the univerſity of Peſt, is now publiſhing in conjunction with, and under the patronage of a Bohemian nobleman, Count WALDSTEIN, two excellent works, which will greatly add to our knowledge of Hungary in general, and in particular be highly intereſting to the botaniſt. In the botanical work, at leaſt 200—300 new ſpecies of plants will appear, and not a few entirely new genera. Profeſſor KITAIBEL is for ſome years, during ſeveral months, annually to make, at the expence of the Hungarian government, a phyſico-botanical tour through Hungary.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILKINS FOR A GUM.

MR. STEPHEN WILKINS, merchant, of Worceſter, for a gum to be uſed in calico-printing, dated November 24.

His deſcription of the invention is as follows:

To half a ton weight of ſcraps of pelts, or ſkins, or pieces of rabbit ſkins, or ſheep's trotters, add three hundred and fifty gallons of water, and boil them together for ſeven or eight hours, or until it becomes a ſtrong ſize. Then draw it off, and when cold weigh it. Warm it again, and to every hundred weight add four gallons of the ſtrongeſt ſweet wort that can be made from malt, or twenty pounds weight of ſugar, and, when incorporated, take it off and put it into a caſk for uſe.

This ſubſtitute for gum may be uſed by calico printers in mixing up nearly all kinds of colours. By uſing a ſixth part only of gum with it, it will improve the gum, and be a ſaving of 200 per cent; but without gum, of 400 per cent. It will alſo improve and preſerve the paſte ſo much uſed by printers.

MESS. WILLIAMS's FOR BOOK-BINDING.

JOHN and JOSEPH WILLIAMS, ſtationers in Holywell-ſtreet, for a newly invented and improved method of book-binding which produces freedom in the opening. Dated November 4.

This invention conſiſts of the application of a back of a ſemicircular, ſemioval, or any other curved form, turned a little at the edges, made of iron, ſteel, copper, braſs, tin, or any other metal, ivory, bone, wood, vellum, paper, leather, or any other material capable of retaining a firm ſituation. This ſtiff back being put on the book before bound, in ſuch manner as juſt to cover, but not to preſs, the edges of the paper, will, when the book is opened, prevent it from ſpreading on either ſide, and cauſe it to riſe in any part which is opened to a ſtraight and level ſurface.

The method adopted by Meſſrs. Williams in binding theſe books, is to forward the paper in the uſual manner, cut, cloth-ed, and boarded (or half boarded) and the firm back to be faſtened at the ſides, through holes, by vellum, or ſecured by encloſing it in vellum, or forrel paſted down, or drawn through the boards.

Theſe improved account books are ſold at common prices.

MR. BELL'S FOR A POCKET FASTENING.

JAMES BELL, of Chancery-lane, taylor, for a pocket faſtening to prevent the loſs of property. Dated November 4, 1799.

This invention conſiſts in the application of a light and delicate ſteel frame and ſpring to the opening of the pocket. The frame opens and cloſes by means of hinges, and is faſtened, when ſhut, by means of a ſpring and ſcrew.

MR. MURDOCK'S FOR STEAM ENGINES.

Mr. WILLIAM MURDOCK, engineer, of Redruth, Cornwall, for a method of conſtructing ſteam engines. Dated Auguſt 29, 1799.

Mr. Murdock's firſt improvement is to bore the metallic cylinders and pumps of ſteam engines by means of an endleſs ſkrew worked in a tooth wheel. This, he conceives, produces a more equable and ſteady motion than any of the methods now in uſe.

Secondly, he ſimplifies the conſtruction of the ſteam veſſel and ſteam caſe in engines conſtructed on Mr. Watt's principle, by caſting the ſteam caſe of one entire cylinder, to which the cover and bottom of the working cylinder are attached. Within this is placed the working cylinder, or ſteam veſſel, which is fitted tight at both ends: or, he caſts the cylinder and ſteam caſe in one piece, of a ſuitable thickneſs, and bores a cylindric interſtice between the ſteam-caſe and ſteam-veſſel, leaving the two cylinders attached at one end, and he cloſes the other by a ring of metal.

Thirdly, he ſimplifies the conſtruction of the ſteam-valves, or regulators and working gear in Mr. Watt's double engine

gine, and his new invention consists in connecting together the upper and lower valves so as to work with one rod or spindle, and in making the stem or tube which connect them hollow, and serving as an eduction pipe to the upper end of the cylinder. Two valves thus answering the purpose of four.

Fourthly, he constructs a rotative steam engine on a new plan, and to which it would be impossible for us to do justice without the aid of copper-plates. We shall therefore refer the curious and interested part of our readers to the drawings and specification at the Petty Bag Office, in Chancery.

MR. GILLISPIE'S FOR PRINTING CALICOES.

Mr. WILLIAM GILLISPIE, of Anderson, near Glasgow, calico-printer, for an improved method and process of printing, colouring, or staining, linens, calicoes, or other cloths. Dated April 30, 1799.

The method or process which Mr. Gillispie invented, is chiefly distinguished from the method or processes already practised in printing cloths, by its enabling the printer, on coloured grounds, to produce figures or spots, consisting of white, with or without a variety of colour, or coloured figures or spots; and to place these figures or spots, whether they consist of white, or any colour or colours, upon the goods, in as exact and determinate a correspondence of situation, with regard to each other, as the coloured figures printed on white grounds in the ordinary way. For obtaining which object, instead of using bleached cloths in their simple whitened state, and printing, impressing, or laying on them, in this state, such substances as are fit for making the particular spots or figures, meant to be impressed or represented on the said cloth, capable of being dyed, and of retaining colours; and instead of printing, impressing, or laying on the said cloths, in the said whitened state, such acids, or other substances, as are capable of preserving the particular spots or figures, so meant to be impressed or represented on the said cloths, from being dyed, that is, preventing them from retaining colours, and consequently keeping the said last-mentioned spots or figures white. He first, by means of a blotching machine, or by any other convenient method, impregnates the cloths he is to print with a proper mordant or colour-fixing substance. He then dries the cloths, and afterwards rinses or otherwise frees them from the gum, or other superfluous matter mixed with the mordant. Then, after again drying and properly smoothing them, he prints, impresses, or lays on such parts of the cloths as he wishes to remain ultimately white, some vegetable acid, or other substance capable of discharging the mordant, or of destroying its effects in fixing colours on the parts so printed, impressed, or covered with such vegetable acid, or other substance. If he wishes to have another colour or other colours in the said cloth, besides the ground-colour and white, then, either before or after laying on the said acid, or other substance for destroying the mordant or its effects, he prints, impresses, or lays on the cloths, such other mordant or mordants as may be necessary and proper for producing, along with the ground-colour, and the figures or spots in white produced in the way above mentioned, when the cloths are dyed, a variety of colours, or spots or figures, on the part so printed, impressed, or covered with such other mordant or mordants. If he does not wish to produce any white figures or spots on the cloth, he omits the process above detailed for this purpose, namely, the printing, impressing, or laying on the cloths some vegetable or other acid, or other substance capable of destroying the mordant, or the effects of the mordant, with which they are at first impregnated; and, in this case, he prints, impresses, or lays on the cloths the other mordant or mordants above mentioned; which produce, when the cloths are dyed, a variety of colours or figures on the parts so printed, impressed, or covered with the other or last mentioned mordant or mordants. The number and variety of spots and figures may be thus multiplied and varied at pleasure, by the application of appropriate or corresponding mordants. After the cloths have undergone the operations above mentioned, in the different cases above detailed, they are dried, and then rinsed and cleaned, and afterwards dyed, or the colours raised, in the usual or common way.

The following is a detailed account of an operation of printing by this method. —After the cloths have been whitened, bleached, or fitted as usual for printing, they are run through a blotching machine, or otherwise impregnated with a mordant or colouring fixing substance; such mordant being varied, according to the particular colour intended to be afterwards dyed, or brought up, by means of proper dying stuffs, well known to printers. The cloths are next to be dried, and then rinsed through warm water, with or without other

other ingredients commonly used for cleaning them from the gum, or other superfluous matter mixed with the mordant. They are then dried and calendered, or otherwise smoothed and prepared, so as to fit them for the application of the blocks or plates for printing. He then prints, impresses, or lays on such parts of the cloths whereon he wishes to produce white spots or figures, a discharging acid, or proper substance, thickened properly with gum, or other fit substance; and, if no other colour is wanted besides the ground-colour and white spots or figures, the goods are dried, then rinsed, and afterwards dyed as usual. If other colours, or coloured figures or spots, are wanted, then, before removing the goods from the table or press, the proper mordant or mordants for such other colours are printed, impressed, or laid on those parts of the clothes where such colours, or coloured figures or spots are wanted, with proper blocks or plates, so as to make these other colours, or coloured figures or spots, correspond with the white spots or figures that will arise from the application of the discharging acid or substance. Sometimes it is expedient, before printing, impressing, or laying on the discharging acid or substance on the parts of the cloths to which is to be applied, to print, impress, or lay the other mordant or mordants on those parts of the cloth where the other intended colours, or coloured spots or figures, are meant to be impressed or represented, which may be occasionally varied, as circumstances may require. In either way, an exact correspondence of situation is obtained between the white and coloured spots or figures. If no other white spots or figures are wanted, the use of the discharging acid or substance is omitted. When the goods have remained a sufficient time to fix or dry, after the operation, they are rinsed and cleaned, and afterwards dyed with the usual materials, and in the usual way fitted for raising the colours which are produced by the mordant or mordants with which they have been impregnated, impressed, or printed. When the dying is finished, they are to be rinsed in warm water with bran, or other cleaning material; and, in many cases it is necessary and useful, both for clearing the white spots or figures, and reducing the colours to the intended shade, to pass the cloths through a proper quantity of oxygenated muriatic acid, or its compounds; after which, rinsing in clean water will make the goods fit for drying and finishing.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to transmit copies of the same.

BIOGRAPHY.

Select Eulogies of Members of the French Academy, with Notes by the late *M. D'Alembert*. Translated from the French, with additional Notes, by *J. Aikin*, M. D. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. boards Cadell and Davies.

COMMERCE.

Strictures on the Asiatic Establishment of Great Britain. By *William Playfair*, Author of the Commercial and Political Atlas, &c. Wherein is explained the true Interest of the East-India Company; and to reconcile, with advantage to that Body, the Pretentions of individual Traders to a Participation of Eastern Commerce. 4to. 14s. Carpenter and Co.

DRAMA.

The Tournament, a Tragedy, imitated from the celebrated German Drama, intitled *Agnes Bernauer*; which was written by a Nobleman of high rank, and founded on a fact that occurred in Bavaria about the year 1435. By *Mariana Starke*, Author of the Widow of Malabar, Letters from Italy, &c. 2s. Phillips.

Management, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. By *Frederick Reynolds*. Longman and Rees.

The Wife Man of the East, a play, performing at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, from the German of *Kotzebue*, by Mrs. *Inchbald*, 2s. Robinsons.

The Writing Desk, or Youth in Danger, a play literally translated from the German of *Kotzebue*, 2s. 6d. Robinsons.

More Kotzebue! or, The Origin of my own Pizarro, a Farce, 1s. Bell and Dean.

EDUCATION.

An Abridgment of Mr. Ruddeman's Rudiments and Grammar of the Latin Language, with a Vocabulary, English and Latin. By *G. Chapman*, L L.D. 1s. 3d. Cadell and Davies.

HISTORY.

Annals of the French Revolution; or, An Account of its principal Events. With Anecdotes and Characters hitherto unpublished. By *Bertrand de Moleville*, Minister of State. Translated by *R. C. Dallas*, Esq. from the original Manuscript. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

Report of adjudged Cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time of Lord Chief-Justice Willes presided in that Court. With some new Cases determined in the House of Lords, the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer; taken

taken from the Manuscripts of Judge Willes. By *Charles Durnford*, Barrister, folio, 1l. 2s. Butterworth.

Mr. Ffpinasse's Reports of Cases argued and ruled at *Nisi Prius*, from Michaelmas Term to Hilary Term 1799, 5th Number, which completes the 2d Volume. 5s. Butterworth.

A Treatise on the Law of Legacies. By *R. S. Donnison Roper*, Esq. Barrister, 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

Supplement to Viner's Abridgment of the modern Determinations of the Courts of Law and Equity. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. boards.

Practical Forms designed as an Appendix to the Practice of the Court of King's Bench, in personal Actions. By *William Tidd*, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Butterworth.

Observations on the Duty and Power of Juries, as established by the Laws of England. With Extracts from various Authors. 6d. Symonds.

MEDICINE.

The Art of maintaining feeble Life, and of prolonging it in incurable Diseases. Translated from the German of *Christian Aug. Stave*, M. D. 8vo. Murray and Highley.

The Medical and Physical Journal; containing the earliest information on Subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Natural History; and a critical Analysis of all new Books in those Departments of Literature conducted by *T. Bradley*, M. D. and *A. F. M. Willich*, M. D. 2d volume, 10s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

Observations on the bilious Fever of 1797-8-9. By *Richard Pearson*, M. D. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

METAPHYSICS.

A new System on Fire and Planetary Life; shewing that the Sun and Planets are inhabited. Also, an Elucidation of the Phænomena of Electricity and Magnetism. To which is now added. An Appendix. By *Robert Harrington*, M.D. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

MILITARY.

Memoirs of the Operations of the Army of the Danube, under the Command of General Jourdan, 1799; taken from the Manuscripts of that Officer: Translated from the French. 4s. Debrett.

MISCELLANIES.

The January Fashions of London and Paris; containing Twenty beautifully-coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and of private families residing in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Phillips.

Twelve Conversations in Italian and French. By *W. Girmani*, Teacher. 5s. sewed. Law and Law.

Count Rumford's Essays (No. X. Part I.), on the Construction of Kitchen Fire Places, and Kitchen Utensils. With Remarks and Observations relating to Cookery, &c. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Remarks on some Passages of Mr. Bryant's Publications, respecting the War of Troy. By the Editor of the Voyage of Hanno. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans, in Northern and Western Africa, at the close of the 18th century. 8vo. 5s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

The Beauties of Kotzebue, containing the most interesting Scenes, Sentiments, &c. in all his admired Dramas: selected by *Walley Chamberlain Oulton*, large 12mo. 4s. 6d. boards. Crosby and Letterman.

A Word for the Poor; or, Thoughts submitted to the Consideration of the British Public, on the late scanty Harvest, and dreary Prospect of a hard Winter. Interspersed with wholesome Hints to deep Speculators, greedy Monopolists, &c. 1s. Hurst.

NOVELS.

Saint Leon, a Tale of the Sixteenth Century. By *William Gerlwin*, 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. sewed. Robinsons.

Victim of Constancy, 2 vols. 7s. Lane and Miller.

Winter's Tale, 4 vols 16s. Lane and Miller.

Reginald, 3 vols. 12s. Lane and Miller.

Fashionable Involvements. By Mrs *Gunning*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

Suzet's Dowry, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Lane and Miller.

Henry of Northumberland, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane and Miller.

Family Story. By Mr. *Smith*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Crosby and Letterman.

Lord of Hardwyle, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Trepass.

Count de Novini, 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. Robinsons.

Bahar Danush, 3 vols. crown 8vo. 15s. Cadell and Davies.

Frederick Latimer; or, The History of a young Man of Fashion, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. sewed. Cadell and Davies.

Theodosius and Constantia. By Dr. *Langhorn*;—*a new Edition*, with Frontispiece, &c. 7s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

POETRY.

The Meteors, No. I. To be continued. 1s. Black.

The Wise Man of the East; or, The Apparition of Zoroaster, the son of Oromases, to the Theatrical Midwife of Leicester-fields, a Satirical Poem. By *Thomes Dutton*, A. M. 2s. 6d. H. D. Symonds.

Poems on several Occasions, including the Petitioner; or, A View of the Red Book, with a Dedication to the Right Honourable W—P—. By *J. J. Vassar*, Esq. 7s. Rivington.

POLITICS.

The Dutch Expedition vindicated. With Observations on the Emigrants. And the *Supplement* to the Armistice. 1s. Stockdale.

THEOLOGY.

THEOLOGY.

Scriptural Facts and Annotations on the Divinity of the Meſſiah. By the Rev. *J. Brice*, 8vo. 5s. Miller.

The Goſpel its own Witneſs; or, the Holy Nature and Divine Harmony of the Chriſtian Religion contraſted with the Immorality and Abſurdity of Deiſm. By *Andrew Fuller*. 5s. 8vo. Ogle.

Expoſitory Remarks on the Diſcipline of the Primitive Churches, by ditto, 3d. Ogle.

A ſhort Vindication of Preſbyterial Church Government, containing a ſummary View of the Evidence in ſupport of it. By the Rev. *G. Whytock*. 6d. Ogle.

Songs in the Night. By *Suſanna Harriſon*, a young Woman under heavy Afflictions. 6th Edition, 18mo. 2s. Ogle.

The Edinburgh Clerical Review; or, Impartial Report of Sermons delivered in the eſtabliſhed Churches of that City. No. I. To be continued Weekly. 6d. Cawthorn.

Chriſtian Views of Death, conſidered in a Sermon preached at Biſhop's Hull on the Death of the Rev. Pearl Jillard. By *Joſhua Toulmin*, D. D. Johnſon.

IN FRENCH.

Précis des Operations de L'Armée du Danube, ſous les Ordres du Général Jourdan. Extrait des Mémoires Manuſcrits de ce Général. 4s. De Boffe.

NEW BOOKS IMPORTED BY C. GEISWEILER, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

J. Severin, Hebräiſches Leſebuch. Lip. 1799. 4s.

Nebel, Noſologiæ brutorum cum hominum morbis comparatæ. 1798.

Schneider, Hiſtoria amphibiorum. Jenæ, 1799. 7s.

Index in Fabricii Supplementum.

La Vie de Souvorow, 3 vols. 21 Plans and Prints. 1l. 16s.

Gotha Almanach for 1800.		German.
Ditto	ditto	French.
Gottingen Almanach for 1800.		German.
Ditto	ditto	French.

Lafontaines Almanach, der Liebe und Freundſchaft gewidmet.

Lafontaine, Kleine Romane, 6 vols. 1l. 4s.

Lafontaine, Familien Geſchichte, Vol. VI.

Spies, Geheimniſſe der alten Egyptier, 3 vols. 1799.

—— Der Ritter mit dem Horn. 1799.

Koppen, Die Bibel ein Werk der göttlichen Weisheit. 2 vols. 8vo. 17s.

Jacob über das Daſeyn Gottes. 6s.

Unterſuchung über Jeſum den Sohn Gottes. 3s.

Schmidt, Heilige Dichtkunſt der Hebräer. 5s.

J. C. Velthuſen, Commentationes Theologicæ. 6 vols. Lipſiæ, 1799.

Birch, Variæ Lectiones ad Textum Actorum Apoſtolorum. 5s.

Grieſbach, Pauli Apoſtoli Epiſtola Illuſt. Ende. 1798. 2s. 6d.

NEW BOOKS JUST IMPORTED, BY T. BOOSEY.

Oeuvres de Machaivel, 9 vols. 8vo. Pap. velin. 5l. 5s.

Oeuvres de Claudien, Lat. et Franc. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Hiſtoire de Thucydide, par Leveſque, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Pöeſies d'Owen (Latin), 3 vols. 18mo. grand Raiſin. 1l. 1s.

Salluſt (Latin), édit. Didot. 18mo. 7s. 6d.

Pucelle d'Orleans, nouvelle, édit. par Crapelet, 2 vols. 8vo. fig. 1l. 1s.

Maladies des Enfans, par Cambon, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Manuel des Abeilles, par Cambon, 8vo. 5s.

Eſſai ſur L'Amour, Pap. velin, 3s.

Blanchiment des Etoilles, 8vo. 7s.

Livres Elementaires.

Dictionnaire Entimologique, par Jauffret, 2 vols. 18mo. 5s.

L'Art Epiſtolaire; par le même, 3 vols. 7s. 6d.

Merveilles du Corps Humain; par le même, 2s. 6d.

Vies des Enfans Célebres, 2 vols. 6s.

Nouveau Théatre, 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

MR. JUKES commences the year with a Second Set of Views on the Kilkenny Lakes in Ireland, from Pictures by Mr. Walmeſley, an artiſt whoſe characteriſtic taſte we have had frequent occaſions to admire. His works are peculiarly diſtinguiſhed by boldneſs and breadth; and, in theſe prints, theſe marks are transferred from the canvas to the copper with fidelity and ſpirit.

The great objections we have had to many works in aqua-tinta are, the foliage of the trees being great blots: the foregrounds being bald and unpicturesque; and the colours ſo gaudy that they ſwear at each other. From the two firſt of theſe faults theſe prints are quite free; but we think the greens and yellows, in one or two of them, might, without injury to the effect, be a little ſoftened; or, in the artiſt's phraſe, kept down.

The places delineated we have never ſeen; but, from the general accuracy of the artiſt, it may fairly be preſumed they are accurate. The ſtation of the draughtſman ſeems to be generally happily choſen. This ſeries is to comprize Twenty Select Views, from the ſame artiſt.

Mr. JUKES has lately published Twelve Aqua tinta Views in India. These views are in themselves extremely picturesque, and at this time peculiarly interesting, as there are many of them delineations of some of the most difficult and dangerous passes in the route of the British army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, in its march to Seringapatam, being copied from designs made in that expedition by Mr Ambury, an officer of the Bengal artillery.

In these scenes we contemplate with pleasure and conscious pride the arduous achievements of our gallant countrymen in India.

The prints are inscribed to the Marquis Cornwallis.

BONNOR's *Copper-plate Perspective Itinerary, or Pocket Port-folio. Published for the Author. Price 7s. 6d. each Number, to be continued Quarterly.*

Number I. consists of Ten Views of the Interior of Gloucester Cathedral.

Number II. contains Ten Views of Goodrich Castle, its Environs, and Flansford Priory, on the Banks of the Wye, with various Miscellaneous Articles of Antiquity in the Vicinity. Illustrated with authentic History, Descriptions of their present State, &c. To which are added, Descriptions of picturesque Appearances in the Approaches to Ros and Goodrich, Copped-wood-hill, with its surrounding Scenery.

The first number delineates the most striking parts of Gloucester Cathedral; in which great attention is paid to the minuter parts of those delicate subjects which are displayed in what has been usually denominated the *Gothic* architecture. The author very properly observes, that the term is improper, and declares himself determined not to blend the Saxon, Norman, and Saracenic architecture, but to distinguish each separate style by its proper name.

The second number displays a curious specimen of our ancient British grandeur, viz. all the different works which constitute a complete ANCIENT BARONIAL CASTLE.

It is proposed that each number should completely terminate the subjects it relates to, so as to form a complete work of itself.

The plan of this work is, by copper-plate engravings, after accurate drawings made on the spot, and by historical and accurate descriptions, appropriate anecdotes, traditions, applicable literary compositions in verse and prose, &c. to present and explain a selection from all parts of the kingdom of the most picturesque and interesting views of *castles, abbeys, cathedrals, palaces, mansions, ruins,* and such other specimens of art, both of recent and remote date, as are best calculated to gratify the scientific taste of the antiquary; in addition to which, such of the more striking beauties and extraordinary features of nature, as have attracted particular admiration, or may be deemed worthy the contemplation of the curious, will occasionally embellish its pages.

Each number will contain ten views, which may be framed and glazed as articles of furniture; preserved as additions to the cabinet collections of the curious, or as an easily portable pocket companion on a tour; as each number will contain subjects that in no instance are more distant than a morning ride from each other.

A whole length Portrait of the Speaker of the House of Commons, from Copley, is just published. Price 1l. 5s. Proofs 2l. 2s.

A print of H.R.H. Monsieur le Comte D'Artois, engraved by Audinot, from a picture by H. P. Danloux. Price 7s. 6d. Proofs 12s.

WARD has made another engraving from Sir W. Beechey's very fine portrait of his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, at a Review.

Portrait of Mallet du Pan, from an original picture painted by J. F. Rigaud, R. A. and engraved by James Heath. Price 7s. 6d. Proofs 15s. *Thompson.*

The print of Samson, engraved by F. Bartolozzi, R. A. from an original picture by J. F. Rigaud, R. A. in the council room of the Royal Academy. Price 1l. 1s. Proofs 1l. 11s. 6d. *Thompson.*

The medals of the Royal Academy have been delivered to Messrs. Smirke, sons of the royal academician of that name. The first gold medal was for a painting, the subject *Samson betrayed by Delilah*, a most exquisite performance; the second was a sketch, *Jacob wrestling with the Angel.* The second gold medal was for a drawing in architecture.

The silver medals were adjudged to Messrs. Findlater and Rainback, for the best academical figures; and for the best model to Mr. Tindarelli. Mr. Wilson complimented the young students, and exhorted them to persevere.

Medals are engraved and published at one shilling each, of Lord Howe, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Duncan, Lord Nelson, Sir J. B. Warren, Lord Spencer, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Marshall Suwarrow, Archduke Charles, and a Thanksgiving Medal on the Victory of the Nile.

The passion for collecting portraits may probably

probably have arisen from an ambition of reading *the mind's construction in the eye*, and reasoning from the philosophy of physiognomy on the analogy between the features and the disposition. Be that as it may, the *rage* has considerably increased; and the publication of Granger's Biographical History giving a kind of clue to young collectors, where to find the different portraits; books of every description have been ransacked for portraits for the port-folio, which has been again despoiled to illustrate either history or biography; and Clarendon's History, or indeed any other book, has been decorated with those labours of Faithorne, Hollar, Pass, or Vertue, which were originally destined to volumes of inferior note. To such a pitch has this been carried, that the late Mr. Gulston told the writer of this article, that he possessed upwards of three and twenty thousand portraits of either Englishmen or such eminent persons as had at some period of their lives visited this island. But his prints were assembled at a time when collecting portraits was neither so universal, nor so violently followed, as it has been since; by which means the chosen few who were seized with the holy zeal of illustration, had a larger field than the labourers of the present day, who, coming at the tenth hour, find that, though the mine is not entirely exhausted, the most scarce and valuable articles are very rarely brought into the market. A grand opportunity will be presented next month, by the sale of a collection which took the proprietor more than forty years to assemble, and which, as the catalogue informs us, will be sold by auction by Mr. Richardson, in somewhat less than those many days. The sale of part 1st commences on Monday, February 3, and continues for the seventeen following days. The second part begins on the 3d of March, and continues for the twelve following days.

The catalogue contains a most extensive collection of English portraits, forming a regular series from Egbert the Great to the present time, and comprizing the choicest works of Delarum, Elskacke, Faithorne, Hollar, Loggan, Lumley, the Passes, Place, Smith, Robert White, &c. and nearly the whole that have been engraved after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other modern artists, most of them proofs, many private plates, and unique prints, not to be found in any other collection.

The catalogue, it must be supposed, is very large; it is sold at Richardson's; at Clarke's, Bond-street; and Cooper, 82, Lombard-street.

Miss Starke, the ingenious and intelligent author of the Widow of Malabar, the Tournament, &c. has just published her Letters from Italy, written between the years 1792 and 1798; containing a view of the revolutions, &c. and pointing out the matchless works of art which still embellish Pisa, Florence, Sienna, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Venice, &c. with instructions for the use of invalids and families who may not choose to incur the expence attendant upon travelling with a courier.

Of the pictures there is a very good account, in which the fair authoress acknowledges herself to have been materially assisted by the judgment of Mr. Artaud, a young painter of much promise, who is travelling at the expence of our Royal Academy.

For Valetudinarians, who are averse to going into churches that are damp or unwholesome, and therefore at some seasons ought not to be visited, there are some very useful hints.

Cambiagi, a very active patron of literary undertakings, has redeemed from mortgage, at the expence of 800 scudi, five hundred and fifty plates of the vases of Ankarville. He will soon republish this work, like the first edition, in four volumes; the price will be from twenty to thirty ducats. To be dedicated to the Antiquary Hamilton. He means to dedicate another publication on the works of art in Transalpine Italy to the French Directory.

Dorfmeister, a young Austrian painter, full of talent, fire, and originality, has presented a beautiful altar-piece, and has happily painted the family of the Grand Duke. He evinced much skill, particularly in the figure of the Grand Duchess, whom he has drawn in a lace-dress, by which he has greatly relieved the paleness of her countenance, and represented it faithfully and without flattery. His colouring is warm and pleasing; his drawing full of strength and invention: he is the pupil of Fügers, of whom he speaks with zeal and enthusiasm, and with a gratitude seldom felt, and never but in great minds.

Miss Huth, from Frankfort on the Maine, is a scholar of the excellent Schutz, and her genius was fostered under the noble La Roche, who loved her with the enthusiasm of a mother.

In the learned and industrious Pucci-ni the Gallery of Intaglios and Antiquities at Florence has a director which it would be fortunate if every other collection of art could possess. Under his direc-

tion 500 of the most remarkable engraved gems in the Grand Duke's cabinet have been modelled, and will now be sold to such amateurs as wish to purchase them.

At Naples, as at Pompeii, many singular curiosities have been rescued from their long confinement in the bosom of the earth. A young Hercules, in the best Grecian style, is the most valuable article yet procured.

As an appendix to the Papiri, there has appeared a second volume of the same size, under the title of *Dissertationes Isagogicæ, pars prima*, with a chart of Herculaneum and notes. The next volumes will contain three rolls, which are already engraved, and fit for the press. 1st Rhetorica; 2d De Phænominis; 3d De Vitiis et Virtulibus oppositis; all by Philodamus.

Through mistake it was said, in a late article of intelligence from Naples, that Sir W. HAMILTON sold some paintings by *Duclos*, very dear in England. This is erroneous,—they were sold by the artist himself; and though Sir William disposed of his first collection of vases to the Museum; he never sells to private individuals.

BUONAPARTE has made a present to the National Library at Paris of three Oriental manuscripts, which he brought from Egypt: two of them are in the Persian language. One of them is illuminated with twelve beautiful vignettes.

DAVID, the celebrated French painter, is now exhibiting in Paris a grand picture of the last action between the *Romans* and the *Sabines*. The price of admission was fixed at 36 sous, including a small sheet explaining the design. The *Bureau* of the police demanded a *fourth* of the receipts which they are empowered to collect from every *scenic* exhibition, &c. *David* complained to one of the *consuls*; the answer was,—"Charge *six* sous for admission, and *thirty* for the explanation." David profited of this high opinion, defied the *bureau*, and pocketed the difference.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*The Turnpike Gate*," *a Comic Opera in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Composed by Messrs.* Mazzinghi *and* Reeve. *The Poetry by Mr.* Knight, *Comedian.* 8s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We have, on a former occasion, remarked the congeniality of style in the operatical efforts of these composers; and the present production affords another instance of the propriety of the observation. In the "*Turnpike Gate*," they have (to use a homely phrase) *played into each others hands* with much success, and by assimilating their ideas, have, from different sources, deduced a work uniform both in its design and colouring. The overture, by Reeve, though not particularly striking, is of a pleasing cast. The violin solo, as given by Mr. Mountain, produces a charming effect, and displays that gentleman's execution and powers to great advantage; and the concluding *rondo* is at once pretty and novel. Most of the airs are agreeably and characteristically conceived; and the chorus sung at the *gate*, and the finale, (the former by Mazzinghi, and the latter by Reeve) are both hit off with particular felicity, and calculated to add much to the general excellence of this deservedly popular piece.

Three Sonatas for the Harp or Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, and two French Horns, ad Libitum. In which are introduced favourite Airs. Composed and Inscribed to the Miss Rigges, *by* F. Mazzinghi, 8s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Mr. Mazzinghi has written these sonatas with his accustomed science and ingenuity. The introductory movements are characterised by an interesting consequence, and the familiar airs by which they are succeeded are judiciously introduced. The modulation, though at times somewhat diffuse, is easy and natural; the passages in general lie well for the fingers, and the accompaniments, which are printed separately, possess the quality to greatly heighten the general effect. In this collection we find the sonata performed with so much applause at the nobility's concerts, by Messrs. Mazzinghi, Monzani, and the Leanders; which in itself possesses sufficient merit to recommend the work, independent of its other respectable claims to public notice.

"*The Grand Expedition*," *a favourite Ballad, composed by Mr.* Hook. *The Words by Dr.* Houlton. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"*The Grand Expedition*" is distinguished by the plain, simple boldness of its melody. Mr. Hook, by consulting, as usual, the cast and character of the words, has given new force to patriotic sentiments and good poetry.

Three

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin or German Flute, composed and dedicated to Miss S. Frodsham, *by* D. Steibelt 7s. 6d. *Preston.*

In these sonatas Mr. Steibelt has displayed great taste of conception, and high powers of finishing. They are all rich in their style, though clear and simple in their effect; elaborate in their construction, yet easy to the finger and familiar to the ear. To this concealed labour, this artful facility, we profess ourselves to be partial; and are sorry that it is not made a more general object with composers. The accompaniment is so constructed as to form a great embellishment, and displays throughout an ingenuity correspondent to the merit of the several movements.

An African Song, taken from Mr. Park's *Travels. The Words by a Clergyman, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte or Harp.* 1s. *Roffe.*

We find in this little ballad much pathos and expression. The familiar, unstudied style of this music accords happily with the words, and places the author's judgment, as well as his fancy, in a favourable point of view.

"*Unless with my Amanda blest,*" *a favourite Song, composed by* S. Porter 1s. *Simpson.*

The words of this ballard are from Thompson (author of the *Seasons.*) The air contains some pleasing passages; but we cannot say that they flow out of each other with that ease and nature necessary to a regular melody; nor is much science or judgment evinced in the arrangement of the bass.

Lord Howe's Hornpipe, with variations for the Piano Forte, with or without additional Keys, by T. Powell. 1s. 6d. *Riley.*

Mr. Powel has applied no less than nine variations to this pleasing hornpipe. They are, for the most part, progressive in point of execution, and ingenious in their construction, though we must, at the same time, observe that in some few instances the passages are more congenial to the character of the violin than to that of the piano forte. Much improvement, however, may be derived from their practice, and we therefore recommend them to young performers.

A Collection of favourite Dances, with Accompaniments for the Tamborine, and with their proper Figures, for the Harp, Piano-Forte, or Violin. 2s. 6d. *Fentum.*

This collection comprises twelve dances, most of which are particularly fanciful and engaging. The tamborine accompaniment is a desirable addition, and the basses are better arranged than those we generally find in this species of composition.

The favourite Song in Pizarro, as originally designed for Mrs. Jordan, *composed and dedicated to Mr.* Sheridan, *by* G. W. Chard. 1s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We can bestow no great praise on Mr. Chard's present composition than to say, that, in point of melody and expression, he has done justice to Mr. Sheridan's charming lines. The points in the poetry have been embraced by this ingenious musician with a master-hand, and the piano-forte accompaniment is calculated to energize and enrich the effect.

"*The Pleasures of Reflection,*" *a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte.* 1s. *Fentum.*

"The Pleasures of Reflection" is a ballad above mediocrity, both in air and expression. Had the *arpeggio* style of the bass been somewhat more broken, the effect would have been more diversified and attractive; but the general goodness of the composition is sufficient to recommend it with all lovers of pleasing and familiar music.

"*Village Love,*" *a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte.* 1s. *Fentum.*

We find a very pleasing assemblage of passages in this little ballad. The melody is altogether rural and characteristic, and the harp accompaniment is constructed with judgment.

Two Sonnets in the manner of Arioſto and Metaſtaſio, with a Paſtoral Cantata in the manner of Gay, by John Greton, Esq. *The Music by* Thomas Powell 2s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

These sonnets are preceded by a short introductory symphony, in which we find much successful effort at expression. The first strain (an Address to Anna) is simple in its melody, and conveys the sense of the author with much strength of effect. The second (to Emma) is smooth and pleasing, and exhibits Mr. Powell's taste and judgment to great advantage. The cantata, or "The Lammas-tide Wedding of Kitty and Harry," comprises a recitative air and duett, in each of which we discover some attractive and characteristic passages; while the *tout ensemble* is strikingly engaging. The words of all the pieces possess much

much poetic ſpirit, and reflect high credit on the ingenious authors.

Two Grand Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, or Violin and Violencello, compoſed by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

This thirty-ninth opera of Mr. Mazzinghi's is in every reſpect worthy the pen of its ingenious and ſcientific author. The opening movements are written with ſpirit and perſpicuity, the cantabile reliefs poſſeſs much taſte and elegance, and the concluding movements are animated and ſtr king. The paſſages in general lie uncommonly well for the hand, and, if decently executed, cannot but be productive of effect. The accompaniments are added with much ſkill, and diſplay a thorough knowledge of the inſtruments for which they are deſigned, as well as great orcheſtral experience.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ABBOTT, Thomas, Wisbeach, liquor-merchant. (Hutchinſon and Poole, Brewer's-hall, Addle-ſtreet)
Boonham, Samuel, Atherſtone, carrier. (John Tebbutt, Staple's-inn)
Bradley, Anthony, Aſhburn, and Thomas Marſhall, Birdſgrove, cotton-ſpinners. (Wm. and Samuel Edge, Manchester)
Bliſs, William, Haymarket, grocer. (Mr. Rogers, Manchester-buildings)
Brombr, Tho. M. Kingſton-upon-Hull, ſtationer. (Mr. Egerton, Gray's inn)
Booth, Edward, Manchester, butcher. (J. Foulkes, Hart-ſtreet)
Browne, Wm. L. High-Holborn, linen-draper. (Mr. Walter, Shadwell)
Crompton, Adam, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton manufacturer. (Ward, Demetts and Greaves, Covent-garden)
Currie, Hugh and James, Liverpool, grocers. (Thomas Blackſtock, Temple)
Currie, Hugh and James, and John Cook, Liverpool, merchants. (Thomas Blackſtock, Temple)
Clegg, Wm. Beverley, linen-draper. (Mr. Duesbery, Beverley)
Cole, Fra. North Tawton, ſerge-maker. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)
Durant, Geo. North-Tawton, ſerge-maker. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
Dillon, H. Penryn, rope maker. (Carpenter and Grey, Clement-ſtreet
Douſe, Wm. and Tho. Coad's-row, Lambeth, haberdaſher. (Hegden and Sym, Currier's-hall)
Denton, Rd. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Tho. Blackſtock, Temple)
Devey, James, Shrewsbury, upholder. (Mr. Egerton, Gray's inn)
Debeer, J. Sun-ſtreet, merchant. (Mr. Hall, Bucklersbury)
Frith, John, Waſhway, Lambeth. (Tyler and Humphreys, Tooley-ſtreet)
Geoge Daniel, Roſs, innholder. (G. Edmund's, Lincoln's-inn)
Gillo, John, New Sarum, whip-maker. (Tho. Chubb, Sarum)
Gamble, Wm. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Garnett, New Baſinghall-ſtreet.
Glover, Geo. Paternoſter-row, warehouſeman. (George Barrow, Temple)
Hoit, Cha. and Edw. Davis, Hatton-Wall, jewellers, (Gem and Son, Birmingham)
Harby, Wm. Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper. (Mr. Pullen, Fore ſtreet, Cripplegate)
Haigh, James, Kent-ſtreet, ſtage-maſter. (Booth and Haſlewood, Craven ſtreet)
Heap, Geo. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Edmund Hayworth, Tarton)
Heath, Sam. Burford, maltſter. (Heelis and Griffinhoofe, Gray's-inn ſquare)
How, John, Craven ſtreet. Hoxton, merchant. (Mr. Finchett, Preſcott-ſtreet)
Heſlop, Margarett, Manchester, hoſier. (Cha. Barrett, Manchester)
Jackſon, Tho. Kingſton-upon-Hull, baker. (J. K. Pickard, Hull)
Kerſhaw. John Arnfield, Cheſter, cotton-ſpinner. (Meſſrs. Newton, ſtockport)
Kirkman, Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (R. Battye, Chancery-lane)
Mitchell, Tho. Hatton-court. Threadneedle ſtreet, merchant. (Wadeſon, Hardy, and Barlow, Auſtin friars)
Mercer. Wm. Tonbridge, miller. (Mr. Bigg, Hatton-garden)
Manning, Edw. Chorley, grocer. (Mr. Startifant, Preſton)
Magſon, Robert, Whitechapel, oil and colourman. (Shephard and Cook, Dean ſtreet, Southwark)
Maſon. Matthew, jun. Huddersfield, woolſtaple. (Mr. Battye, Chancery lane)
Merrick. John, Mark-lane, merchant. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton-ſtreet)
M'Murray, James, Liverpool, draper. (Wiatt and Forreſt, Liverpool)
Marſhall. James and Joſhua Trewinnard, of Bermondſey, brewers. (Mr. Duw, Bermondſey ſtreet)
Newby, Geo. Bagſhot, woollen-draper. (Gregſon and Smart, Throgmorton ſtreet
Pierce, John, Bread-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (T. C. Jackſon, Wallbrook)
Parker, Benj. Birmingham, money-ſcrivener. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
Peunant. Richard, jun. Wakefield, merchant. (Mr. Sykes, New-inn)
Poole, James. Preſton, grocer. (J. W. Barrett, Temple)
Penny, Wm. T. Sloane Terrace, mariner. (Blendford and Sweet, Temple)
Parker, John Samuel, Well-ſtreet, ſaddler. (Mr. Wilſon, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn)
Ridett, Wm King's-ſtreet Mews, Park-lane, horſe-dealer. (Mr. Crooks, Dean-ſtreet, Soho)
Rockett, Mary, Rocheſter. ſhopkeeper. (Mr. Collins, Spital-ſquare)
Ruſſell, Tho. Portſmouth, carrier. (Roger Callaway, Portſmouth)
Smallbones, Thomas, Buckingham-ſtreet, Mary-le-bone, carpenter. (Tho. Taylor, Featherſtone buildings)
Smart. J. P. Hanover-ſtreet, taylor. (Mr. Barber, Thanet-place)
Sidebotham, Wm. Aſhton-under-Line, ſhopkeeper. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)
Twycroſs, Tho. Thavies inn, money-ſcrivener. (Scott and Landon. Poultry)
Viner, Ch Kent ſtreet, baker. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter row.
Van Spangen, Nich. Well's-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, merchant. (Crowder and Lavie, Old Jewry)
Wood, John and James, Bolton, muſlin-manufacturers. (Mr. J. Croſs, Bolton)
Welch, John, Hammond's court, Hay-market, cordwainer. Henry Cheſter, Milina-place)
Whitehouſe, Jos. Blackman ſtreet, linen-draper. (Flaſhman and Pringle, Ely-place)
Wright, Tho. Eaſington, coach-maſter. (Mr. Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings)
Woods, Wm. Liverpool, ſtarch-maker. (C. Clements, Liverpool.
Walker, Tho. Aſhtop-under-Line, cotton-manufacturer. (Mr. Higgenbottom, Aſhton-under-Line)
Weſt, John and Tho. Davis, New Bond-ſtreet, ſilverſmiths. (Mr. Purton. Fleet-ſtreet)
Waring, Samuel, Doretend, Birmingham, button maker. (Mr. Fox, Parliament-ſtreet)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Addington, Philip, Hereford, haberdaſher, Dec. 17.
Anſtie, John, Devizes. clothier. Dec. 30.
Brook. John, Pontefract, Dec. 21.
Boynton, James, Eaſtbourne, innholder, Dec. 14.
Barrow, Joſeph, Briſtol. currier, Dec. 18.
Brooke, John, Aſhton, Dec. 20.
Blakeman, Jer. Chigwell, timber merchant. Dec. 21.
Blacklin, John, Kingſton-upon-Hull. linen draper. Dec. 26.
Badeley, Sam. and Joſeph, Walpole, bankers, Dec. 23.
Bramley, Jos. Halifax, taylor, Dec. 27.
Braceбridge. Geo. Leiceſter. druggiſt, Jan. 3.
Bagley. J. H. Ipſwich grocer. Jan. 8.
Biſſix. Rachael and James, Briſtol, ſugar-bakers, Dec. 31.
Beetham. Nath. Sloane ſtreet, ſmith, Dec. 21.
Boutcher. Charles, Exeter, dyer, Jan 9.
Burgeſs, Lawrence, Old Change, ſtraw hat warehouſeman, Jan. 4.
Betts, Wm. W. P. & Geo. Verier, Lambeth, ſtocking-manufacturers, Jan. 14.
Blanchard, Caleb. and Thos. Lewis, Coleman-ſtreet, merchants, Jan 11.
Chapman, Wm. Weſterham, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 14.
Cock, Samuel, jun. Marlborough, clothier, Dec. 28.
Chapman, Henry, Savage Gardens, merchant. Jan. 14.
Crippen, John, Tower-ſtreet. ſtationer, Jan. 18.
Coote, Tho. Arundel. merchant, Jan. 9.
Davifon, James, Oxford-ſtreet, man's-mercer, Dec. 17.
Exley, Ja. Lanchead. Yorkſhire. ſtone-merchant, Dec. 26.
Elgin, Sep. and Sarah Pepys, Chiſwell-ſtreet, booksellers, Jan. 11.
Fielder, Wm. Bunhill row, builder, Dec. 28.

Forſter, Geo. John-ſtreet, Mary-le-Bone, ſmith, &c. Dec. 31.
Felton, Wm. Long-acre, coachmaker, Jan. 22.
Goodall, John, Nottingham, butcher, Dec. 24.
Gordon, Henry, Bath haberdaſher, Jan. 11.
Green, Wm. Weſthoughton, fuſtian-manufacturer, Jan. 14.
Hedenberg, E. C. and Dan. Boileau, Kingſton-upon-Hull, merchants, Dec. 26.
Hudſon, Tho. Little James-ſtreet, hackneyman, Dec. 28.
Hartley, Tho. Lothbury, merchant, Dec. 7
Hippius, Jacob G. Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 7.
Harriſon, John, Manchester, merchant, Jan. 3.
Harris, Samuel, and John Clarke, Wormwood-ſtreet, ironmongers, Jan. 14.
Heywood, Fra. and Geo. Palfreyman, Manchester, callico-printers, Jan. 10.
Hall, Walter and Fred. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, merchants, Jan. 27.
Hague, Jonathan, Walkley, merchant, Jan. 8.
Jolly, Tho. Wm. Threadneedle ſtreet, inſurance-broker, Dec. 21.
Jaſſon, Wm. Pontefract, brandy-merchant, Dec 31.
Johnſon, Thomas, and David Jones, Norton-Falgate, chemiſts, Dec. 28.
Kirkup, Tho. jun. Sunderland, ironmonger, Jan. 7.
Kent, Tho. Exeter, cabinet-maker, Dec. 7.
Kohn, Geo L. London-ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 21.
Moore, Daniel, Middlewich, mercer. Dec. 23.
Osborne, Mark, Bidford, chandler, Dec 20.
Preſt, John, Preſcot-ſtreet, corn-chandler, Dec. 28.
Polehampton, Tho. Eaton, grocer, Dec. 17.
Planck, Peter, Long-Acre, refiner, Dec. 21.
Prynn, Richard, Bath, draper, Dec. 21.
Pety, Byrchall, and Tombs, Union-ſtreet, cotton-manufacturers, Jan. 18.
Parkin, John, Sheffield, caſt-ſteel maker, Jan. 8.
Roſs, Alex. Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, army clothier, Dec. 21.
Railton, Edw. Southwark, hop merchant, Dec. 21.
Robius and Anderſon Water-lane, glaſs-ſellers, Jan. 7.
Roſe, Robert, Bath, baker. Jan. 11.
Reilly, Luke, Strand, vintner. Jan. 22.
Share, Joſeph, Stourbridge, ironmonger, Dec. 17.
Seabrook, Robert, Southminſter, Dec. 31.
Southan, Thomas, Worceſter, ſhopkeeper. Dec. 27.
Stevens, Wm. ſen. Briſtol, glaſs-maker, Jan. 9.
Sale, J. R. & J. Liverpool, coal-merchants, Dec. 28.
Senior, Wm. Berkeley-ſquare, haberdaſher, Dec. 14.
Townſon, Wm. Clapperſgate, ſtate-merchant, Dec. 24.
Terry, John, Wimbledon, bricklayer, Dec. 21.
Timberlake, Rd. N. Audley-ſtreet, butcher. Dec. 31.
Thompſon, Samuel, Greenwich, coal-merchant, Jan 14.
Thomas, Timothy, Briſtol, tallow-chandler, Jan. 29.
Wood, John, Rippon, Dec. 17.
Wardell, T. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, corn-merchant, Dec. 30.
Wheldale, John, Holbeach, broker, Jan. 11.
Yate, Dun, Parker & Yate, Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 21.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Typhus Gravior	4
Typhus Mitior	8
Pneumonic Inflammation	7
Scarlatina Anginoſa	6
Acute Rheumatiſm	4
Hepatitis	1

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Catarrh	15
Cough and Dyſpnœa	17
Cough	10
Hæmoptoe	1
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	4
Pleurodyne	3
Hydrothorax	2
Dyſpepſia	5
Vomitus	2
Gaſtrodynia	4
Diarrhœa	10
Dyſenteria	3
Enterodynia	2
Colica	2
Scrophula	2
Icterus	2
Prurigo	3
Dropſy	4
Anaſarca	4
Hemiplegia	1
Epilepſia	1
Nephralgia	1
Dyſuria	3
Chlorоſis	5
Hyſteria	2
Amenorrhœa	4
Menorrhagia	2
Fluor Albus	4
Chronic Rheumatiſm	15

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Menorhagia Lochialis	4
Dolores poſt partum	3
Ephemera	4
Maſtodynia	6

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Meaſles	5
Scarlatina	3
Hooping-Cough	3
Rachitis	2

The number of febrile diſeaſes, particularly of the contagious kind, has lately increaſed to a conſiderable degree. The different ſpecies of typhus have prevailed, and in ſome parts of the town have proved uncommonly fatal. The ſcarlatina arginoſa has alſo been very general, though not in many inſtances attended with its moſt formidable ſymptoms, nor in any of thoſe referred to in the liſt has it proved fatal.

The very ſtriking change which has taken place in the ſtate of the weather, whilſt it promiſes to leſſen if not to remove the tendency to complaints of an infectious or contagious nature, is likely to produce, or to aggravate diſeaſes of a different claſs. The eaſterly and north-eaſterly winds, which have lately prevailed, have as uſual increaſed the number of patients labouring under diſeaſes of the cheſt. The baſtard peripneumony has affected a number of patients in the decline of life, to ſome of whom it threatens to prove fatal; whilſt a hard and dry cough has proved very troubleſome and obſtinate in many caſes of perſons at an earlier period.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December, 1799.

FRANCE.

WE noticed in our laſt the total overthrow of the French Conſtitution, of the third year of the republic. It is generally ſuppoſed that another conſtitution will be ſpeedily preſented to the people for their acceptance; and if a late celebrated writer* may be credited, there is an ample ſtore ready provided for that purpoſe. "Abbé Sieyes" ſays he "has whole neſts of pigeon-holes full of conſtitutions ready made, ticketed, ſorted, and numbered, ſuited to every ſeaſon and fancy; ſome with the top of the pattern at the bottom, and ſome with the bottom at the top; ſome plain, ſome flowered, ſome diſtinguiſhed for their ſimplicity; others for their complexity; ſome of blood colour; ſome of *boue de Paris*; ſome with directories; others without a direction; ſome with councils of elders, and councils of youngſters; ſome without any council at all."

The conſuls ſoon after this violation of the conſtitution, proceeded to a violation of all law and juſtice by their ſole authority, without any communication with the ſhapeleſs ſkeleton of the two councils; they iſſued on the 17th of November a decree for the tranſportation of thirty-ſeven individuals to Guiana, and twenty-two to be impriſoned in the commune of Rochelle.

A few days after they had paſſed this execrable decree, however, the conſulate we find were induced either by a ſenſe of policy or of remorſe, to reconſider their unjuſtifiable ſtep, and at length to repeal it.

The miniſter of juſtice made a report to the conſuls on the accounts he had received of the promulgation of the law of the 18th Brumaire; and on the following day—He ſtated "that thoſe two acts of the legiſlative power had been received every where with that ſatisfaction they were calculated to inſpire, and that, with the exception of a few diſaffected or prejudiced minds, the immenſe majority of the French people viewed in the changes which had been effected, nothing but the ſalvation of the republic, the happy preſage of the deſtinies which that great event prepared for it—that the faction which was deſirous to create an *imperium in imperio* no longer exiſted—the men who were miſled had voluntarily abjured their errors and the public confidence ſurrounding the Conſulate with all the efficiency of its means, it was no longer neceſſary for the preſervation of public tranquillity to do more than keep a vigilant eye over thoſe individuals, who by more energetic meaſures were prevented from diſturbing it." In accord with theſe ſentiments, the miniſter of juſtice propoſed the following decree.

"That the individuals, who agreeably to the arrete of the 26th of Brumaire, were called upon to quit the continental territory of the Republic, and thoſe who were ordered to repair to the department of Lower Charente, are placed under the vigilance of the miniſter of police. They ſhall repair to the communes to be pointed out by that miniſter, where they ſhall remain till otherwiſe directed."

On the 17th of November, Arnould (de la Seine) in the committee of the Council of Five Hundred preſented a plan of a reſolution upon the meſſage of the conſuls, received the day before, relative to the renters. It imported that a loan ſhould be opened for 39,500,000 franks for the national treaſury, to pay the rents and penſions for the laſt ſemeſtre of the 7th year. On the next day he brought forward the detailed plan of his reſolution, reſpecting the payments of the annuities of the laſt half year of the 7th year, and both theſe plans were adopted.

On the 26th of November, Buonaparte had a meeting at his apartment of the bankers and principal merchants of Paris, to the number of about ſeventy.

He addreſſed them in an extemporaneous ſpeech, in which he pointed out the urgent wants under which the government laboured, and inſiſted on the claims which he ought to have, and which had already been obtained on the public confidence: and threw out hints of the ſpeedy return of a glorious and equitable peace. He alſo aſſured them that the reign of robbers and plunderers was no more; that thoſe who had property ſhould no longer be diſpoiled by thoſe who had none; that intrigue ſhould no longer ſupply the place of talent and learning; but that, in order to accompliſh the ſalutary objects he had alluded to, the public treaſury was under the neceſſity of calling on commercial men for an advance of money, till ſuch a time as the new contributions ſhall come in. In conſequence of this addreſs, the bankers and principal merchants immediately voted by acclamation a loan of twelve millions of livers, which was inſtantly filled up, and a commiſſion of

* Mr. Burke's Letter on the Duke of Bedford in 1796. Page 63.

of seven was appointed to put the plan into execution.

The Minister of General Police, on the 29th of November, made a report to the Consuls, relative to the banished priests.

This report stated "that undoubtedly there was a great number of priests, dangerous disturbers, whom authority must watch with unceasing vigilance, and sometimes punish; but there were also among them men of peaceable dispositions, and obedient to the laws, who would have served the republic if they had not by some oppressive measures, been compelled to emigrate." In consequence of this report, the Consuls passed the following decree. "Those who have taken all the oaths prescribed by the law for ministers of worship, and at the periods of time which the laws require, and also those who have married, and are now actually detained, whether at the Isle of Rhé or Oleron, shall be set at liberty, after proving their right to one of the above exceptions before the municipal administration in the district from whence they come. Those who seek to deliver themselves from deportation shall justify their claims to this dispensation, before the central administration of their departments."

This decree repeals all the arrêts of the Executive Directory, singular and collective, relative to the 24th article of the law of the 19th Fructidor of the 5th year.

The commission of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 5th of December, received a message from the Consuls, proposing to open a credit of fifteen millions to the Minister at War for the pay of the army of the East, which was sanctioned.

On the next day Jacquemenot introduced a motion to sanction the acts of the provisional board, during the suspension of the municipalities of the canton of Paris. The reporter stated how necessary it was, in Paris especially, to take away from the factious any organ by which they could act; of course how advantageous it had been to suspend the municipalities of Paris, while the factious were thus deterred from the prosecution of absurd pretensions which could not be realized. This motion was also sanctioned.

On the 5th of December the Consuls notified to the English Government, "that from the 22d of December all the expences necessary to the maintenance of the French prisoners in England, shall be at the charge of the British Government."

On the report of the Minister at War, the Consuls, considering that the commandants of the Fortress of Peschiera, of the Castle of Brescia, Pizzighitone, the Castle of Milan, and the Citadel of Turin, surrendered before the enemy had destroyed the counterscarp for passing the ditch, and without waiting till the breach was made, at least till it was practicable; considering likewise that the Commander in Chief having left garrisons in those places, they must have been supplied with artillery and provisions; and if they have not been properly supplied, the fault must have been with the Commissary or Officer of Artillery—They therefore decreed, that an extraordinary military committee should be appointed to inquire into the situation of the places above-mentioned, at the time of their being invested by the enemy; and that this inquiry shall serve as the ground of accusation against those who may be sent for trial before a council of war.

In the sitting of the Commission of the Council of Five Hundred on the 4th of December, it was stated, that, when General Duphot was assassinated at Rome, it was decreed, that an indemnification of 150,000 livres, taken from the contribution on the Compagna di Roma, should be paid to his family. The wants of the army did not permit more than 8000 livres of that sum to be paid. The family of the General now demanded the remaining 142,000 livres to be paid in national domains. This demand was supported by the Consuls.

In the law just passed, allowing a further delay to the purchasers of national domains, it was enacted that they might pay in specie, according to the current representative value of mandats on the day of sale. The Minister of Finances represented to the Consuls in a report, that he supposed that the legislature meant to say, "on the day of subscribing their offer." The Minister consequently proposed a modification, which the Consuls agreed to by a message.

General Moreau in the beginning of December left Paris, to take the command of the army of the Rhine; and General Massena was on the point of leaving Zurich, to succeed to the command in Italy.

The Republican arms have been attended with great success against the Royalists in the Western departments. On the 19th of November a corps of Republicans set out to attack the band of Grignon, 1900 strong. They found them at Chambertaud, and beat them completely. Among the dead was found the Count de Grignon. General Travot, on the same day went to La Vendée, where he received

an order, by an Aid de Camp of General Hedouville and the two Chouan Chiefs, Soyer and St. Hubert, announcing a pacification.

The Chouans about this time evacuated Pacy, and retired to Nantilly, where they were put to the rout by 1500 Republicans, who forced them to abandon their arms and baggage.

In the beginning of December General Hedouville concluded a ſuſpenſion of arms with the Chouans on the right and left banks of the Loire. Notwithſtanding this ſuſpenſion of arms; it has ſince been reported, that the Royaliſts are yet in conſiderable force, and that about the beginning of December they had taken the Iſland of Noirmontier, at the mouth of the Loire, and that they had been furniſhed with arms and ammunition by four frigates, which had been ſent by the Britiſh Government for that purpoſe.

It appears from intelligence received from Lord William Bentinck, dated Head Quarters, Montenau, October the 25th, that General Karaczai (who commanded a corps of ſix thouſand men near Novi) had been attacked by a very ſuperior number of the French, and, after a very ſevere engagement, had been obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs to Aleſſandria, where he had taken up a poſition near the Bormida. General Kray marched on the 26th of October, with a conſiderable reinforcement to prevent the Republicans from making any further progreſs. About this time the Commander in Chief of the allied Army formed a reſolution to embody the Piedmonteſe army; the troops to be placed in every reſpect upon their ancient footing; to take the oath of fidelity to the King of Sardinia only; and in no manner whatever to be made ſubject to the Auſtrian diſcipline.

His Lordſhip alſo ſtated on the 6th of November from the Head-Quarters at Centalo, that, upon intelligence being gained that the French were coming in great force from the ſide of Savoy, the Auſtrian army made a movement to its right.

The French, having taken Pignerol and Suſa, threatened the Auſtrian communication with Turin. General Melas therefore thought it expedient to proceed ſtill farther to the right; and a camp was choſen between Bra and Foſſano. Theſe operations led the French to ſuppoſe that the Auſtrians were retreating; and the evacuation of Mondovi by the Auſtrians ſerved to confirm this ſuppoſition. Elated with theſe hopes, they advanced on all points, and on the 3d of November took poſſeſſion of Savigliano, and marched the next day in three columns to attack the Auſtrian army. It happened that the Auſtrians moved at the ſame time, and with the ſame intent, and upon the ſame roads. The two armies met at Marenne and Genola. It was not till after a very ſevere engagement that General Ott obliged the enemy to fall back from Marenne; a part retired to Genola, and a part to Savigliano. General Ott purſued the French to the latter place, where he took three cannons, and about one thouſand priſoners. But the Auſtrian column deſtined for the attack of Genola, met with a much more formidable reſiſtance. The action laſted for ſeveral hours, and it was not till a detachment of the Auſtrians arrived and attacked the rear of the French, that victory declared in their favor. They then purſued the retreating Republicans, and made in two days above three thouſand priſoners.

Lord William Bentinck further ſtates, from the Head-quarters at Morozzo, November the 14th, that it was the determination of the Commander in Chief, to undertake immediately the ſiege of Coni, and puſh it on with all poſſible vigour. This reſolution was adopted, in conſequence of the events which had taken place ſince the battle of the 4th, and which prove the defeat of the enemy on that day to have been moſt complete. The priſoners taken on the 4th and 5th amounted to 4,300, which number is much greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. The Auſtrians loſt 2000 in killed and wounded. On the 11th the diviſion of General Ott attacked thoſe of the enemy who remained at Borgo Saint Dalmazzo, and drove them as far as Robiliante. General Championet had aſſembled his whole force at Mondovi, and upon the mountains behind the river Ellero, as far as Monaſterelo. As long as he occupied this poſition, it was impoſſible to undertake the ſiege of Coni. General Melas therefore gave orders that a general attack ſhould be made on the 13th.

A letter from Championet to St. Cyr had been intercepted, which ſhewed that the latter was not able to purſue the advantages which he had gained over General Kray in the laſt action. For this reaſon, an attack was ordered to be made upon the town of Mondovi, the people of which opened the gates of the lower town to the Auſtrians. The French army retired to Vico, and evacuated the city of Mondovi in the night.

General Championet was retreating towards

wards Ormia; and Major General Bellegarde was ſent with a conſiderable corps in his purſuit. The Auſtrian army was to march on the 14th to Beinette, and the next day to take up the neceſſary poſitions to cover the ſiege. His Lordſhip ſays, "he had never ſeen inveteracy and deteſtation of the French ſo general, and carried to ſuch lengths, as it was here; the whole people were armed: and, headed by a prieſt, performed the moſt wonderful exploits. In the beginning of the campaign they took both Ceva and Mondovi from the French; and in the action of the 13th, a body of 15,000 prevented a very ſtrong column of the enemy from marching by a particular road."

It appears from the French account, that after theſe checks a great part of the diviſion of Grenier was poſted at the *Col di Tenda*, and was under the command of General Watrin. The diviſions of the centre, after having abandoned Mondovi, retired towards Pietra and Finale, and guarded the famous line of St. James. The right wing retreated towards the Bochetta, without being checked by the Auſtrians, and covered Genoa. They had ſufficient force to maintain their line, but were in want of ammunition and proviſions, and it was of importance to prevent the fall of Coni.

The operations on the Rhine have been on the whole, favourable to the French. On the 16th of November, the Republican forces under General Lecourbe, attacked the whole line of the Imperialiſts, from Neckargemund as far as Langenbrucken. General Ney made only a feint attack; but that on the poſition of the Auſtrians near Bretten, behind Bruchſal, was more ſerious. The French ſurrounded a whole battalion of Imperialiſts, part of whom they made priſoners. The poſts of Philipſburg were either driven into the fortreſs, or made priſoners. That place was immediately blockaded, and the French army advanced at all points, and on the 17th of November extended to Sinzheim and Bruchſal.

The French evacuated the Griſon Country about the 12th of November, of their own accord, upon which the Auſtrians repoſſeſſed themſelves of the whole diſtrict on this ſide the Rhine, as far as Ilanz, which they had quitted on the 31ſt of October. The movements made by General Dedowich, near Bellinzona, againſt Mount St. Gotthard, and a want of proviſions, are ſaid to have induced the French to quit the Griſon country.

SWITZERLAND.

It appears from Zurich that the Helvetic Directory, finding itſelf embarraſſed by its refuſal to contribute to the loan demanded by General Maſſena, ſent Citizen Jenner to him, to propoſe, "the ſum of two millions of Francs, for which the French Government ſhould find *bons* in payment of the duties impoſed on the importation of the Helvetic merchandizes." General Maſſena agreed to tranſmit the propoſition with his recommendation to the Government of France.

RUSSIA.

To the diſcord and diſſenſions of the coaleſced powers, another inſtance may be now added:—the receſſion of the Ruſſian troops from the theatre of war. Official ſtatements concerning the operations of Suwarrow's army, after it had quitted Italy, and attempted to penetrate through Switzerland, have been publiſhed at Peterſburgh, of which the following extract will perhaps throw ſome light on the circumſtance we have juſt noticed.

"*Feldkirch, October 5, Old Style.*

"When we ſeparated from the Auſtrians on the 31ſt of Auguſt, near Tortona, I demanded of the Auſtrian General of Cavalry, Melas, a ſufficient quantity of mules; but he only ſupplied me with a few, aſſuring me that at Bellinzona, which leads to Mount St. Gotthard, I ſhould find every thing neceſſary for the march of the army."

The general further ſtates, that when they arrived there, they found not a ſingle mule; that the Auſtrian General Teller, and his Commiſſaries, deceived him by their ſhameful equivocal promiſes; and that the Ruſſians laſt the fifth day at Taverne, without being able to do any thing:—that this ſtate of inactivity gave the French time to collect their forces, and to take the neceſſary ſteps to endanger the ſituation of the Ruſſians. After encountering innumerable difficulties, the Ruſſians had to climb Mount Winter, the ſummit of which was covered with everlaſting ſnow, and whoſe naked rocks ſurpaſs every other in ſteepneſs. "It is," ſays the General, "out of the power of language to paint this awful ſpectacle of nature with all its horrors." Here follow circumſtantial details of all the different actions in Switzerland, already known.

CHINA.

Intelligence from China, dated the 5th of March, mentions the death of the Emperor Kien Long; in conſequence of which a general mourning had been or-

dered throughout the empire for twelve months. The royal authority devolves to his ſon Kien Hing, who has reigned nominally for upwards of two years paſt. The Chineſe are conſequently all in white, and remain, we believe, with unſhaven heads and beards, for ſix months out of the twelve.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The over-land diſpatches contain the articles of partition reſpecting the territories of the Sultaun Tippoo, by which the Britiſh empire in the Eaſt acquires a conſiderable extent of dominion, with the important fortreſs of *Seringapatam* and its adjacent dependencies. The remainder of Tippoo's territories have been divided between young Raja Oodivaver, the Nabob Nizam, and the Nabob Wuddiar, our allies.

The proclamation of the Britiſh General Harris, &c. ſtates that, "Whereas the deceaſed Tippoo, unprovoked by any act of aggreſſion on the part of the allies, entered into an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army for the purpoſe of commencing war againſt the *Honourable Eaſt India Company Bahadur*, and its allies; and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the juſt demands of ſatisfaction and ſecurity made by the *Honourable Eaſt India Company*, for their defence and protection againſt the joint deſigns of the French; and as the ſaid allies were diſpoſed to exerciſe the rights of conqueſt with great moderation, they order that of the territories in the poſſeſſion of the late Tippoo Sultaun, Seringapatam, and the provinces adjoining, ſhall belong to the Eaſt India Company: and that certain provinces ſhall be ſubject to the Nabob Nizam: and that a ſeparate government ſhall be eſtabliſhed in Myſore, under Mihiſſoor Maharajai Wuddiar, a deſcendant the ancient rajahs of Myſore." Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Cloſe was appointed Preſident at the court of his Highneſs the Rajah of Myſore.

The Bramins had fixed upon the 30th of June as the moſt auſpicious for placing the Rajah on the Muſnud of Myſore; the ceremony was accordingly performed on that day. The Rajah and his family removed ſome days before from Seringapatam to the old town of Myſore, where the beſt preparations were made for their accommodation, which circumſtances would permit. On the morning of that day the members of the commiſſion, accompanied by Meer Allum and his ſon Meer Douran, and eſcorted by his Majeſty's 12th regiment, proceeded to the reſidence of the Rajah, who was placed upon the Muſnud about noon, under three vollies of muſquetry from the troops on the ſpot, and a royal ſalute from the guns at Seringapatam. The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Muſnud was performed by Lieutenant-General Harris, as ſenior member of the commiſſion, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of his Highneſs on the occaſion. The ſpectators were numerous, and it would be difficult to deſcribe the joy which was viſible on the countenances of all the Hindoos preſent.

The library of the late Tippoo Sultaun is to be preſented by the army to the Court of Directors, through the Commander in Chief, for the collection of Eaſtern literature founded by them in London.

Near the latter end of November, a Court of Common-Council was held in the Guildhall in the City of London, conformably to previous notice having been given; when Mr. Waithman addreſſed the Court to the following effect: That as the late expedition to Holland had been prepared and carried on at an enormous expence of blood and treaſure, and that as the city of London bore a conſiderable part of that expence, and as the citizens of London, among other of his Majeſty's other loyal ſubjects, had been led to ſuppoſe, by what was held forth to the Public by his Majeſty's Miniſters, that the above-mentioned expedition would be attended with the moſt ſalutary effects, and to the honour of his Majeſty's arms; and that whereas on the contrary the moſt diſaſtrous effects were the conſequences of that unfortunate expedition; it was therefore humbly moved, that an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that an inquiry might be inſtituted, for the purpoſe of diſcovering the cauſe why the moſt ſanguine expectations of the Public were diſappointed.

This motion was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the majority of the Common-Council, and conſidered by ſome as an inſult to his Majeſty, and was therefore rejected.

Married.] At St. Bride's, Fleet-ſtreet, William Dods, eſq. of Goſberton, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Anne Spurr, of Sleaford, in the ſame county.

At Wimbledon, Colonel Charles Barton, of the 2d Regiment of Life-Guards, to Miſs Suſannah Johnſton, daughter of N. Johnſton, of Wimbledon.

At St. James's Church, T. H. Latham, eſq. Captain of Marines, to Miſs Williams, daughter of the late Thomas Williams, eſq. of Hearingſtone, Dorſetſhire.

At Iſlington, the Rev. Richard Poſtlethwaite, Rector of Darlaſton, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Appleby, daughter of Mr. Appleby, of Iſlington.

Frank Nicholls, eſq. eldeſt ſon of J. Nicholls, eſq. of Mitcham, to Miſs Katencamp, only daughter of H. Katencamp, eſq. of Upper Gower ſtreet.

Mr. Henry Hall, ſtationer, of Birchin-lane, Cornhill, to Miſs Cavell, of Charlotte-row, Walworth.

At Batterſea, Doctor Marcet, to Miſs Haldimand, daughter of A. F. Haldimand, eſq. of Clapham.

At Ealing, James Harris, eſq. of Greville-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, to Miſs Lucy Trimmer, of Brentford.

At Marybone, Michael Newton, eſq. of Upper Harley-ſtreet, to Miſs Bagſhaw, of Ducheſs-ſtreet, Portland-place, daughter of the late Colonel Bagſhaw.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. D. J. Bunning, ſurveyor, of Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, to Miſs Bunſtone, daughter of Robert Bunſtone, eſq.

Mr. Charles Smith, of Conduit-ſtreet, to Miſs Hakewell, of Conduit-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Major O'Loghlin, of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, to Miſs Dupre, daughter of Mrs. Dupre, of Portland-place.

At St. Mary, Walworth, Lombard-ſtreet, Joſeph Bally, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Adams, of Spital-ſquare.

At Camberwell, George Kerr, eſq. of Milbourn-place, near North Shields, to Miſs Walton, of St. Olaves, Southwark.

At Walbook Church, Mr. William Cranſton, grocer, to Miſs M. Mitchelſon, of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Horace Townſend, eſq. of Bridgemount, Ireland, to Miſs Townſend, of Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Townſend.

At St. George's Hanover-ſquare, Mr. J. Shortland, of Pall-Mall, to Miſs Garratt, of Wincanton, Somerſetſhire.

Mr. Thomas Buchanan, ſaddler, of Whitechapel, to Miſs Fairbairn, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Died.] At Kenſington, Mrs. Forſyth, wife of Mr. Forſyth, gardener to the King.

At Lambeth, aged 69, W. Ward, eſq.

In Taviſtock-ſtreet, Covent garden, Mrs. Smyth, wife of Mr. Smyth.

At Iſlington-ſpa, F. P. Mallet, eſq. of Edmonton.

At Kenſington, aged 88, Iſaac, Goſſet, eſq. Mr. Goſſet's family came originally from Jerſey, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and ſettled in London. The late Mr. Goſſet invented a compoſition of wax, in which he modelled portraits in an exquiſite manner. His works are numerous, and include the Royal Family, and many of the Nobility and others, from George the Second to the year 1780. He was juſtly termed a *unique* in his art, having invented the materials with which he worked. In private life he was amiable and unaffaming.

At Iſlington, Mr. James Phipps, formerly of Gutter-lane, ſilverſmith.

In Seymour-ſtreet, General George Morriſon, Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot: he was the oldeſt ſtaff officer in the ſervice, having been appointed Quarter-Maſter General in the year 1761.

At Croydon, William Shambrook, eſq.

At Graveſend, Edward Watts, eſq.

In Union-row, Little Tower-hill, aged 66, Mr. Steel, bookſeller; he was the proprietor of that well-known publication the "Navy-Liſt."

In Fenchurch-ſtreet, Mr. Henry Man, ſtock-broker, and formerly deputy ſecretary to the South-ſea Company; he was a gentleman of conſiderable literary talents, ſpecimens of which have appeared in ſeveral periodical publications. Among others, the Supplement to the Tobago Gazette, a piece of exquiſite humour, is the production of Mr. Man. He had an uncommon flow of ſpirits, and was a moſt excellent companion in the hours of conviviality; his many amiable qualities have endeared his memory to a large and reſpectable circle of acquaintance.

In Goodman's-fields, aged 79, Mrs. Lafont, wife of J. Lafont, eſq.

In Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, Francis Ruddle, eſq.

In Manſell-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, aged 62, Mrs. Eſther Mocatta, wife of A. Mocatta, eſq.

At Brompton, Wilſhire Emmett, eſq.

In Bucklerſbury, Mrs. Tate, wife of Mr. Tate.

In Ludgate-ſtreet, aged 14, Miſs H. Wallis, daughter of Mr. J. Wallis.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, aged 84, Mrs. Douce, widow of the late F. Douce, eſq.

In the Poultry, Mr. C. Harper, ſtationer.

In Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Mrs. Gulſtone, widow of J. Gulſtone, eſq.

In Piccadilly, Mr. J. Gerrard; he was many years an attendant in the King's library.

In Leadenhall-ſtreet, Mr. Daniel Bowie, ſaddler.

PROVIN-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On the 23d of November, a meeting of the magiſtrates of the county of Durham was held at the Town-hall, to take into conſideration the Biſhop of Durham's circular letter; when a variety of reſolutions were adopted with a view to leſſen the conſumption of wheat at home, and to encourage its importation from foreign countries.

The neighbourhood of Newcaſtle has lately been much infeſted by thieves. Several perſons have been robbed lately in the middle of the day.

Married.] At Hexham, Mr. Andrew Thompſon, of Sunderland, merchant, to Miſs Ann Keir.

At Tynemouth Church, Captain W. Major, to Miſs Dagnia.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Lonſdale, paper-maker, to Miſs Sarah Stephenſon.

At St. Johnlee, Mr. W. Ewington, of the Barns near Hexham, to Miſs Mary Rutherford.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. William Wolfall, a reſpectable merchant. Aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Shafts. Suddenly, aged 20, Mr. Robert Clark, a young gentleman of uncommon aſſiduity in ſtudy, and of very promiſing talents.

Aged 68, Miſs H. Elliſon. Mr. John Hindmarſh, merchant. Aged 79, Mrs. Marſhall. Mrs. Scott. Mr. Mark Pattinſon. Mrs. Smith. Mr. Donaldſon.

At Durham, aged 81, Mrs. Catherine Rookby.

At North Shields, aged 66, Mrs. Sommerville, widow of the Rev. T. Sommerville.

At Gateſhead, ſuddenly, Mr. Robert Atkinſon.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Millar, brickmaker. His death was occaſioned by his leaping out of a two pair of ſtairs window whilſt aſleep.

At Shields, John Embleton, meſſenger, in the ſervice of the Cuſtoms, between Newcaſtle and Shields, in which ſituation he had been more than 13 years. It is computed, that, during that time, he has walked at leaſt 83,000 miles.

At Stockton, Mr. Thomas Heavifide, grocer.

At Elſlob, Mrs. Todd, relict of the late Mr. Todd.

At Blackwell, near Darlington, aged 23, Anthony Hall, eſq.

At Darlington, Mr. Wm. Angle, of London. Mr. Thomas Hodgſon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The wet ſtate of the weather for ſome time paſt has occaſioned conſiderable quantities of corn to remain in the fields both in Cumberland and Weſtmorland. The heavy rains have alſo retarded the ſowing of winter corn, and, in ſome places, have made the fallows ſo wet as to render them totally unfit to receive the ſeed this ſeaſon. *Carliſle Journal.*

At Carliſle, on Martinmas Saturday, was held the winter hiring-day. Wages were rather low, as is generally the caſe when grain is at advanced prices. Good men for the country were engaged, at an average, for £. 7 the half year, and women from £. 3 to 3l. 5s.

A ſubſcription has lately been opened at Workington for the purpoſe of ſtocking a warehouſe with the common neceſſaries of life at the cheapeſt rate, which are to be retailed to the poor at the wholeſale price.

The Carliſle Journal and other northern papers abound with accounts of forgeries on various country banks. They are chiefly counterfeit one pound notes; ſome on well-known bankers, and others on banks that have no exiſtence. Of the latter deſcription is the following, which we print for the information of our readers.

No. 603. London Bank, Nov. 6, 1798.

I promiſe to pay the Bearer on Demand One Pound. Value received.

For Garforth, Taylor, Harriſon, Cooke, Hemeley, and Co.

Thos. Wright.

One Pound.

No. 603. Entd, D. W. Storer.

On the left ſide of the note is a ſhip. The whole is well engraved; but the writing, which is all indifferent, appears to be done by the ſame perſon.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. Robert Howe to Miſs Hodſon, of Bowneſs. Mr. Joſeph Hendrie to Miſs Mary Holliday.

At Whitehaven, M. Hartley, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Lewthwaite. Mr. Robert Neale to Mrs. Caſſon.

At Dornock, Mr. Joſeph Harriſon, of Butterdales, to Miſs Rebecca Potter, of the ſame place.

At Kirkhampton, Mr. Richard Hodgſon to Miſs Mary Sturdy.

At Appleby, Mr. William Moffatt, of Aſhby, to Miſs Rebecca Porter, of Hoffrow.

At Lorten, near Keſwick, Mr. S. Norton to Miſs E. Pearſon.

At Brompton, Mr. J. Mangham to Miſs Ann Pattenſon.

At Kirklington, Mr. John Hewitt, of Broomfield, to Miſs Jane Graham.

At Workington, Captain W. Moore, of the Favourite, to Miſs Falcon.

At Kendal, Mr. George Hopper to Miſs Pearſon. Mr. J. Birkitt to Miſs Hacker.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Wilſon, of the Joiners'

joiners' Arms. Aged 82, Mr Thomas Armſtrong. Mrs. Boak, wife of Mr. Boak, ironmonger.

At Whitehaven, aged 52, Mr. Nicholſon, wife of Mr. Nicholſon. Mr. William Harriſon. Aged 58, Mrs. Spittal, wife of Mr. Spittal. Mrs. Coupland, wife of Mr. Coupland, bookſeller.

At the Banks, near Brompton, in the prime of life, Samuel Addiſon, M. D.

At Kendall, Mr. Samuel Gill. Mrs. Fiſher, wife of Mr. A. Fiſher.

At Annan, Mrs. Dickſon, wife of Mr. Thomas Dickſon.

At Moorhouſe, aged 88, Mrs. Moor, wife of A. Moor, tobacconiſt.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Lot. Barwiſe.

At Appleby, ſuddenly, aged 56, J. Ward, eſq. deputy lieutenant for the county of Weſtmoreland.

At Cumwhitton, near Carliſle, Mrs. Sarah Earl, widow.

At Wigton, aged 55, Mrs. Ray.

At Workington, Mrs. Poſtlethwaite.

At Parten, aged 76, Mr. Joſeph Plaſket.

At Egremont, Mr. John Hindmarſh, merchant.

YORKSHIRE.

Public meetings have lately been held at Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, &c. &c. to take into conſideration the conſequence of the preſent high price of the neceſſaries of Life; at which it was agreed to eſtabliſh ſoup-ſhops on the plan which is now almoſt univerſally adopted in the principal towns in every part of the kingdom.

A moſt barbarous murder was lately committed at Pontefract Park upon Mrs. Denniſon, wife of Mr. Denniſon of that place. Mrs Denniſon was diſcovered dead in a cellar under the dwelling-houſe; and her head appeared to have been bruiſed with a hammer. The ſuppoſed murderer has ſince been committed to York Caſtle.

The value of the Baltic fleet, which has juſt arrived in Hull harbour, is eſtimated at £. 700,000. Five thouſand quarters of wheat, and a conſiderably larger quantity of other ſorts of grain, form part of this freight.

Married] At York, Mr. Skepper, to Miſs Benſon. J. Walker, eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Othie, of Scarborough. Mr. William Batty to Miſs Heſſay. John Dodſworth, eſq. to Miſs Wovtell.

At Leeds, Mr. White, of Leeds, to Miſs Coſling, of Micdleton. Mr. H. Hall, jun. to Miſs Butterfield, of Halifax. Mr. T. S. B. Redde to Miſs Paley, eldeſt daughter of Mr. R. Paley. Mr. William Taylor, of Beeſton, to Miſs Suſanna Hartley. Mr. Joſeph Simpſon, of Horbeck, to Miſs Rayner, of Leeds. Mr. Cawood, to Mrs. Denton.

At Beverly, Lieutenant Mott, of the 5th Lancaſhire Regiment, to Miſs Harriſon, of York.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Wilkes, aged 84, to Miſs Elizabeth Longden. Mr. J. Hawkſley, merchant, to Miſs Harmer, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harmer.

At Hull, Mr. Samuel Dickinſon, to Miſs Coulſon.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Samuel, to Miſs Mary King.

At Whitby, Mr. Barnſhaw, to Miſs Waiſon.

At Hirly-Moor-ſide, Rev. J. Petch, to Miſs Hayes.

At Perklington, Mr. George Bagley, to Mrs. Ruſten.

At Knareſborough, Mr. T. Clemeſhaw, to Miſs Ann Dickinſon.

At Wakefield, Mr. William Hirſt, to Miſs Clay.

At Connington, J. Heathcote, eſq. M. P. for Rippon, to Miſs Thornhill, daughter of George Thornhill, eſq. of Doddington, Huntingdon.

At Scarborough, Captain William Kirby, to Mrs. Creſwell, of Hull. Mr. Marſhall to Miſs White, of York.

At Pontefract, Mr. Wall, attorney, of London, to Miſs Stedman, of Pontefract.

Died.] At York, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Stothard. Aged 87, Mr. Burgeſs. George Perrott, eſq. ſon of the late A. Perrott, eſq. Mr. John Green. Mr. William Watſon.

At Leeds, Mrs. Strothers.

At Beverly, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr. J. Wilkinſon, hoſier.

At Hull, Mrs. Peake, wife of Mr. Peake. Mr. Jackſon, baker; Mrs. Medd, wife of Mr. Medd. Miſs Mary Smith.

At Sheffield, aged, 85, Mrs. Sarah Browne. Mr. Thomas Sykes, baker.

At Knareſborough, Mr. S. Parkinſon, fellmonger.

At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Wright, attorney.

At Huddleſten-Hall, near Leeds, Mr. Clapham.

At Woodhouſe, near Leeds, aged 100, Mrs. E. Gill.

At Doncaſter, aged 19, Miſs Ann Halliſax, daughter of Mr. Alderman Hallifax.

At Neep's End, near Sheffield, Mr. Scholes, hatter.

At Halifax, John Hamer, eſq.

At Pontefract, Mrs. E. Swinney.

LANCASHIRE.

Soup ſhops for the relief of the poor are opened, or about to be opened, in Lancaſter, Manchester, Liverpool, and other places in this county.

In the neighbourhood of Manchester the poorer claſs of people have lately evinced a great diſpoſition to riotous proceedings, on account of the exceſſive high price of corn and flour. On Monday the 18th of November, a conſiderable body of men, armed with ſticks, attended by a number of women, paraded the principal ſtreets of Manchester, but committed no act of violence. Early in the day, a part of the Airſhire light dragoons

dragoons were ordered out, to prevent a junction of the mob.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. John Baldwin, to Miss Saul, eldest daughter of the late G. Saul, esq. Mr. Bainbridge, to Miss Ellen Rowlandson.

At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Mills, of Blackrod, to Miss Elizabeth Barlow, of Manchester. Mr. Moat, merchant, to Miss Squires, of Ashton. Thomas Potter, esq. of Ardwick Green, to Miss Moore. Rev. George Checkley, to Miss Tourchett. Mr. Elliot, surgeon, to Miss Elizabeth Rathbone. Mr. Beever, of Withington, to Miss Oldknow, of Manchester. Mr. J. Dixon to Mrs. Burton. Mr. Thomas Ward, of Macclesfield, to Miss Ann Pyke. Mr. J. H. Heron to Miss E. Spear. Mr. Simister, to Miss Mary Wood. Mr. Thomas Whitfield, to Mrs. Rimmer.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Wright, to Miss Ward, of Prescott. Mr. John Richardson, of Chesterfield, merchant, to Miss Lucy Luill, of Liverpool. Mr. Robert Tatterfall, merchant, to Miss Haworth. Mr. John Rymner, merchant, to Miss Hartley. Mr. Sale, merchant, to Miss H. Benn. Mr. J. Belveridge, to Miss Ann Dutton. Mr. Gilleray, to Miss M. Wright. Mr. C. Okill, to Miss Woodhouse. Mr. M'Cloud, to Mrs. Moore.

At Blackburn, Mr. C. Wright, of Marple, Cheshire, to Miss Sarah Ford, of Darwen Mill, near Blackburn.

At Preston, George Bolton, esq. to Miss Davenport.

At Standish, Mr. Robert Swift, of Adlington, to Miss Hart, of Coppule.

At Wigan, Mr. Joseph Turner, of Liverpool, to Miss Birch, of Wigan.

At Leyland, Mr. J. Howard, to Mrs. Jane Beardsworth.

At Billinge, Thomas Woodcock, esq. of Wigan, to Miss E. Holme.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Dr. Wright.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Walker, second son of Mr. Peter Walker. Mr. Albiston, currier. Aged 48, Miss Dawson. Mrs. Pilling. Nathaniel Crompton, esq. merchant. Mr. James Chippindale, apothecary at the Lying-in-Hospital; he was a young man of amiable disposition, and promising talents.

Mrs. Mary Harrison. Aged 85, Mrs. Lowe. Mr. Thomas Leftwich. Mrs. Littlewood. Mr. William Meredith, son of Mr. Marshall, corn merchant. Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker. Mr. J. Wright. Mr. Rhodes, senior. Aged 70, Mr. R. Higginson. Miss Bevington, daughter of Mr. Bevington.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Holt, merchant. Mr. Hughes, printer. Mr. P. Fairweather. Miss Bevington, daughter of Mr. Bevington. Mrs. Russell. Mr. J. Blundell.

At Whalley, Mrs. Riley.

At Sand-hills, Mrs. Barton.

At Broughton, Mrs. Stanley, wife of Mr. J. Stanley, nurseryman

At Aughton, near Ormskirk, aged 90, Rev. S. G. Bordley.

At Rochdale, Mr. Adam Whitworth.

At Garstang, the Rev. J. Moss.

At Salford Mr. Thomas Kay.

At Shaw-Hall, Mrs. Farrington, wife of W. Farrington, esq

At Warrington, Mr. Rush, of Liverpool. M. W. Turner, attorney. Mr. R. Crabtree.

CHESHIRE.

The principal parishioners of St. Mary on the Hill in Chester have presented the Rev. Mr. Willan, their late curate, with a purse, containing fifty guineas, "as a token of the lasting impression his humane, unexceptionable, and exemplary conduct in the performance of that office for twenty years hath left upon their minds."

Several persons have been committed to Chester castle for negociating forged bank notes at Altringham and Stockport.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Shepherd, to Miss Coxon. Mr. John Reeve, of Mickle-Trafford, to Miss Dutton, of Thornton-in-the Moors.

At Nantwich, Mr. W. Martin, jun. to Miss Burgin.

At Malpas, Mr. Caldecott, of Bickley, to Miss Seacome, of Hampton.

At Stockport, William Moore, esq. of Bolton, to Miss E. Hollingsworth, of Stockport.

At Eastham, Mr. J. Wade, jun. of Storeton, to Mrs. Hill.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Phillips, brewer, to Miss Lemas, of Bolington.

At Tintwistle, Mr. D. Hyde, to Mrs. Ann Shepley.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Barnston, relict of the late Robert Barnston, esq. Mrs. Haley, wife of Mr. J. Haley. Mr. Edward Bateman, butcher.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. Mr. Smith.

At Stockport, aged 60, Mr. J. Slater.

At Tarvin, near Chester, Mr. Powell; he was accidentally killed by the explosion of a loaded musket.

At White-gate House, Miss Sarah Lowe, daughter of the late Mr. S. Lowe.

At Altringham, Mr. George Burgess.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. C. Brown, of Weston-upon-Trent, to Miss Ann Cox, of Derby. Mr. Lee, brazier, to Miss Whittingham.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Taylor, mercer, of North Shields, to Miss Thacker,

At Blakewell, Mr. Gurnsford, of Sheffield, to Miss Robinson, of Haslop.

At Ashbourne, Mr. Sutton, to Miss Ann Bradley.

Died.] At Derby, aged 35, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wilson. Aged 75, Mr. Hodgkinson, gardener.

At

At Lullington, Mrs. Simmonds, wife of Christopher Simmonds, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Pepper, to Miss Woolley. Mr. Sturt, hosier, to Miss Smoke. Mr. Johnson, to Miss Walker.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Swan, wife of Mr. C. Swan.

At Newark, suddenly, Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Mr. Bradshaw. Mr. Stuart.

At Thorpe, near Newark, Mr. A. Toder.

At Goverton, near Southwell, the Rev. K. Mawer, many years curate of Thurgarton and Hoveringham.

At Sibberton, Rev. R. Gardner, many years vicar of Sibberton and Welford.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On Tuesday, the 12th of November, about six in the morning, (the day and hour in which the meteors, as described in our last, were seen at Hartlepool, Whitehaven, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester and Woodstock), the inhabitants of Hamcoates, near Crowle, in Lincolnshire, were alarmed by the most vivid flashes of lightning ever remembered, and by a long train of fixed fire, which continued visible for about thirty seconds, and then gradually disappeared.—*Lincoln and Staffordshire Mercury.*

Once more we take the liberty to direct the attention of our intelligent correspondents to this very curious subject, and to invite the communication of all the authentic particulars which they are able to collect in their respective districts.

From a temporary want of wind, wheaten flour lately sold in Lincoln at 5s. per stone.

At a late meeting held at Spalding, it was resolved to proceed forthwith in draining and inclosing the Commons of Deeping, Crowland, Langtoft, Baston, Spalding, Pinchbeck, and Cowbit.

The supplementary or 3d Regiment of Lincoln Militia have been disembodied, and the officer allowed six months pay in advance.

We observe that a Subscription Library has been established at Stamford, which is conducted by a Committee, and that Mr. Newcomb is the Librarian. The Subscription, 12s. per annum, is certainly too small for an object of such great public importance.

Married.] Mr. J. Bird, of Newstead, to Miss Gamble, of Barnack. W. Dods, esq. of Gosberton, to Miss Ann Spurr, of Sleaford.

At Lincoln, Mr. G. Skelton, to Miss Francis.

At Westborough, Mr. Westmoreland, to Miss Rasor. Michael Newton, esq. of Culverthorpe, to Miss Bagshaw, daughter of the late Colonel Bagshaw. Mr. W. Ward, of Spalding, to Miss E. Dunstan, of Gainsborough.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Isaac Chafer, to Mrs Harper. Mr. Thomas Cavey, of Haxey, to Mrs. H. Ward, of Gainsborough. Mr. A. Greenwood, of Wainsgate, to Miss M. Ashworth, of Grimsworth.

At Fulstow, Mr. J. Hurton, to Miss Freshney.

Died.] The Rev. R. Uvedale, D. D. rector of Langton, vicar of Swinshead, and fellow of Trinity-College, Cambridge. He was a lineal descendant of Sir M. Hale.

At Grantham, the Rev. Mr. Gibson.

At Sleaford, aged 58, Mr. James Buller. Aged 68, Mr. William Harmston.

At Duddington, aged 66, Robert Young, gent.

At Driby, aged 52, Mr. William Cartwright.

At Wold Newton, Miss Searle, of Tetney. Her death was occasioned by a fall from a horse.

Mr. Greaves, of Uffington. Aged 80, J. Bellaers, esq. of Uffington.

At Bourn, Mrs. Haybrook.

At Sleaford, Mr. Job, of the George Inn.

At North Witham, aged 84, Mr. R. Watson.

At Kettlethorpe, aged 65, the Rev. H. Palmer, of which place he had been Rector 20 years, and greatly beloved.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Christian, to Miss Speed, of Cottesmore.

Died.] Mrs. Parker, of Empingham. Mrs. Belgrave, of Ayston.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Leicester Journal of the 6th of December contains an ingenious paper on the subject of transplanting wheat, as the means of providing against the expected scarcity of that necessary of life. It is recommended "to sow, in dry land, as much corn as may be deemed necessary to plant in the spring any number of acres which may be occupied with that article in the following year.—When the soil is prepared, a furrow is to be made with a very small plough and one horse, in the centre of the ridge or land, returning back in the same tract (this time only of every ridge), then turn towards the left hand, and plough another furrow, about eight or nine inches from the first furrow, turning always to the left hand, till the whole ridge is finished; it will then be formed into trenches, in parallel lines, of about eight or nine inches asunder, and imitate what gardeners term drawing of drills. In these furrows the plants are to be laid." Mr. JOHN AINSWORTH, of Glen, the experienced author of this communication, says he has practised this method with the most complete success.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the intended Female Asylum, at the Exchange, Leicester, on the 25th of November, it appeared, upon the report of the Treasurer, that the annual subscriptions amount to 94l. 12s.; and that 22l. 3s. has been received from various persons as donations.—Mr. Robinson reported, that Mr. WILBERFORCE, M. P. is willing to advance two hundred pounds out of a charitable fund at his disposal, and to add one hundred as his own contribution; and that Mr. HENRY THORNTON, M. P. proposes also to give fifty pounds towards raising a fund for the

purchase or erection of a building to be appropriated to the design of this institution; the interest, in the mean time, to be applied to its support.

Ashby-Woulds will speedily be inclosed.

Married.] At Kibworth, Mr. Wartnaby, jun. of Market-Harborough, attorney, to Miss Haymes.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Hill, of Cottesbatch, to Miss Footman.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. S. Roberts, jun. Aged 88, Mr. Hacker.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. J. Sowter. Mr. T. Brown; he was seized with an apoplectic fit at the funeral of Mr. Sowter, and survived the interment of his friend only a few hours.

At Desford, Mrs. Mansfield.

At Long-Whatton, Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Hooke.

Suddenly, Mr. Bennet, an eminent grazier, of Kirby-Muxloe.

Suddenly, upon the road, within a few yards of the White-Horse, Leicester Forest, Mr. Moore, of Blaby.

At Leicester, Mrs. Corbet, widow, aged 69.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

£.64: 10s. were lately given to the Staffordshire Infirmary by Mr. Nunn, the manager of the theatre, being the receipt for one night's performance.

Several of the provincial papers were last month imposed upon by a description of a tin spire on the church of Wolverhampton. We copied the paragraph into our last number.

Married.] Mr. Webster, of the Swan, Stafford, to Miss Mary Harding, of Walton.

At Cheadle, Mr. Bourne, surgeon, to Mrs. Child.

W. P. Warburton, of Woolstanton, to Miss Emery, of Newcastle.

At Woolverhampton, R. Edwards, esq. to Miss Mary Wenman.

At Litchfield, Mr. Thomas Hall, of Yoxhall, to Miss M. Sharrer.

At Hints, Mr. John Greensall, of Birmingham, to Miss Smith, of Hints.

At Hednesford, Mr. T. Carr, to Miss Sanders.

At Newcastle, Mr. William Daniel, to Miss M. Robison.

Mr. James Tellwright, of Stanfield, to Miss Ferneyhough, of Ford Green.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mrs. Burrow, wife of W. Burrow, esq.

At Benton, Mr. Worthington.

At Bath, Mrs. Fitzherbert, relict of the late Basil Fitzherbert, esq. of Swinnerton.

At Woolverhampton, 77, Mrs. Deakin.

Advanced in years, John Levett, esq. of Wichnor Hall.

At Stafford, Mrs. Hopley.

At Tutbury, 57, Mr. Potter. Fisher Littleton, esq. brother of Sir Edw. Littleton.

Mr. Francis Lee, of Stafford.

At Walsall, aged 57, Mr. Edward Matthews.

At Caldon, aged 100, Mr. John Milner.

In Stafford, aged 69, Mrs. Lycett.

At Norton, Mrs. Gildart.

At Bonchill, Mrs. Blick, wife of the Rev. F. Blick.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 19th of December the Warwick and Birmingham and Napton canals were opened, when a boat load of coals passed along the former from the Staffordshire collieries to Warwick.

The master of the workhouse at Sutton lately applied to a magistrate of that town, to know what was to be done with the corpse of a dead man, which lay on the Coldfield. The magistrate, of course, directed, that it should be taken to the workhouse, but not stripped till after the Coroner's inspection. The body was accordingly laid by the side of a corpse already in the house. A short time afterwards, some children, from motives of curiosity, went to look at the dead men, when they discovered that the unstripped one still continued to breathe. A surgeon was sent for, animation was restored; and, on the following day, the man, who was a traveller, proceeded on his journey. He was subject to fits, which occasioned his *apparent death*; and it was only in consequence of the magistrate's directions, that his body was not immediately stripped, and placed in the belfry, according to custom, where it might have remained unnoticed for several days.

Married] At Coventry, Mr. Ballard, to Miss Stean.

At Stoneleigh, Mr. M. Clark, jun. to Miss Weston.

At Aston Cantloe, Mr. Checkets, to Miss Brookes.

At Birmingham, Mr. Walker, to Miss Richards. Mr. J. Wright, to Miss E. Hamton. Mr. Brandish, to Miss Werlocks. Mr. Ryland, to Miss Smith. Mr. Salt, to Miss Steen. Mr. Cooper, to Miss Armfield.

At Alcester, Mr. J. Johnson. to Miss Chare. Mr. Hemming, to Miss Greathead. Mr. Greensall, to Miss Smith.

At Hillmorton, Mr. Richard Cleaver, an eminent butcher, to Miss Whitmill.

Died.] At Coventry, Mr. Reeves. Miss Lapworth. Mrs. Ryley, wife of Mr. Ryley.

At Birmingham, Mr. Robert Wootton. Mrs. Eginton. Mrs. Tankard, wife of Mr. Tankard. Mrs. Keeling, wife of Mr. Keeling. Mr. John Margavey. Mr. Worton.

At Sherbourn, aged 92, Joseph Mead, esq. Captain in the Navy.

At Beansall, Mrs. Pearce.

At Foleshill place, near Coventry, Mrs. Gilbert, wife of Mr. Gilbert.

At Whirley Mills, near Coventry, Mr. Packer.

At Packington Hall, the infant son of the Earl of Aylesford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Rodington, Mr. Shingler, to Miss Brisbourne.

At Chitton, Mr. W. Purton, of London, to Miss Pardre, of Faintree.

Mr. Thomas Southern, near Ross, to Miss Allen, of Huntingdon.

The

The Rev. H. Crump, of Leighton, to Miss Pryse, of London.

At Beckbury, Mr. Barnfield, to Miss Bayley.

Mr. Cha. Beddoe, of Withy Pool, to Miss J. Asprey, of Kinlet.

Mr. Beire, of Berrington, to Miss Evans, of Belswardine.

Died.] In Shrewsbury, Mr. Asterby, glazier. Mr. Cheshire, of St. John's-hill. Mr. Nickless, glazier. Aged 85, Mrs. Yeomans, 54 years a widow. Mrs. Eveleigh, wife of the Rev. Dr. Eveleigh. Mr. Drury, maltster. Mr. Jones, bricklayer.

At Preston, near Wellington, Mrs. Radnall.

At Glazeley, near Bridgnorth, aged 56, Mr. John Scarratt. Mr. F. Bradbourn, of Norton. He lost his life by falling into a well near the road side, which had been most culpably omitted to be covered or fenced in. Mr. Glover, of Ruyton.

At Wellington, aged 67, Mr. Edw. Houlstone, a respectable bookseller and stationer of that town. He had been during many years a patient martyr to the tortures of the stone. He has left behind him the character of an honest man.

In Mardol, Shrewsbury, Mr. Hudson, flaxdresser. Same place, aged 87, Mr. Griffiths, late of the Bell Inn.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Magistrates of Worcester have prohibited the Bakers of that city from making for three months any Bread of a finer quality than standard wheaten.

The Mayor of Worcester lately fined a man 5s. for playing at cards in a public-house.

Married.] At Inkberrew, Mr. Granderton, to Miss Care.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Geo. Shirt, to Miss Smith.

At Bewdley, Mr. Edwards, surgeon, to Miss Langford, of Worcester.

At Old Swinford, Mr. Joseph Braddey, of Stourbridge, to Miss Richards.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Tahourden.

Suddenly, John Mountfort, esq.

Mr. Knight, brazier.

At Storbridge, Mrs. Caswell, wife of Mr. Caswell. Mr. Jones.

At Kempsey, aged 83, Mrs. Brooke.

At Upton old, Thomas Fretwell, esq.

At Newland-Green, Mr. Tho. Creswell.

At Kidderminster, aged 17, Miss Mary Ann Griffin, daughter of Mr. Tho. Griffin.

Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr Watson.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

State of the Duty on Hops for the present Year.

	£.
Rochester - -	11,978
Canterbury - -	22,380
Cranbrook division -	10,803
Sussex - - -	11,980
Worcester, Hereford, and Wolverhampton - -	10,452
Farnham, Surrey, Hants, and Salop	4,810
All England besides -	4,823
	£.77,527

Fifty Guineas have been refused for the three years old Bull, which obtained the late prize of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Jay, of Derndale, to Miss Taylor, of Tillington.

Mr. S. Price, jun. of Eardsley, to Miss Harper, of Upcott.

The Rev. J. Freeman, vicar of St. Peter's, Hereford, to Miss Gardiner, of Castle Froome.

Died.] Aged 64, generally regretted, the Rev. William Horne, the Roman Catholic Clergyman, officiating in the city of Hereford.

The Rev James Bull, Rector of Presteign, Vicar of Sternesfield and Leintwardine, Herefordshire, and a Justice of the Peace in Radnorshire.

Mrs. Leech, of the Mitre, aged 88. Mr. Turner, aged 22. Mr. Henry Griffiths, son of Mr. W. Griffiths, proctor.

At Leominster, aged 77, the Lady of the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, bart. Aged 58, John Whitmore, esq. of the Hereford Corporation, and a respected justice of the peace for the county.

At Petstow, Mr. W. Griffiths.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] R. Willis, jun. esq. to Miss Apperby, of the Forge.

At Monmouth, R. Eckley, esq. of Credenhill, to Miss Leota.

At Usk, Mr. A. Jones, to Miss E. Jones.

At Monmouth, Mr. John Mills, of Stroud, to Miss Anne Powell, of Monmouth.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. Cole, musician.

At Abergavenny, Miss Powell, sister to W. Powell, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wrebbesford, Mr. Gwinnet, of Cheltenham, to Miss Watmore, of Bewdley.

Mr. Edwards, of Bewdley, to Miss Langford, of Worcester.

At Glouc'ester, Mr. Tho. Moore, of Dursley, to Miss E. Cowles, of Glouc'ester.

Mr. John Chandler, of Boxwell, to Miss Gardiner, of Weston-Birt, Herts.

Died.] Mrs. Toghill, of Doynton.

At Glouc'ester, Mr. Thornton, of the Upper George. Mr. Jas. Pearce, Clerk of Glouc'ester Goal.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Henry Markham.

At Painswick, Mr. Richard Cox.

At Dudley, Mrs. Ann Green, aged 92.

At Horsley, Rev. Benj. Francis, the Baptist Preacher.

At Henbury, Mr. Mountjoy, jun.

At Hasfield Court, Mr. John Coles, Iron merchant, late of Glouc'ester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. David Brocklesby, to Miss Hyde.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Rd. Guest, aged 84, many years gardener of New-College.

Mr. Sylvester, formerly of Burford, aged 90.

At Bampton, Mrs. Ann Dutton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Weldon, Mr. Gray, to Miss Gilby.

At Daventry, Mr. Watkins, to Miss Clay.

At Burton-Lattimer, Mr. Joseph Patrick, Parish-Clerk and School-master, to Miss Mary Driver; the joint ages of this couple amount to 145 years.

At Fineden, Mr. Thomas Barker, to Miss Mary Vincent.

At Weldon, Mr. Robert Lambert, to Miss Jane Gray, of Spring-Gardens, London.

At Orlingbury, Mr. Barker, to Mrs. Thong.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss Dickinson, daughter of Mr. T. Dickinson.

At Raunds, suddenly, the Rev. J Smyth.

At Yardley-Hastings, Mr. Wm. Blower.

At Conknoe, aged 68, Mrs. Sibley.

At Standford-Baron, aged 76, Mr. T. Hyde.

At Wellingborough, Mr. John Gibbs, jun. fell-monger.

At Lutton, Mr. Gregory.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A new and very important application of canals has lately been made in this country, under the direction of the MARQUIS of BUCKINGHAM. He proposes that in future cattle and sheep be conveyed to the London markets, by means of the Grand Junction Canal, instead of being driven as heretofore. The first experiment was made upon the prize bullock belonging to Mr. Westear, which, with several other fine fat oxen and sheep, have been safely and commodiously conveyed to London in barges They were put on board at Wendover, on Tuesday the 10th, and they arrived at the Grand Junction Canal Wharf, near Blackfriars Bridge, on Thursday the 12th. The distance of Wendover from London, by the high road, is 35 miles, and by the canal 60; it is obvious, therefore, that these cattle arrived in London, free from any fatigue, in two-thirds, or one half of the time which would have been taken up in driving them by land. The expence is also reduced in an equal or greater proportion.

Mr. Westear's bullock, alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, obtained the price of one hundred guineas at Smithfield; and he afterwards sold it for another hundred. It weighed three hundred stone, of eight pounds; was eight feet eleven inches long; six feet seven inches high, and ten feet four inches round the girth.

At the quarter sessions held at Aylesbury, Mr. Thomas Bartams, an opulent farmer, was convicted of regrating, by buying twenty-four quarters and a half of oats in Olney market, and selling them again in the same market at six pence per quarter profit: he was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days, and pay a fine of 200l.

Married.] At Chesham, Mr. John Pope, of Whelply-hill farm, to Miss Sophia Nash, daughter of Mr. J. Nash, of Chesham.

Died.] At Great Marlow, aged 79, Mrs. E. Bell, widow.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Harold, aged 80, Mr. J. Pratt, lace man, an esteemed and upright character. Three of his sisters survive him, whose respective ages are 84, 82, and 80.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, the Rev. John Francis, M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, and fourteen years curate of Huntingdon and Offord.

Aged 75, L. Desborough, esq. Suddenly, Mr. William Howson.

At Offord, Mr. Leach, a quaker.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. Seaton's prize is this year adjudged to Wm. Bolland, M. A. for his Poem on St. Paul preaching at Athens. This is the third Seatonian prize obtained by Mr. Bolland.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Wallis, baker, Mr. Dench; he kept the Bowling-green House, called the House in the Fields, more than twenty years.

Mrs. Hayles, relict of Mr. Hayles, surgeon.

At Newmarket, Mr. John Edmondson. Mr. William Westley.

At Gazely, near Newmarket, Mr. Francis Death.

At Little Eversden, Mr. Holben.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Hunt, to Miss Harper.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 37, Mrs. C. Harwood. Mr. John Howes. Aged 79, Mrs. Henfman. Mr. Nelson, publican. Aged 56, Mr. T. Booth, of the Castle Inn. Mr. Thomas Parslee, of the Bell Inn.

At Aylsham, aged 33, Mrs. Engall.

At Croftwick, Mr. Ladell.

At Long Stratton, Miss Abigail Ringer.

At Pulham, Miss Fuller.

At Fakenham, aged 26, Mrs. Suggett, wife of Mr. Suggett. James Jones, esq.

At Postwick, aged 26, Miss West.

At Gressenhall, aged 68, Mr. J. Makins.

At the parsonge in Downham Market, the Right Hon. Lady Martha Dashwood, wife of the Rev. James Dashwood, and second daughter of the Right Hon. and Rev. Charles Earl of Banbury.

At Frettingham, Miss S. Ladell, daughter of Mr. Ladell.

SUFFOLK.

A number of forged drafts on bankers in London, have been lately attempted to be circulated in Suffolk, by a man, who called himself Samuel Bridges: he is of a genteel appearance, and has not yet been taken.

The parish of Ousden, has adopted the following as a scale of necessaries for a poor family, consisting of ten persons, exclusive of wheat, flesh, and house rent.

Fire 2s. Candle 5d. Soap 5d. Butter 10d. Cheese 9d. Tea and sugar 7d. Salt 3d. Mending, &c. 2d ——Total 5s. 5d.

The flour called thirds is estimated at 3s. 6d. per stone, and each person to consume half a stone.

House rent, clothing, firing, and candles are supposed to be provided for by harvest, hay-making, &c. &c.

Married.]

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. John Ridley, merchant, to Miss S. Womack, of Diss.

At Sudbury, Mr. Strutt, jun. to Miss Dorothy Ray.

At Great Weltnetham, Mr. Chinery, jun. to Miss Woodgate.

At Needham Market, Mr. Hunt, to Miss Owers, of Tostock.

At Farnham, near Bury, Mr. Frost, farmer, of Monks Eleigh, to Miss Stutter, daughter of Mr. W. Stutter.

Died.] At Bury, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Nunn. Mr. Nathan, miller. Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Parker, of the Fox Inn; she was found dead in her bed. Mrs. Paston, wife of E. Paston, esq. Aged 66, John Symons, esq. vice admiral of the red.

At Ipswich, aged 76, Mrs. Gainham. Digby Dent, esq. Aged 41, Mr. George Jermyn, a respectable bookseller and printer.

Miss Mary Peckover, daughter of Mr. Peckover. Mrs. Wright, wife of the Rev. J. Wright. Mrs. Parkhurst.

At Erisweie, aged 73, Mr. J. Sparkes, farmer.

At Brandon, aged 91, Mr. Thomas Darkin. Aged 16, Miss A. Snare.

At Little Weltnetham, Mr. Geo. Biddell, an opulent farmer.

At Hadleigh, Mrs. Toms, wife of the Rev. Mr. Toms.

At Botesdale, Mr. Edmund Norman.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Wenden to Miss Street. Mr. H. Whiffin, to Mrs. Shuttleworth. Mr. R. Dixon, to Miss Harridge. Mr. T. Clark, to Miss M. Butler.

At Hornchurch, Mr. Mason, to Miss Barwell.

At Witham, Mr. Luskin, to Miss P. Skinner.

At Duddinghurst, Mr. W. Reeve, to Miss Bridges.

At Stebbing, Mr. J. Lay, to Miss Ward, of Porter's Hall.

At Romford. Mr. Tyler, to Miss Hunt.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Chester, relict of the Rev. Mr. Chester.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Guy.

At Maldon, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Chapman, auctioneer.

At Great Waltham, aged 65, Mr. Martin Willis, sen.

At Brentwood, aged 51, Mrs. Truston, wife of Mr. W. Truston. Mr. James White.

At his house at Woodford, in the 89th year of his age, Silvanus Grove, esq. Sub-Governor of the London Assurance Company, a most respectable character, and universally esteemed.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Moulden, of Greenwich, to Miss Hibbon, of Canterbury. Mr. Clark to Mrs. K. Miles. Isaac Slaughter, esq. of Sandwich, to Miss H. Browning.

At Rochester, Mr. G. Rachel, to Miss Ann Coleman.

At Deal, Mr. S. Reader, to Mrs. M. White,

At Farnham, Mr. Crosby, to Miss Hunt.

At Feversham, Rev. Mr. Cooke, to Miss Clark.

At Ashford, Mr. Hutton, to Miss Wheatley.

At Wrotham, Mr. W. Harrison, of Bromley, to Miss H. Donne.

At Finsbury, Mr. D. H. Day, to Miss Hopkins.

At Swalecliff, Mr. J. May, to Miss E. Wages.

At Sandwich, Mr. Stones, of Margate, to Miss J. Temple, of Sandwich.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 78, Mr. G. Lane, forty-eight years wool-registrar of that city. Aged 81, Robert Pope, esq. sen. jurat. Miss Hayward, daughter of Mr. Hayward. Mrs. Stow, wife of B. F. Stow, esq. collector of customs at Dover. At the Rose Inn, Mr. Mould, cheesemonger, of Newgate-street, London; he went to bed in good health, but was soon afterwards seized with a violent sickness, which proved fatal.

At Rochester, aged 83, Mrs. Franklin. J. Matthews, esq. alderman.

At Chatham, aged 70, Mr. Howell, formerly of the rope yard.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Sims, Mr. J. Patterson.

At Margate, aged 84, Mr. Robert Grant. Aged 73, Mr. J. Boys.

At Folkstone, aged 20, Miss Claris, second daughter of Mr. Claris.

At Otham Mill, Mr. Simeon Pine, surgeon.

At Crayford, Miss Jane Walter, third daughter of the Rev. P. Walter.

At St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, the lady of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. M. P.

At Gravesend, Mr. Watts, an eminent attorney.

At Walmer, Mrs. Oatley, wife of Mr. Oatley, game keeper to Mr. Pitt.

At Dover, Mrs. Bazeley. Mr. Edward Rutter.

At Deal, Mrs. Murray.

At Milton, Mrs. Goord, wife of Mr. Goord, farmer.

At Town Malling, Mr. Brown.

SURREY.

A navigable canal is about to be constructed from Croydon to the Thames, at or near Rotherhithe, for which subscriptions are now receiving at Messrs. Masterman's and Co. bankers, London; and at Mr. Drummond's, solicitor, Croydon. No person is allowed to hold more than five shares, of 100l. each; and the total of the subscription is limited to 40,000l. A meeting was lately held, of the friends of the undertaking, and a committee appointed, containing some of the most respectable names in the county; among whom are Lord W. Russell, Lord Auckland, Lord Gwydir, Sir John Frederick, &c. &c.

Married.] At Wimbledon, Colonel C. Barton, to Miss S. Johnston.

At the Rookery, Richard Fuller, esq. to Miss Boulton, daughter of H. Boulton, esq. of Thorncroft.

At Ewell, Mr. A. Hatherell, to Miss Williams;

Hams; and, at the ſame time, Mr. W. Jackſon, to Miſs H. Williams, daughter of T. Williams, eſq. of Ewell.

At Mitcham, F. Nicholls, eſq. to Miſs Katercamp.

At Chertſey, John Andrews, eſq. to Miſs Day.

At Walton upon-Thames, James Fletcher, eſq. to Miſs H. Burt.

SUSSEX.

A meeting has been lately held at Northiam, to take into conſideration the propriety and practicability of rendering the river Rother navigable from Blackwall to Smallhithe, in Tenderden; and alſo the channel from the Strand to Rye, through the pariſhes of Brede and Weſtfield to Seddleſcomb. Sir Godfrey Webſter, Preſident, and the meeting adjourned till July 13, 1800.

A communication by pipes is about to be eſtabliſhed between Brighthelmſtone and the Metropolis, (a diſtance of fifty miles, in a ſtraight line) for the purpoſe of conveying pure ſea-water into commodious ſalt-water baths at Lambeth, and for other medicinal and uſeful purpoſes.

Married.] At Chicheſter, Mr. Burns, to Miſs Hack.

At Semptirg, Mr. Luke Upperten, to Miſs Fuller, of Thakeham.

At Huſtpier-point, Rev. Dr. Cooke, to Miſs Clark.

Died.] At Cookſbridge, near Lewes, Mr. Berry. At Burwaſh, Mrs. Conſtable.

At Horſham, Captain Williamſon, of the 52d foot; in conſequence, as it is ſaid, of a miſunderſtanding with a ſuperior officer he retired into his barrack-room and ſhot himſelf.

BERKSHIRE.

The two ſheep which gained the prize at the annual exhibition at Smithfield, were of the true old Glouceſterſhire breed, bred by Mr. Haines, and grazed by Mr. Poulton, of Cricklade, and conſidered by amateurs as the fineſt ſheep ever ſeen in Smithfield. They were ſlaughtered at Reading, and the largeſt ſtood twenty ſix inches high, was ſix feet five inches and a half in girth, twenty inches acroſs the back, and twenty two over the ſhoulders. Two bullocks were killed the ſame day in Reading, the one of which, a Herefordſhire one, weighed 260 ſtone; and the other, a real Glamorganſhire, weighed 220 ſtone.

Married.] At Carſwell, F. W. C. Perſeſe, to Miſs Hayward, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hayward.

Died.] Mr. William Wellbrook, ſen. of Abingdon.

HAMPSHIRE.

On the 4th inſtant, a meeting was held at Ringwood, in conſequence of a circular letter from the Board of Agriculture, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an Agricultural Society for that neighbourhood. This meeting was attended by many very reſpectable gentlemen, yeomen, &c. when the inſtitution was unanimouſly reſolved on, and ſubſcriptions for its eſtabliſhment were liberally advanced.

The moſt prominent and pleaſing feature in the provincial news of this month, not only in this but in every other county, is the numerous and ample ſubſcriptions ſet on foot for the relief of the poor, during the preſent ſcarcity, and ſeverely cold weather. At Winchеſter, Southampton, Portſmouth, and other great towns in this county, this benevolent principle operates, with the moſt pleaſing effect, and even in many leſſer places. At Fletching, Lord Sheffield has ſet on foot a plan of this nature, and purpoſes to relieve the induſtrious poor with meat, broth, potatoes, rice, &c. and to reduce, as far as may be, the conſumption of wheaten bread. The magiſtrates of this, and ſeveral adjoining counties, have, by order of ſeſſions, directed that no other than *ſtandard wheaten* bread ſhall be made; whereby it appears that there will be a ſaving in the conſumption of eleven buſhels upon ten ſacks, or forty buſhels, of wheat. Meetings of gentlemen have alſo been pretty generally held, purpoſely to deviſe and to recommend means for reducing the conſumption of wheaten bread, by ſubſtituting rye, barley, oats, beans, peaſe, rice, potatoes, and other articles in its ſtead; and particularly enjoining the attention of all perſons to the relief of the indigent, in their reſpective neighbourhoods. The magiſtrates in many places have vigilantly inſpected and detected many of the millers, bakers, ſhopkeepers, farmers, and others, in ſelling their ſeveral articles of proviſion ſhort of weight, and have fined them accordingly. A miller at Southwick, was burnt in effigy by the enraged populace. Theſe ſalutary exertions in thoſe who have the means and the power, will, we truſt, be every where adopted, and have the deſired effect. Public kitchens are eſtabliſhed and eſtabliſhing in many parts of the kingdom, for the relief of the poor, upon the plan of Count Rumford.

The canal from London to Baſingſtoke, which has been completed ſome years, conveys goods thither at 15s. per ton, for all parts of Hants and Wilts, and many parts of Dorſet and Somerſet, to the very great convenience of the manufactures, tradeſmen, and inhabitants of theſe parts. The canal from Southampton to Saliſbury is in a ſtate of great forwardneſs, and it were much to be wiſhed, that it may be continued on to Briſtol, and thereby from a ſhort and eaſy communication between the Engliſh and Briſtol Channals, as has been frequently propoſed, which would not only contribute greatly to the local advantage of that county, but to the general intereſt of the whole kingdom.

Married.] At Heerſtiper Point, the Rev. Dr. Cooke, fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Miſs Clerk, daughter of the late Dr. Clerk, provoſt of Oriel. Lambert Fowler, eſq. of Soho-

Soho-square, to Miſs Deane, eldeſt daughter of the late John Deane, eſq., of Monk Sherborne.

At Wareham, Mr. Conway, of Ringwood, to Miſs Browne, of Stoborough, Dorſet.

At Winton, Mr. Joſeph Kernot, chemiſt, of London, to Miſs Johanna Harfield, daughter of the late James Harfield, merchant, near Winton. Mr. Hewlet, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Charles, widow of the late R. Charles, of Winton. The Rev. James Harrington, rector of Thruxton, to Miſs M. Moffatt, of Rocheſter.

At Kingſton, Mr. Wm. Gilbert, of Portſea, to Miſs Mary Gain. Mr. T. Adams, of Portſea, to Miſs Gilbert. Captain Saradine, of the royal navy, to Miſs Williams, ſecond daughter of Mr. Williams, of Stoke's Bay.

Died.] At Portſmouth, Mr. Abraham Ezekiel, upwards of fifty years a tradeſman at Exeter. J. Ruſſell, late clerk of the rope yard in his Majeſty's dock-yard.

At Southampton, Mr. George, currier. Major General D'Auvergne, one of the aldermen of that town, and uncle to the Prince de Bouillon. R. Reeves, eſq., formerly of the royal navy. Mrs. Garret, of St. Croſs, aged 96 years.

At Winton, the Rev. B. Tawney, rector of St. Thomas's, minor canon of the cathedral, and chaplain to the college. Mrs. More.

At Milton, Mrs. Harkum.

WILTSHIRE.

On the 3d a mud cottage in the pariſh of Stapleford, ſuddenly fell down, and buried its three wretched inhabitants, Charles and Mary Lawrence, and their ſon, in its ruins. The mother and ſon were killed; the father, though much wounded, ſurvives.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. B. Arlett, of London, to Miſs Woolfreys, daughter of Mr. Woolfreys, brewer, of Sarum. Mr. Thomas Due, to Mrs. James, both of Donhead, St. Andrew. W. W. Curry, eſq., of Thornton, Cheſhire, to Miſs Thomaſina Smyth, ſiſter of F. G Smyth, eſq., of Wilbury Houſe.

Died.] At Bradford, Mr. T. Gillet, clothier.

At Whitepariſh, the Rev. Mr. Watkins, curate of that pariſh.

At Weſtbury, Mrs. Batchelor, upwards of 20 years landlady of the Abingdon Arms.

At Saliſbury, ſuddenly, after having attended a meeting of the magiſtrates, James Eaſton, eſq., one of the aldermen, and a juſtice of the peace for that city.

In Frowd's alms-houſe, Saliſbury, Matthew Morris, near 100 years of age.

At Melkſham, Mrs. Wiltſhire.

DORSETSHIRE.

The late favourable weather has enabled the growers of potatoes, to ſecure them much better than they expected; and the crops are much more abundant and greatly ſuperior in quality, to what has been lately imagined.

There were imported at Lyme, between the 1ſt and 15th inſtant, 7480 buſhels of foreign wheat. A ſhip is alſo arrived at Briſtol with a cargo of American wheat; and advices are received, that immenſe quantities are ſhipping there for this country: the crops there having been exceedingly great, and the price being in ſome places ſo low as 1s. 1½d. per buſhel.

Married.] At Beaminſter, Captain Wm. Coward, to Mrs. Poyas.

At St. Martin's Church, London, Henry Redhead Yorke, eſq., to Miſs Andrews, daughter of Mr. Andrews, keeper of Dorcheſter goal.

At Piddletown, Mr. Rd. Tripp, of Briſtol, to Miſs Stevens, of Druce, Devon.

At St. James's Church, Weſtminſter, T. H. Latham, captain of marines, to Miſs Williams, of Herringſtone.

At Preſton, Lancaſhire, Mr. Libb, of Dorcheſter, to Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Preſton.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. Pullen, of Devizes, to Miſs Dowland, of Sharton.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Wm. Churchill, eſq., of Colliton Houſe. Alſo, in the prime of life, Miſs Style, of Knighton.

At his ſeat at Shute, near Axminſter, Sir John W. de la Pole, Bart., a deſcendant from one of the moſt eminent and reſpectable families in Devon.

At Fordington, aged 75, Mr. Hayme.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Deering.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Winter Meeting was held on Thurſday the 5th inſtant, Sir John Smith, Bart. in the chair. It was attended as uſual by a conſiderable number of the nobility and gentry, its members and patrons. His Grace the Duke of Bedford was unanimouſly elected preſident, and Lord Somerville and B. Hobhouſe, eſq., were choſen to fill the vacancies in the liſt of vice-preſidents. Many lots of ſuperior articles of live ſtock, both fat and for breeding, were exhibited for the prizes; and on the following day a new fair or mart was holden for the public ſale of the ſaid ſtock. This ſociety, from its long eſtabliſhment, its increaſing popularity, and the great reſpectability of its members, muſt be conſidered of national importance, and from which very beneficial effects to the intereſt of the country may be expected.

The Coal Canal from Timſbury to the Junction with the Kennet and Avon, near Bath, will, unleſs its completion be retarded by the froſt, be ready for the transfer of goods within ſix months.

At Shepton Mallet the beſt potatoes are ſold at 7d. per ſcore pound; and freſh butter, at the diſtance of only twelve miles from Bath, ſold at 10½d per lb., while at Bath market it yielded from 18d to 20d. per lb.

Married.] At Crawearne, Mr. Thomas Stembridge, to Miſs Priſcilla Osborne, of Norton-ſub-Hambdon.

At Temple Combe, Mr. Muſgrave, of Taunton to Miſs Eliz. Garrett. Mr. W. Bartlett, jun., of Briſtol, to Miſs Harriet Emery,

Emery, of Keynſham. Mr. Hardwyck, of Weſtbury, to Miſs Beele, of Cannard's Grave Inn. Mr. John Shorland, of Pall Mall, to Miſs Garrett, of Wincanton. Mr. Chaffey, to Miſs Wood, both of Martlock. Joſeph Williams, eſq., of South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, to Mrs. Webb, of Wincanton. Mr. J. Hillyard, lace-merchant, of Bath, to Miſs Clement, of Frome.

At Wells, the Rev. Robert Mander, rector of Strawford, Devon, to Miſs Penny, of Wells.

At Marſton, near Frome, Mr. Compton, to Mrs. Weſt, of that place. Their joint ages make 149 years.

At Wimdon, Lieut. Trever, to Miſs Latham.

At Bath, Mr. John Nedburn, of Stalbridge, to Miſs Clara Cave, of Weſt Stower. Mr. James Mayo, of Motcombe, to Miſs Burt. Mr. Trottman, of Batheaſton, to Mrs. Andow, of Bath. Mr. Cooke, to Mrs. Fiſher. Seward Crawford, eſq., M. D., to Miſs E. Forſter. Mr. Howard, to Miſs Adlam.

At Weſt Stower, Mr. James Gray, butcher, to Miſs Fitz.

At Briſtol, Mr. Thomas Neems, brazier, to Mrs. Ford, both of Bath. Arthur B. Jones, eſq., Lieut. of the Bath Volunteers, to Miſs Winckley, of Great Pulteney-ſtreet. Wm. Hurle, linen-merchant, to Miſs Clark, both of Briſtol. Mr. James Edwards, to Miſs Bower, of Newent. Mr. John Gabriell, to Mrs. S. Saunders. Mr. James Foy, of Dorcheſter, to Miſs Maddock, of Cathay.

Died.] Rev. Mr. Sayle, Rector of Stowey.

In London, Henry Chicheſter, eſq., a reſpectable magiſtrate of Northover.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. Noake, of Bridgewater.

At Crewkerne, Miſs Ann Churchill, only daughter of R. Churchill, eſq., of Poorten. She was deſcended from one of the moſt ancient and reſpectable families in Dorſet.

At Bath, Rev. Mr. Teſh, rector of Childray, Berks. Mr. Chas. Godfrey, ſtone-maſon. Hector Beaton, eſq. Miſs E. Kemp. Mr. Marrett. Mrs. Groſſett, ſiſter of Colonel Groſſett. Mrs. Kirkham, of Bathwick-ſtreet. Mrs. Mandell, of Milſom-ſtreet. Mrs. Gillam, of the Grove. Mrs. Jeffreys, of Cornwell-buildings. Mr. J. Mills. James Weldon, eſq. In the 82d year of his age, P. Cheſter, eſq., late Governor of Weſt Florida. Capt. French, of the Somerſet Fencible Cavalry. Admiral Sir Philip Affleck, in his 74th year. Mrs. Wickens.

At Wells, Lady Mackworth, relict of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, of the Knoll, Glamorganſhire.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Bath, Mark Robinſon, eſq, ſenior Rear-Admiral of the royal navy, and a gentleman of the moſt diſtinguiſhed merit in his profeſſion. He was born on St. Mark's day, 1722, Old Style, and at the age of 14 entered into the ſervice of his country. The exertions and conſequent diſtinctions of this gallant veteran merit a brief detail. He was actively engaged in moſt of the combats under the command of Sir Peter Warren and Lord Hawke, as commander of the Falcon; his conduct and bravery were eminent and conſpicuous at the reduction of Guadaloupe, where his ſhip ſunk under him. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the Towey, on the coaſt of America, where he had the ſatisfaction of preſerving Charleſtown from the effects of an alarming conflagration, —a ſervice for which the merchants of South Carolina expreſſed their gratitude by a public vote of thanks, and a very large piece of plate, bearing a ſuitable inſcription. Under Lord Keppel he commanded the Worceſter, whence he was transferred to the Shrewſbury, in which ſhip he led the Britiſh fleet five times into action. In the laſt of theſe engagements, off the Capes of Virginia, he was diſabled by a ſevere wound in the hip, and the loſs of a leg. Yet, notwithſtanding all theſe ſervices and ſufferings, his promotion was wholly neglected during the naval adminiſtration of Earl Howe, on the poſitive aſſurance that his two ſons, one of whom is a Commander and the other a Lieutenant in the navy, ſhould experience the gratitude of the country in his ſtead; an aſſurance which, however, has been wholly unregarded to this moment. Admiral Robinſon had for many years reſided in Bath, paſſing the decline of his life, and enjoying the fruits of his labours, in a peaceful and honourable retirement. He was of a cheerful, happy diſpoſition, eaſily contented under every circumſtance and diſpenſation, and poſſeſſed of a conſiderable ſhare of that practical philoſophy which belongs to gentlemen of the navy in general, but which diſtinguiſhes its veterans in particular.

At Briſtol, George Armſtrong, eſq., in conſequence of his falling over the quay wall into the river. William Bevan, victualler. Robert Furze, victualler. Mr. Thomas, formerly of the Hotwells. Mrs. Jackſon. Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Narraway, wife of Mr Narraway, in Broadmead. Mrs. Webb. Mrs. Green. Mr. John Arnold, of Bridge-ſtreet. Mrs. Clay. Mrs. Tucker. Lieut. Walſh, of the royal navy. Mr J. C. Hurle. Mrs. J. Whitchurch, in her 93d year.

At Week, near Briſſington, Mrs. Pullen.

At the Hotwells, John Ingilby, eſq., ſon of Sir John Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Park, Yorkſhire. Miſs White, eldeſt daughter of C. White, eſq., of Lincoln's Inn.

At Chewſtoke, Mrs. Pope, mother of Mr. Pope, of the academy there.

At Overſtowey, Mr. N. Poole.

At Hallatrow, Mr. Joſ. Broadribb, a man of very reſpectable character, whoſe death was occaſioned by his being ſuddenly pulled over his horſe's head, while drinking at a rivulet, near his own houſe.

DEVONSHIRE.

During the week ending the 14th, Plymouth was filled with merchants from London, Liverpool, Briſtol, &c. to attend the immenſe prize-ſales of goods and ſhips; and nearly £.100,000 worth of that ſpecies of property was diſpoſed of.

Married.] At Dawliſh, W. Kennaway, eſq. merchant, of Exeter, to Miſs Glaſs.

At Exeter, Mr. Wm. Dingle, corn-factor, to Miſs Tremlett.

Died.] At Darthmouth, Mrs. Sarah Noſworthy, widow of the Rev. John Noſworthy, vicar of Townſtall and S. Brent.

At Exeter, Mrs. Daniell, wife of Dr. Daniell, of that city, and ſiſter to Sir Charles Bampfylde, bart.

At Starcroſs, Mrs Woolcombe, wife of Mr. W. L. Woolcombe, formerly an eminent Proctor in Exeter.

At Plymouth Dock, John Campbell, eſq. late Secretary to Admiral Lord Neiſon, in conſequence of a wound he received in the battle of the Nile.

Miſs Mary Bond, daughter of the Rev. John Bond, of Crediton.

At Exmouth, Miſs Lucia Brownlow.

At Exeter, Mr. John Tothill, ſurveyor to the chapter of the cathedral.

Miſs Eranſcombe.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Totnes, Baldwin Fulford, eſq. to Miſs Adams, daughter of W. Adams, eſq. M. P. for Plympton.

At Falmouth, Mr. Jonathan Woon, to Mrs. Groves. Mr. Allport, to Mrs. Richards.

Died.] Hender Moleſworth, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir John Moleſworth, bart. of Rencarrow.

WALES.

Married.] At Ruthin, Mr. James Parry, attorney, to Mrs. Jane Ellis.

At Llanychil, the Rev. R. Ellis, of Gwnfryn, Carnarvonſhire, to Miſs Jones, of the Lodge, near Bala.

At Dolgelly, Mr. Thomas Richards, to Miſs E. Highway, of Aſhted, near Birmingham.

At the ſame place, Mr. H. Williams, to Miſs Jones, of Tyddyn.

At Cadoxton, Glamarganſhire, John Edwards, eſq. of the Temple, to Miſs Williams, of Courtnerbert.

Died.] Mr. George Johnſon, Black Lyon, Mold.

At Wrexham, Mr. Eddowes, tanner.

At Carmarthen, Captain Ruſſell, formerly of Briſtol.

At Hamner, in Flintſhire, in the prime of life, Miſs Birch.

At Bangor, in Carnarvonſhire, Mrs. Rachael Lloyd.

At Glynne, in Montgomery, Mrs. Glynne.

At Guanynog, near Denbigh, the infant ſon of the Rev. Dr. Myddleton.

At Llanſillin, Denbigh, Rev. Mr. Jones.

Rev. Mr. James, the pious and diligent curate of that place.

At Aberyſtwith, Mr. John Jones, an eminent merchant.

At Pontypool, in his 85th year, Mr. Nathaniel Beadles.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Joſeph Black, M. D. and profeſſor of chemiſtry in that Univerſity. This eminent natural philoſopher was, by birth, a native of France, but, from his long reſidence in Scotland, has been, and will probably continue to be, ranked among the moſt illuſtrious characters of North Britain. He was born about the year 1738, at Bourdeaux, and, after paſſing through the uſual elementary parts of education, entered as a ſtudent of medicine at Edinburgh: he graduated here in 1754, and was ſoon after appointed profeſſor of chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. On a ſimilar vacancy in Edinburgh, by Dr. Cullen's reſignation of the chemical chair in 1764, Dr. Black was appointed his ſucceſſor: here he continued giving lectures to crowded claſſes till his declining health obliged him, a few years ago, to reſign the fatigue of lecturing to Dr. Hope. By judicious management of his conſtitution, his health became gradually ſo far improved, eſpecially during the laſt ſummer, as to afford his friends and himſelf a reaſonable expectation of a few years more of comfort and uſefulneſs. In the beginning of December, however, a ſudden period was put to his life while drinking a baſon of milk, after returning from his cuſtomary walk. He died in the ſixty-ſecond year of his age, leaving behind him a reputation inferior, perhaps, to none of his predeceſſors in the important and intereſting department of philoſophical chemiſtry. Dr. Black's firſt publication was his inaugural diſſertation "*de humore acido a cibis orto, et Magneſia alba.*" 1745. In this he gave promiſe of that excellence which appeared ſo conſpicuous in a Diſſertation of his, publiſhed the ſucceeding year, among the *Phyſical and Literary Eſſay's, Edinb. for* 1755, on the Subject of Magneſia Quicklime, and other Alkaline Earths. In this paper he demonſtrates, that the proceſs of rendering alkaline ſubſtances cauſtic, conſiſts ſimply in freeing them from fixed air, and not in combining them with fire, or the *acidum pingue*, as Myer, and moſt of the chemiſts of that day, ſuppoſed; that their cauſticity depended on the rapidity with which they entered into combination: that in this ſtate they were nearly pure, whereas when mild they were in the ſame ſituation of a neutral ſalt. This he proved by ſhowing the acid properties of fixed air, and that the effervescence produced by the mixture of mild alkalies with a mineral acid was owing to the diſengagement of this weaker acid in a gaſſeous form. He alſo

ſhowed the firſt example of an acid preferring an alkaline earth to a proper alkali, by the decompoſition of the mild alkalies through the medium of quicklime. And, by the diſcovery of this new acid, he enriched chemiſtry with a whole genius of neutral, earthy and metallic ſalts, the *garbonats*. Another important diſcovery contained in this paper is that of the peculiar properties of magneſia, diſtinguiſhing it from chalk, with which it had before been confounded; hence preſenting to chemiſts a new genus of ſalts, with a magneſian baſe. The application of the above important diſcoveries to almoſt every part of chemiſtry is perpetually recurring, and enables us to give, by means of them, an eaſy and ſatisfactory elucidation of numberleſs phenomena which otherwiſe would be wholly inexplicable. Theſe, however, are only a part of the obligations which ſcience is under to Dr. Black. To him, in conjunction with Dr. Irvine, we owe the beautiful theory of *latent heat*, which has ſince been further illuſtrated by Crawford and Laplace. He firſt taught that a ſubſtance, in changing its form of exiſtence from the ſolid to the liquid or gaſſeous, had its *capacity* for heat enlarged, and, in conſequence, actually abſorbed a great quantity of heat from all ſurrounding bodies, without increaſing its own thermometric temperature; and that, when this gas returned through the liquid to the ſolid form, it gave out in a ſtate of activity the whole of that heat which, while latent, maintained it as a liquid or gas. Beſides the two diſſertations already mentioned, Dr. Black publiſhed noting under his own name, except ſome Experiments on the Freezing of Water in the London Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1776. It was not, however, through the medium of the preſs, but in the lecture room that Dr. Black delighted to unfold his copious ſtores of information: here he was in his proper element, and the eaſy ſimplicity of his manner, his luminous arrangements, and the exquiſite accuracy of his experiments, will never be forgotten by his pupils. He long adopted the ſyſtem of Stahl, and was a ſtrenuous opponent of the innovations, as he then eſteemed them, of Lavoiſier; being at length, however, convinced that the French theory was a nearer approximation to truth, with the true ſpirit of a genuine philoſopher, he ever after bore public teſtimony to its ſuperiority. His aſſociates, who, in conjunction with him, have ſo ſignally raiſed and upheld the honour and high reputation of the Univerſity, will doubtleſs themſelves take charge of the fame of their late illuſtrious coadjutor, by preſenting to the public a minute account of his actions and character.

Mrs. Prentice, wife of Mr. Prentice.
Mr. J. Menzies.
Miſs Iſabella Dalrymple, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple.
Miſs Flora M'Farquhar.

At Dundee, Mrs. Ann Grant.

At Glaſgow, aged 76, Mrs. Mary M'Laurin. Mr. J. Garthſhore. Mrs. S. P. Wilſon.

At Arbroath, Rev. P. Roſe, of the Epiſcopal church.

At Craighall, Perthſhire, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ratray.

At Ayr, Mrs. J. D. Adam.

DEATH ABROAD.

Memoirs of Captain Miller, who was killed on board of the Theſus, on the coaſt of Syria, during the laſt ſummer.—Captain Miller was born in New York, the 24th of January, 1762, and was the only ſon of an American gentleman, who ſtill ſurvives to deplore the irreparable loſs he has ſuſtained in his ſon. Captain Miller was early ſent to England for education, in the different ſeminaries of Blackheath, Harrow, and the Royal Academy at Portſmouth, where, having completed his nautical ſtudies, he went on board the Ardent in 1778, and ſailed with Admiral Gambier for America. At this early period, his zeal and abilities were ſo conſpicuous as to recommend him to the particular attention of the Admiral, who appointed him his aide-de-camp, and frequently employed him in the flat-bottomed boats againſt the rebels, and in every active ſituation that occurred: the remainder of the laſt war he ſerved in the Weſt Indies and America alternately, where he volunteered for every ſervice in which advantage could ariſe to his country, or credit to himſelf. In this part of his naval career he was three times wounded. In the year 1781 he was appointed to the rank of Lieutenant by Lord Rodney. At the commencement of the preſent war he ſailed as Lieutenant of the Windſor Caſtle, with Admiral Croſby, for the Mediterranean, in April 1793. On this ſtation he was in all the active ſervice on ſhore at Toulon, and more particularly at the deſtruction of the French ſhips on the evacuation of that place. His zeal and enterpriſe to execute this important duty effectually, was very near proving fatal to him, which was manifeſted by Sir Sidney Smith's public letter. His extreme zeal for the ſervice being made known to Earl St. Vincent, when he arrived on that ſtation as Commander in Chief, he was removed to a more active ſituation, by being appointed to the command of the Unité, and diſpatched on a confidential ſervice to the Adriatic, which he continued to execute until the evacuation of Corſica, when it became neceſſary to recal him from that important ſtation to join the fleet: ſoon after which he was appointed to the command of the Captain, bearing Lord Nelſon's broad pendant, which ſhip had a very diſtinguiſhed ſhare in the memorable action of the 14th of February, 1797. Captain Miller's merit on this occaſion has been very handſomely acknowledged by the Commodore and the Commander in Chief. At the blockade of Cadiz, he was frequently employed in the boats to the attacks of the gunboats belonging to the enemy; and, in one of

of thoſe engagements, after having ſubdued his opponent, of ſuperior force, was ſucceſsful in ſaving Lord Nelſon, who was in his own boat, hard preſſed by the enemy; and, by his aſſiſtance, captured the aſſailants; he was alſo employed in placing the bomb-veſſels, whenever ſuch ſervice was neceſſary. He was removed to the Theſeus with Lord Nelſon. On the expedition againſt Teneriffe, at ſtorming the town of Santa Cruz, he was the firſt who entered the enemy's works at the Mole; and in forcing his way into the town to join the other parties, after having driven the enemy from thoſe works, he narrowly eſcaped, his cloaths being torn, and himſelf much bruiſed and cut by the ſtones which the enemy's ſhot threw over him. On Lord Nelſon' return to England, he continued in the command of the Theſeus, and was employed, as before, in the blockade and bombardment of Cadiz, and was twice engaged with the enemy's gun boats in Gibraltar Bay. He was appointed one of the ſquadron to reinforce Lord Nelſon when the French fleet, with Bonapart's army, went up the Mediterranean. At the battle of the Nile, the firſt and ſecond of Auguſt, 1798, he was engaged with the van ſhips of the enemy until they were ſubdued, when he took a ſecond anchorage in the rear, and aſſiſted at the capture; and afterwards, more particularly, in the capture of the Tonant. In the courſe of this action he was wounded in the face. His was one of the ſhips having charge of the prizes to Liſbon, and was removed from that ſituation at the particular requeſt of Sir Sidney Smith, and ordered by Earl St. Vincent to follow that officer up the Mediterranean. He was diſpatched by Sir Sidney Smith to Acre, four days previous to his own arrival there, to conſult with and aſſiſt Gezhar Pacha, in putting the place in the beſt ſtate of defence to reſiſt the attack of Bonaparte, who was then advancing to the ſiege, and was in treaty for the ſurrender of the garriſon at the moment of Captain Miller's arrival there, which, with the aſſurances of further ſupport from Sir Sidney Smith, at once determined Gezhar Pacha to defend the place to the utmoſt. During the ſiege of Acre he was directed to command the naval force, while Sir Sidney was carrying on the operations on ſhore, and contributed much to defeat the attacks of the enemy. He was frequently landed to act on ſhore in concert with Sir Sidney Smith. On the 13th of May he was diſpatched to intercept a ſquadron of French frigates, that had ſailed from Alexandria to Joppa, with ammunition and ſtores for Buonaparte: in performing this ſervice he was unfortunately killed by the burſting of ſome ſhells on board the Theſeus. He has left a widow and two daughters, one of eight, the other ſeven, years of age, to lament the loſs of an incomparable huſband and father, ennobled by the moſt exalted private worth and public heroiſm.—*Portſmouth Telegraph.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN a late report we remarked that according to the moſt recent accounts that have been made public, it appears that the *fur trade*, between this country and our remaining colonies in North America, is of leſs value and importance than is commonly imagined; and that the inhabitants of the United States are rapidly obtaining a conſiderable ſhare therein. We are rather ſurpriſed, that amidſt the avidity which has been ſhewn during the preſent war for obtaining poſſeſſion of the enemy's commercial eſtabliſhments, no attempt has been made to ſecure any poſſeſſion by which this branch of trade might be protected and extended; eſpecially as the object appears to offer a much more advantageous proſpect than any benefits which this country can derive from the capture of an additional ſugar iſland, of which perhaps we poſſeſs too many already. Was the city of New Orleans, on the entrance of the Miſſiſippi, in the hands of the Engliſh, it would not fail to bring down the principal part of the ſkin trade from the vaſt extent of country through which that magnificent river flows, as the Indians would by this means obtain Britiſh goods at a much cheaper rate than they can get them, through the channels by which they are at preſent ſupplied. A vaſt extent of inland trade and navigation might be opened on this river to the banks of the Miſſouri on the one hand, and on the other up the Ohio, and thence to the lakes; and the various tribes of Indians would take off great quantities of coarſe woollens, paints, guns, gunpowder, rum, and Birmingham and Sheffield goods. It cannot be ſaid that it would be an infringement on the privileges of the Hudſon's Bay Company, as it is well known that theſe privileges have never been confirmed by Parliament, and therefore the Company have no legal right whatever to an excluſive trade; which, if really beneficial in any caſe, is certainly not ſo in the preſent ſtate of this branch of Commerce.

At the concluſion of the year, moſt manufacturers being engaged in taking ſtock and making up their books, and foreign trade being generally rather ſlack, produces a temporary ſtagnation, both in the demand for manufactured goods and in the prices of raw materials; though the latter uſually decline a little when not kept up by ſpeculation or extraordinary circumſtances. The ſtaple article of wool is at preſent very low, and there is a large ſtock of Spaniſh wool on hand. *Weſt Country Superfines* are upon the decline, and are about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than they were a month ſince. *Yorkſhire Narrows* have fallen in the ſame proportion, chiefly in conſequence of the little demand for foreign markets. *Norwich Stuffs* have lately advanced nearly 15 per cent.

The

The MANCHESTER-TRADE is in a very distressed situation, the market being quite glutted with goods. Cotton goods are consequently sold not only under their fair price, but, in some instances, at near 20 or 30 per cent. under prime cost. Cotton-wool continues falling.

The SILK-TRADE, which for some time past has been very good, begins to slacken a little, except in black handkerchiefs or fringes, which are a very good article. Sarsnets are also in considerable demand for pelices and gowns, and Persians for linings; but the Persian manufacturers still find much difficulty in getting silks proper for their purpose, which continue very scarce and dear. The market is fully supplied, or rather overstocked with velvets, and there is at present little demand for five-eight and three quarter modes, from the general wear of shawls, pelices, and cloth handkerchiefs, which have almost entirely superseded silk cloaks as an article of female dress at this season. There has been no material variation in the price of raw or thrown silks, but raws will probably soon advance a little.

The TRADE of BIRMINGHAM is, at this time, very flat, from the few foreign orders, and the uncertainty attending them, arising from the late pecuniary difficulties which have more or less injured every manufacture that depended much on foreign markets.

Sugars, which have lately fallen so considerably, are at present pretty steady, and seem likely to keep their price. Black *Teas* are from 4d. to 6d. per lb. lower, and Boheas nearly 1s. per lb. Greens have not experienced much variation. The new *Fruit* which has arrived, is at present scarce and dear; but more arrivals are expected. Malagas are from 48s. to 52s. Sun Raisins, 60s. to 64s. Blooms, 90s. to 94s. Muscadels, 108s. to 112s. Currants, 68s. to 74s. Figs, none in the market. *Spices* are about 15 per cent. lower. Cinnamon, from 8s. to 12s. Cloves, 8s. Mace, from 24s. to 30s. Nutmegs, from 18s. to 24s. Pimento, 10d. to 12d. Pepper, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. White Pepper, 2s. 8d. to 3s.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mild open weather that prevailed about the close of the last beginning of the present month, has enabled farmers in most parts of the kingdom to put a much greater quantity of wheat into the ground than they expected, which is a circumstance of the most favourable kind; it has also been highly advantageous in lessening the consumption of all sorts of fodder. Though, in many cases, the last year's wheats have, upon being threshed, turned out unsound, they are on the whole far better than there was reason to expect. The barley and oats are likewise, taking them generally, in a better condition than the badness of the late season promised. We therefore confidently hope that the present *disproportionately* extravagant price of grain will be considerably lowered, as the farmers find time to get it threshed out in larger quantities, which the setting in of the frost must be favourable for.

Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 94s. 2d. Rye, 59s. 7d. Barley, 45s. 5d. Oats, 33s. 3d. and Beans 64s. 3d. Fine Flour sells in London at 90s. per sack. Seconds 76s. to 84s.

Before the commencement of the frost, winter fallows in many places were beginning to be broken up and prepared for the reception of the spring crops. These operations cannot however now proceed; but manure of various sorts may be put upon the ground, though frosty weather, except in wet situations, is by no means the properest season, as under such circumstances much of the powers of the manure is destroyed.

Potatoes are in common not in a situation to keep, consequently those that are good fetch a high price.

Turnips are also high in price, and much wanted.

The first annual-prize show for cattle and sheep was held in Smithfield on the 13th, 14th, and 16th, and the meeting was very numerously and respectably attended. Mr. WESTCAR of Buckinghamshire, obtained the premium of ten guineas for an Ox, of the Herefordshire breed, which had been wholly fed upon oil cakes. Mr. EDWARDS of Cirencester, obtained the premium of ten guineas for an Ox also of the Herefordshire breed, which had been fed upon grass, hay, and vegetables. The DUKE of BEDFORD obtained the premium of five guineas for the best Heifer, which was of the Devonshire breed. Mr. POULTON of Crickdale, obtained the premium of ten guineas for a Sheep, fed upon oil cakes, of the Gloucestershire breed. And the DUKE of BEDFORD obtained another premium of ten guineas for the best wether, fed upon grass and vegetables. Prizes will be distributed in the same manner on Monday the 15th of next December, when it is expected the candidates will be more numerous.

Cattle. The advance of prices in lean stock has of late been very considerable. Fat cattle also somewhat higher. They were however lower in Smithfield in the market of Friday the 27th, when beef sold from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.

Sheep. Good mutton is advancing, and mutton sells in Smithfield from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per stone of eight pounds.

Horses are still cheap, except good ones for the saddle.

Hay, In St. James's Market, 3l. 6s. to 5l. 18s.

Straw. Ditto. 2l. 3s. 6d. to 2l. 11s. 6d.

On the Fifteenth of January will be published the usual Supplementary Number, containing the critical Retrospects of ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH *and* SPANISH LITERATURE, *with the Title Page, Preface, and Index, to the Eighth Volume of this Work.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. LIV. JANUARY 20, 1800. VOL. VIII.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

ON a former occaſion we ſtated the utter inadequacy of any reſearch to detect every publication which, in a Retroſpect of Literature, might fairly be conſidered worthy of notice; we are aware that in our laſt, ſome few of literary eminence eluded us; the only amends we can offer, is to take the preſent opportunity of arranging them under their proper heads.

HISTORY.

Mr. WRAXALL, an hiſtorian by no means unknown in the republic of letters, has publiſhed in two octavo volumes, "Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dreſden, Warſaw, and Vienna, in the years 1777, 1778, and 1779." It is natural to aſk the reaſon why Mr. Wraxall has deferred the publication of theſe memoirs until many of them have loſt their intereſt? He was influenced it ſeems by motives of delicacy: his "reluctance to diſcloſe anecdotes and facts relative to ſo many diſtinguiſhed living characters induced him to poſtpone the publication for twenty years." But our author has excited the curioſity of his readers, and offers a very inſufficient reaſon, a very inadmiſſible apology for diſappointing them: 'However remote the time may appear, I have ſtill choſen,' ſays he, 'to be wholly ſilent on many points, equally curious and intereſting; for the perſons to whom they relate are either dead or forgotten.' We ſee, therefore, that in the firſt inſtance Mr. Wraxall delayed the publication of his memoirs during twenty years, becauſe many of the characters to whom they referred were yet living, and now he entirely ſuppreſſes the publication of others, becauſe the characters to which theſe latter refer are dead or forgotten. Or forgotten! We have the aſſertion of Mr. Wraxall, that the memoirs are curious and intereſting; high perſonages, ſurely, with whoſe characters are connected hiſtoric anecdotes of curioſity and intereſt, ought not to be forgotten; and Mr. Wraxall would have laid us under obligations to him, had he revived the memory of their former exploits, and their former fortunes. But it is unhandſome to quarrel with an author for what he has not done, and omit thanking him for what he has: the preſent volumes unqueſtionably contain variety of information and variety of amuſement: the characters introduced are, many of them, drawn with much ſpirit and correctneſs; and of the memoirs, if many are known, others are yet new to us, and all are related in a lively and intereſting manner.

Mr. R. HERON has completed in ſix octavo volumes, his "Hiſtory of Scotland, from the earlieſt times, to the æra of the abolition of the hereditary juriſdiction of ſubjects, in the year 1748." Mr. Heron treats the hiſtories of Hume and Robertſon with ſo much ignorant ſupercilioufneſs, that he will probably receive with conſiderable ſatisfaction and complacency the prophecy, that his own volumes will never be ſtationed on the ſame ſhelf with theirs. It is a very miſtaken policy in any man, even if his own genius were above the level of mediocrity, to depreciate the works of ſuch writers with a view to enhance the merit of his own: he invites a compariſon which muſt always be hazardous to himſelf; and, in the preſent inſtance, it has proved to have been peculiarly unfortunate. The graces of compoſition, perhaps, Mr. Heron thought beneath his attention; for the ſtyle of his confuſed and tedious compilation is remarkable for its dullneſs and prolixity, and the reader is throughout diſguſted by a degree of over-weening conceit and vanity, which have very ſeldom been equalled. But the writer, it ſeems, prides himſelf on the originality of his remarks: he has not, we are told, *like Mr. Hume and Dr. Robertſon!* —drawn merely facts, but reflections and general views from the ancient writers whom he quotes. Mr. Heron's

original reflections, however, and his general views, evince, we are afraid, ſo little acuteneſs and ſo little philoſophy, that the merit of them is too equivocal to give the author the ſmalleſt claim to hiſtoric honours.

We are indebted to IRA ALLEN, Eſq. Major-General in the Militia of the State of Vermont, for "The Natural and Political Hiſtory" of that State. The object of the preſent publication is profeſſedly to diſcloſe the origin of thoſe diſputes, which for many years exiſted between the Vermonteſe and the government of New-York, and to ſtate the reaſons "which induced the former to repudiate both the juriſdiction and claims of the latter, before and during the American Revolution." The amicable and final adjuſtments of theſe diſputes took place in the year 1790, ſhortly after which time, the ſtate of Vermont was acknowledged and admitted into the Federal Union; ſince which acknowledgement and admiſſion, it ſeems to have continued in a ſtate of progreſſive proſperity. In the year 1792, the population amounted to 85,589 ſouls, and the militia was computed at 18,500; in the year 1798, the militia alone amounted to nearly 30,000! The ſuſpenſion of political manœuvre and intrigue gave opportunity for attention to more important ſubjects: ſeveral ſchools for inſtruction were founded, and an univerſity was eſtabliſhed on the Eaſt-bank of Lake Champlain, endowed with 50,000 acres of land, and ſupported by voluntary contribution to the amount of 10,000l. An Engliſhman ſcarcely knows how to credit that the whole expence of government in the State of Vermont, from October 1, 1791, to October 1, 1792, amounted only to 3,219l. 9s. 9d. currency, (about 2415l. ſterling), and that the expences have not generally differed ſince: Mr. Allen aſſures us, that ſuch was actually the caſe, and "that when the ſum in 1791 was divided between the inhabitants of the State according to the cenſus, it was found that each perſon paid only *ſixpence three-farthings* to government for the protection of his *perſon, liberty, and property!*" Well may he conclude his volume with a prayer, that all mankind were as happy this minute as the Vermonteſe.

Mr. TOOKE's "View of the Ruſſian Empire, during the Reign of Catharine the Second, and to the cloſe of the preſent Century," could not have appeared at a more ſeaſonable time: in the political convulſions of Europe, the Ruſſians have taken a very active concern; and their alliance with us naturally creates an intereſt in their general character and cuſtoms. Mr. Tooke (who publiſhed, anonymouſly, the Life of the late Empreſs) reſided many years in the empire, and was very amply ſupplied with materials for the preſent work, which contains a vaſt fund of information relative to the natural as well as the political hiſtory of Ruſſia.

It will be learned with pleaſure, that a new edition has appeared, reviſed and corrected, of that moſt valuable work, Dr. FERGUSON's "Hiſtory of the Progreſſion and Termination of the Roman Republic."

Major OUSELEY has publiſhed a duodecimo "Epitome of the Ancient Hiſtory of Perſia, extracted and tranſlated from the Jeha Ara, a Perſian Manuſcript:" The tranſlator of this little work preſents it to the public, rather as the herald of another, than as claiming attention from its intrinſic merit: we have, indeed, learned from thoſe far better ſkilled in oriental lore than we are, that the intrinſic merit of this chronicle is highly queſtionable: its originality is ſuſpected: the chronological confuſion which is obſervable in it, has given riſe to an apprehenſion, that it is a compilation by ſome modern writer, inſufficiently acquainted with the antiquities of his own and of neighbouring nations. The Chronicle extends from Cainmuras, ſaid to be the firſt Perſian monarch, to the death of Mohammed, a ſeries comprehending 72 reigns and 3031 years. The work which Major Ouſeley has it in contemplation to publiſh, relative to the hiſtory and antiquities of Perſia, and for which he has already collected the materials, will form two large quarto volumes, each containing at leaſt 400 pages, beſides maps and views, plates of inſcription, medals and gems, engraved alphabets of ancient characters, and ſpecimens of writing, fac-ſimiles from miniatures in MSS.

We have ſeldom completed our ſemi-annual article without enjoying the opportunity of noticing ſome publication of that laborious orientaliſt Mr. MAURICE. In our laſt we announced the firſt and ſecond parts of the ſecond volume of his "Hiſtory of Hindoſtan;" this work is now brought to a concluſion, and evinces to the laſt the ſame ardent ſpirit of reſearch which diſtinguiſhed it at firſt. In this third and final part, the Life of

Creeſhna

Creeshna is continued: his exploits, after the destruction of Cansa till the death of Jarasandha, are recorded, together with his farther exploits, till his beatification, and the utter extinction of the tribe of Yadavas. Mr. Maurice has concluded his ancient history of India, with a very interesting account of its invasion by Alexander: this invasion has lately excited the attention, and employed the talents, of some of our best scholars, and, as would be expected, the author of the present work has taken advantage of their various investigations to throw light upon his subject.

The public has so liberally patronized translations from the German Dramas and the German Novels, that we, who occasionally delight in more sober and instructive reading, have felt somewhat alarmed at the influx. It is with great pleasure that we have at last found one gentleman, who is solicitous to render our countrymen acquainted with *other* branches of German literature. Captain BLAQUIERE, of the Royal Irish Artillery, has most judiciously tempted us to the perusal of a work *of less excitation* than most of those are to which we have hitherto been introduced, by selecting for translation a production from the very popular pen of FREDERIC SCHILLER, "The History of the Thirty Years' War in Germany." This admirable dramatist has evinced the versatility of his talents in a rich display of the powers and acquirements which are requisite to form the historian: his matter is patiently drawn from various and authentic documents; his arrangement is clear and correct; his style vigorous and emphatic: his descriptions glow with poetic ardor; and his moral reflections are deep and philosophical, and show that the author of them has successfully explored that most intricate of labyrinths, the human heart. The translator, who styles himself a young and inexperienced writer, has executed his task with considerable spirit; and we hope, that the public encouragement to this, his early effort, will prompt him to the prosecution of more arduous labours.

We know not where we can with more propriety arrange, than under the head of 'History,' "The New Annual Register for the Year 1798." This work has, in its progress, been so long before the public, that we are not called upon now to state its general character and principles; we may, however, be allowed to say, that its character and principles continue as they began: this will justly be considered by *our* readers as an encomium. A considerable portion of the historical department is devoted to Irish affairs; the pre-disposing causes of the rebellion are investigated with candour and acuteness; and what is more important, the author has thrown out some judicious hints on the best modes of appeasing it. Respecting an union of the two kingdoms, our author, while he avows a partiality to that measure, as the probable source of remote advantages, acknowledges himself unable to discover in what way it can prevent the revival of those desolating scenes which, in the course of his narrative, he has had occasion to review. It cannot, says he, remove the prejudices of the Catholics; it cannot enlighten the people, or relieve them from their burdens; on the contrary, it may for the moment increase one of the principal grievances of which the Irish, at present, complain, namely, the expenditure of Irish property at a distance from the country where that property is acquired. He wisely proposes, as measures far more conciliatory in their operation, the transfer of capital to the Irish coast; that we should excite in the people the spirit of commerce and manufactures; that some commercial concessions should be granted by Great Britain; that schools should be established for the promotion at once of knowledge and of industry; that the gentry of Ireland should be "persuaded to embody themselves in a patriotic union, for the protection and the aid of the poor;" that they should follow the example of a society in this kingdom, whose generous efforts in the cause of humanity, to use his expression, are above our praise; and lastly, that they should *reduce to practice* some of the judicious speculations which that society has promulgated.

The last work which we have to mention in this division of our Retrospect are, "Historical and Philosophical Memoirs (translated from the French) of Pius VI. and of his Pontificate, down to the Period of his Retirement into Tuscany." This very interesting publication is the production of no vulgar pen: the author displays great powers of reasoning and reflection; his remarks are acute and sagacious, his style is eloquent and seductive; so eloquent and seductive, that some caution is requisite in reading their memoirs, that we lend not too easy and credulous an ear to the artful and injurious [illegible] of an historian, the evi-

dent and able advocate of democratic philosophy. In tracing the causes which led to the subversion of the papal throne, the author presents us with a very spirited description of the Roman government, and the manners and morals of the Roman people: he considers the overthrow to have been precipitated by the timid indecisive measures of the court. But whatever conjectures may be hazarded as to the immediate causes of this memorable event, we are of opinion with the historic writer of the New Annual Register, whose words on this occasion we shall take the liberty of quoting, that "the primary cause is undoubtedly the progress of knowledge, the steady foe both of religious and civil despotism; and which, unlike that revolutionary fanaticism, which borrows its name, and deals alike its fury on truth and error, makes even its enemies the instruments of good." This latter author places in the list of secondary causes the abolition of the Jesuits; which order, he styles, in a tone of animation, the nobility of the papal monarchy, the prætorian guard of its spiritual despotism. The character of the holy pontiff, Pius VI. is drawn by our *memorialist* with a spirited but hasty hand. Many of his qualities are allowed to have been brilliant; his capacity is acknowledged to have been considerable; his manners at once noble and prepossessing, and his taste for the arts to have been tolerably correct. His ruling passion was an excessive love of fame, which, in the character of the unfortunate pope, is said to have degenerated into puerile vanity: it seems not a little unfair, however, to attribute the various splendid acts of public utility which were industriously pursued in the pontificate of Pius to so very mean a motive as the gratification of his vanity: the constant protector and munificent patron of the fine arts is not to be rashly censured; and he who seeks to immortalise his name by deeds of no less arduousness and utility than the draining of the Pontine marshes is amply entitled to the gratitude of posterity.

From History we proceed to notice the few publications which have appeared on the subject of

FINANCE.

Mr. PITT's Income Bill has provoked considerable investigation, and directed the public attention to the state of the revenue, and the ability of the people to replenish an exhausted treasury. In our last Retrospect we noticed several pamphlets on the subject of this calamitous assessment, and we perceive that some others yet remain to be mentioned.

The Rev. Mr. BEEKE has published the first part of his "Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and on its proportion to the whole Income of Great Britain, &c." Mr. Pitt has not, that we remember, even by his bitterest enemies, been accused of depreciating the resources of the nation. The author of the present publication, however, who certainly is a warm friend of the minister, contends, that his estimate falls far short of the real income of the country; the population of which, moreover, exceeds every calculation which has been yet made. From Mr. Beeke's own data, however, it appears, that the income-tax, which possibly, he thinks, may not produce more than 6,500,000l. certainly cannot produce more than another million in addition to that sum.

An anonymous writer has given us an "Estimate of the Produce on the Tax upon Income, with a few Observations on the Impolicy of the Measure." The net produce of this tax, according to a calculation, whose basis is the account delivered to the house of commons of the number of persons paying assessed taxes, divided into classes according to the amount from six shillings to 400l. and upwards annually, cannot exceed 6,279,222l. One observation our author makes, which ought to be deeply impressed on the mind of every individual: it is of a most ominous and important nature, namely, that the war in which we are now engaged, in the year 1796, demanded an expenditure nearly equal to the whole income of the nation!

One of the commissioners for executing the late acts has published, "Thoughts on Taxation, with some Suggestions relative to the Means of raising Supplies for the present Year." The ingenious author of this pamphlet has laid down the following principles of taxation, namely, that all taxes should be *productive, optional, equal, easy of collection, invariable, and not on industry, manufacture, or exportation.* He has suggested for adoption a few taxes, in which are united these several essentials.

An author, who boasts of his independency on ministers, and of his disunion with every public office, has given us what he considers to be "Tests of the National Wealth and Finance of Great Britain in December 1798." The statements in this tract are intended to show that the opulence of this country has, since the American

rican war, progressively increased in a greater proportion than its expences. In our youthful days we remember being taught, that the result of any sum in arithmetic, if correctly calculated, must always be the same, whatever variation there might be in the process: political arithmeticians, however, are, we perceive, in the habit of drawing very different and contradictory conclusions from the self same data. We are neither qualified nor required to correct their statements; but may certainly be allowed to hint the danger of any false and flattering estimate on financial subjects. Diffidence is far more becoming in a minister than positiveness and presumption as to the resources of the kingdom: economy is the natural consequence of the first, extravagance and beggary of the last. Those writers therefore, who, in order to support our spirits in these trying times, delude us with a display of fancied affluence, are guilty of an offence whose enormity is only to be measured by the misery which their works are calculated to produce. We do not, by any means, intend to apply this remark to the author of the present pamphlet; his statements may, for aught we know, be sufficiently correct, and his writings may result from the purest patriotism; our's is a general observation, and naturally resulted from contemplating the different, and, as we before said, contradictory conclusions, which from the same data are drawn by our modern financiers according to the tone and temper of their politics!

Mr. GRELLIER has published "The Terms of all the Loans which have been raised for the Public Service during the last Fifty Years; with an introductory Account of the principal Loans prior to that Period, and Observations on the Rate of Interest paid for Money borrowed." This useful publication affords a bird's-eye view of the progression of ministerial extravagance. In the year 1776 a loan of two millions was raised: for seven years prior to that period there were no sums borrowed, nor were there any for the four succeeding years. In 1789, 1,002,500l. were raised; in the three succeeding, nothing. The following table of loans, borrowed since the commencement of the present war, affords a subject of most serious and melancholy contemplation:

1793 - - -	£.4,500,000
1794 - - -	11,000,000
1795 - - -	18,000.000
1796 - - -	25,500,000
1797 - -	£.32,500,000
1798 - - -	17,000,000
1799 - - -	20,500,000

The only publication which remains to be noticed is, a compilation whose long title page shows the important and multifarious information which it contains: "A complete State of the British Revenue for the Year, ending January 5, 1799: being an authentic Copy of the several official Accounts presented to the House of Commons, placed under the following Heads: Public Expenditure; Public funded Debt, and Reduction of the same; unfunded Debt, and outstanding Demands; Exports and Imports; Arrears and Balance of Public Accountants; Account of the hereditary and temporary Revenues of the Crown, and of the Civil List Grants; an Account of the Revenues which would have been applicable to the Civil List had they been reserved by his present Majesty—of the Amount of the Annuity reserved by his Majesty in lieu of those Revenues, and of the Difference to the Public; and, an Account of the Expenditure of the Money granted for the Service of the Year 1798."

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. DANIEL WAKEFIELD has attacked the French economists in "An Enquiry" into the truth of their two positions, that labour employed in manufactures is unproductive, and that all taxes ultimately fall on land. This very important subject—for so we consider it—as affording the only just standard of taxation, which for a considerable time lay dormant, has of late been revived: their system was opposed by Dr. Adam Smith, with many ingenious and strong arguments; which arguments are some of them placed by the present author in a new and striking light.

The subject has also been touched upon by Mr. WALLACE in his "Essay on the Manufactures of Ireland," and very minutely canvassed by Dr. GRAY in his pamphlet, entitled, "Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations, &c." of both which publications we have taken notice in our former Retrospects. It is obviously impossible that the question should be discussed within the narrow limits which are prescribed to us: we can only say, that notwithstanding the ingenuity and acuteness of Mr. Wakefield, we see no sufficient reason to relinquish our favourable opinion of the system of the economists.

A Citizen of London has published "A

"A Letter to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor on the High Price of Coals; in which the Causes of such High Price are considered, and a Plan proposed to prevent the sudden and excessive Rise of that necessary Article of consumption." The plan is, to purchase in summer a certain quantity of coals, and in the winter time to supply the poor with them at the same price. This plan, which the worthy citizen of London has proposed for the relief of his fellow-creatures in distress, we are happy in being able to say, is adopted in many villages of this country.

Mr. Acklom Ingram has published "A Syllabus, or Abstract of a System of Political Philosophy," to which he has prefixed a dissertation, recommending that the study of political economy be encouraged in the universities, and that a course of public lectures be delivered on that subject. We are entirely of opinion, that political economy is as essential a branch of education as any which can be taught in our universities: if lectures were publicly delivered on this important subject, the senate and the bar would both of them reap abundant benefit.

Politics.

M. Ramel has published a "Narrative," which has been translated into English, "of the Deportation to Cayenne of M. M. Barthélemy, Pichegru, Willot, and la Rue, &c. in consequence of the Revolution at Paris, of the 4th of September, 1797." This interesting volume, which is written by one of the unfortunate victims to directorial despotism, relates such a series of sufferings, and the history of such complicated cruelty, as it is hardly possible to conceive that people who arrogate to themselves any portion of civility and refinement could have wantonly inflicted on their fellow-creatures. The French revolution, however, has familiarised us to the perpetration of enormities with which we had hitherto been happily unacquainted: in the course of it

——— "Murders have been performed
Too terrible for the ear."

But the reign of terror was professedly abolished when the merciless proscription which is narrated in these pages took place: the speedy execution of the guillotine was only exchanged for the more lingering horrors of *deportation*. The sixteen state prisoners left the prison of the Temple, at Paris, on the 8th of September: they were conveyed in four carriages, which formed a kind of cage, secured on every side with bars of iron, breast high, bruising them with every shake or jolt. Escorted by 600 men, infantry and cavalry, and two pieces of cannon, they arrived, on the 21st, after having submitted, at almost every place they passed through, to the foulest insults, at Rochefort, where they were embarked in the space of two days, under the command of Captain Le Porte. Their treatment on board the vessel, La Vaillante, was the counterpart of that which they had already received. The detachments which were appointed to guard them chiefly consisted of men who had formerly been selected from among "the revolutionary bands of the committee of Nantes, so famous in the annals of terror by the massacres and the drownings of the priests who were sentenced to deportation;" and M. Ramel asserts, that himself and comrades occasionally heard these monsters relate to each other, with an air of triumph, the various atrocities which they had committed. After a quick passage they anchored, on the 10th of October, in the great road of Cayenne; their confinement here, however, was not thought sufficiently rigorous; and, on the 22d of November, they were sent to a fort in Sinamary, where they were separated into seven rooms. The first occupation of the prisoners was to clean these out; for it seems they were full of venemous insects, scorpions, millepedes, musquitoes, gnats, &c. &c. &c. &c.! Their food was an allowance of biscuits, a pound of salt meat, and a glass of rum, to correct the extreme bad quality of the water. The bread which was given them was sometimes full of worms and ants; and the portion of wine had grown sour in the magazines. Some of these unfortunate beings fell a sacrifice to the hardships which they suffered; others (eight of them), it is well known, by the assistance of Captain Tilly, an American, whose vessel had been taken by the French, having previously intoxicated their guards, seized a canoe that always lay near the fort, and escaped from their confinement. This narrative of M. Ramel, as to its leading facts, is of unquestionable authenticity; but himself has been so great a sufferer in this perilous deportation, that for the honour of humanity we hope, that the feelings of the writer may have hurried him into occasional exaggeration.

A member of the Germanic body has published "An Examination of the Conduct of the European Powers since the Commence-

Commencement of the French Revolution, and of the natural Consequences by which that Event must be followed." The anonymous author of this tract evinces very extensive political information; he has penetrated into the interior of almost every European cabinet, and criticised its operations in regard to the French revolution with great keenness and severity. The writer, whose antipathy against the republican form of government is most deep and deadly, very justly attributes the victorious progress of the French arms to the irritating and ill-concerted opposition which, in the early period of the revolution, was made against them; and he now considers, that nothing but the steady coalition, the vigorous and compacted efforts of all the European powers, can save them from falling victims, each in its turn, before the colossal strength of France.

The author of a tract, entitled "Neutrality of Prussia," is, in common, we believe, with politicians of every opinion, disgusted with the duplicity which has marked the measures of that power in relation to the war: he reprobates the neutrality of Prussia, and urges her to rejoin the coalition against France, and forget the natural rivalship of Austria and herself; a rivalship which ought to be lost in one common exertion to crush the Republic. This pamphlet, which is translated from the German, is said to have excited considerable attention on the continent. A French author has translated from his own original, a pamphlet, entitled "Necessity of destroying the French Republic proved by facts and arguments." The author asserts, that no reliance can be placed on any treaties which may be made with that power for peace: and it must be acknowledged that the frequent changes which take place in the constitution of that country would make it necessary to be ever prepared against a renewal of hostilities: the party who is in power to-day may be *deported* to Cayenne to-morrow. The late operations in Holland, however, have convinced Englishmen that the French are not incapable of making treaties, and of making treaties which are honourable to humanity. We feel no diffidence in this assertion, since it is very well known that the troops engaged in that unfortunate expedition were at the mercy of the enemy, and must inevitably have perished, (had they not received permission to return), even if the French had neither drawn a sword nor fired a musquet. This pamphlet, whether written by a Frenchman or an Englishman (on this subject, we have our doubts), has very little novelty of remark or strength of reasoning to recommend it.

"The Failure of the French Crusade, or the advantages to be derived by Great Britain from the restoration of Egypt to the Turks," is a pamphlet by EYLES IRWIN, Esq. who long since predicted the failure of Buonaparte's expedition to the East. In the present publication, Mr. Irwin gives us a flattering picture of the advantages which the literary world will derive from this restoration, and from the speedier communication with our settlements in the East. It must have been since this pamphlet was written, however, that the Turkish power has received a considerable shock from the French arms.

In compliance with a request of the West-India merchants and planters, and the mercantile interest of Liverpool, his Royal Highness the DUKE of CLARENCE consented to have published "The Substance" of his speech in the House of Lords on the motion of the recommitment of the slave-trade limitation bill, 5th of July, 1799. Our opinion on the subject of the slave trade has, on many occasions, been too peremptorily stated, to require any confirmation at present. The great argument which his Royal Highness adduces against the measure of total abolition, is, the gross barbarity of the Africans! Alas, how long is this most miserable of arguments to be valid? So long, it will be answered, as the Africans remain in their present state. And how long, it may be rejoined, will the Africans remain in their present state? The obvious replication is, so long as the merchants and planters perceive the validity of their arguments, so long as they perceive that it is calculated to uphold their tyrannical and iniquitous usurpation. The Negroes, therefore, are retained in slavery because they are barbarous, and they are retained in barbarism because they are slaves! What odious logic! What wretched reasoning! The Duke of Clarence endeavours to prove that the traffic, as carried on by the British merchants, is far less oppressive to the Negroes, than as it is carried on by any other country which is engaged in it: an immense capital, moreover, upwards of 80,000,000 being employed by our merchants in the West-India plantations, he argues on the *score of humanity* for the continuance of the trade: abolish it—the merchant would be ruined, and the Africans,

Africans, *in their present state of barbarity*, would receive no adequate benefit. The merchants and planters would have stood much higher in our estimation than they do now, had they instructed his Royal Highness to assure the Noble House that means were already taken for the civilization and instruction of these miserable, these degraded beings, and that a final period to their servitude was *bona fide* intended, so soon as should be consistent with the welfare of the slaves, and the safety of the masters.

The "Substance" of the Earl of WESTMORLAND's speech on the same occasion, and on the same side of the question, is also published at the request of the triumphant West-India merchants and planters. Whoever reads these pamphlets, should also read another *which was not printed at the request of the West-India planters and merchants*, namely, the "Substance" of the BISHOP of ROCHESTER'S speech in the House of Peers on the same day, and on the same occasion. The prelate argues against the unspeakable iniquity of this cursed traffic, with a tone of animated indignation becoming his character as a Christian teacher, and as a man of feeling for the distresses of his fellow creatures.

Major CARTWRIGHT has published "An Appeal, Civil and Military, on the Subject of the English Constitution." The first part of this work has long been before us: the second and third have the same object in view, namely, the vindication of universal suffrage, and the establishment of an universal armament. Major Cartwright is not a political Hotspur; his propositions are not those of an hasty ignorant enthusiast; they are the result of deep and laborious research into the legal and historical antiquities of this country. To the universality of arms our author attributes the flourishing state of the kingdom during the reign of the illustrious Alfred; the resistless authority of his laws, the energy of his civil and military power. Let any man, says he, compare the internal tranquillity of those distant times, with the frequen turbulence and confusion which have appeared among us: "let him take a retrospect of what happened in St. George's Fields, of the infamous conflagrations at Birmingham, and of the infernal proceedings in the capital in the year 1780; and then let him ask himself, if any of those events, so alarming and so calamitous to the people, and so disgraceful to Englishmen, could possibly have taken place, had the system of the immortal Alfred been in use and vigour?" The abolition of mercenary soldiers, and standing armies, constitutes, of course, a part of Major Cartwright's plan.

An anonymous writer has undertaken a work of no common difficulty and danger; he has undertaken to trace "The Rise, Progress, and Consequences of the new Opinions and Principles lately introduced into France." In this publication is a most strange mixture of sense and nonsense, of tolerable reasoning, and empty contemptible declamation: we are surprised that a man who displays occasional flashes of intellect should yield the most unhesitating credulity to all the tales of the Abbé BARRUEL and Professor ROBISON; and that he should actually recommend to government, as the means of arresting the dangerous progress of French philosophy, the abolition of the society of Freemasons, the regulation of the press, the qualification of booksellers, and a limitation of their number! The author, proposes moreover, that reviewers shall be under the necessity of disclosing their names: "for readers," says he, "will be highly censurable, and guilty of the most criminal negligence and dangerous credulity, if they place confidence in the advice or assertions of a writer of whose judgement and honesty they are entirely ignorant." Now, the judgement of a writer is very easily estimated by his compositions, and as to his honesty—but readers, mark the consistency of this gentleman; *his own publication is anonymous*.

Dr. THORNTON has published a third volume of his "Politician's Creed; or Political Extracts, being an answer to these questions: What is the best form of government? What is the best administration of government?" In this third volume the following important topics are touched upon, accompanied with much excellent advice, and many valuable hints: the severity of our penal laws; penitentiary houses; employment of convicts; transportation; prevention of crimes; police; receivers of stolen goods; receiving of base money; begging; public establishments for the poor; the administration of justice with respect to the poor; slavery, &c. &c.

Mr. CHARLES TWEEDIE, junior, has attempted to vindicate "The Conduct of Great Britain against the Calumnies of Foreign Enemies and Domestic Conspirators." Mr. Tweedie has unfortunately employed his pen on a subject which has so frequently been canvassed, that we know not how to estimate the merit of his performance: the portion of original matter indeed

indeed which it contains, must, of necessity, be very confined. Mr. Tweedie, however, with an immaturity of judgment, shows himself to possess considerable abilities.

"Considerations on the impolicy of treating for Peace with the present Regicide Government of France," is a pamphlet written in the moment of success by a shallow and intemperate politician, who, probably, has long ere now seen the emptiness of his speculations, and lamented the foolishness of his advice.

The Rev. FRANCIS WOLLASTON has published, in the character of a country parson, an "Address to his Flock, to caution them against being misled by the Wolf in Sheep's Cloathing, or receiving Jacobin Teachers of Sedition, who intrude themselves under the specious Pretence of instructing Youth and preaching Christianity!" This zealous churchman, on hearing that the *Union Society of Greenwich* intended opening a sunday school at Chiselhurst (the parish of which Mr. Wollaston is rector), where the children were to be "taught reading and spelling, to reverence God, and to obey their parents," instantly took the alarm, and "declared most decidedly his disapprobation *of the thing* (to use his own polished phraseology), together with his reasons for so doing, both in the church porch before divine service, and in a vestry after it." What led Mr. Wollaston to suspect that this Union Society was a junto of Jacobin emissaries we know not: this we know, that the suspicion was highly injurious, and that Mr. Wollaston has by no means made a proper apology for his rash and intemperate conduct on the occasion. In an extract from his address, entitled, "The Origin and insidious Arts of Jacobinism, &c." a cold, ungracious, and sullen apology (if apology it may be called), has been wrung from the reverend author with no small difficulty: we shall copy the passage in justice to the calumniated society; but we cannot consider so reluctant an acknowledgment of error as an instance of candidness or contrition in the offender: "Having many times been desired to make the following extract, I now feel inclined to comply with that request: because, after several weeks observation of the conduct of the *Union Society of Greenwich*, against whom I thought it behoved me to caution the flock committed to my care, it seems but doing justice to *that society* to take this opportunity of declaring, thus publicly, that I *acquit* them of all charge of *sedition*. Their behaviour at Chiselhurst has not, as far as I hear and believe, had any tendency that way; neither do I understand that any thing of the kind has been proved against them in any place."

Some few political pamphlets of insignificant importance, which are not mentioned, may have appeared in the course of the last half year; but we are not aware of having omitted any which are entitled to enumeration: from ENGLISH POLITICS, therefore, properly so called, we proceed to the

POLITICS OF IRELAND.

Since the disaffection of so large a proportion of the people of Ireland to the connexion with England has become too glaringly manifest to be any longer concealed, and since the attempt of the English minister to effect an Union, an attempt not to be baffled by the majority of the Irish House of Commons declaring against it, the subject of Irish politics has become more than usually important: hence the vast number of productions on this subject, under which the press has lately groaned. Notwithstanding the multitude of pamphlets which we noticed in our last retrospect, we have still more to attend to in the present; but as, in fact, these numerous publications contain only the same arguments repeated in different language, and the same facts distorted into various shapes, we shall content ourselves with a very slight notice of them.

"The Speech of the Right Honourable JOHN FOSTER, delivered in the Committee of the Irish House of Commons," is the most able of the publications in favour of the independence of Ireland. In his celebrated speech, Mr. Pitt's arguments are closely combated, and many sarcastic observations made on that gentleman. Allowing Mr. Foster the ground which he has taken to make his stand upon, it is impossible to deny his carrying every one of his points triumphantly; but we think that he assumes what ought not to be granted to him, viz. that the settlement of 1782 was a *final* one. We have no conception how *final* settlements can be made between states which form part of an ever-changing world. It would be the extreme of arrogance in any generation to pronounce their own work perfect, and to forbid posterity to make any change init. If the two parliaments be the representatives of their respective people, who will deny that they have a right to do in 1800 what their predecessors might not think right in 1782? The real point to be agitated is, whether an Union be useful and agreeable to the people of the two countries? if this be granted, the terms

of the Union will then come to be discussed: and this is a point, in the settlement of which we see no great difficulty; perhaps the enormous national debt of the one country is the greatest obstacle.

"Observations on the Speech of the Right Hon. JOHN FOSTER," are the production of a bold and petulant controversialist, who treats his antagonist with unmerited severity and contempt, and gives a much higher place to the king and the privy council than is given to them by the English constitution. If this author be correct in his assertion that, because the British parliament *gave* legislative independence to that of Ireland in 1782, it has a right *to take it away* at present, it was but a solemn mockery to submit the question to their discussion.

Another member of the Irish House of Commons, Mr. W. SMITH, has published "The Substance of his Speech" on the Union. His sentiments are in favour of this measure: his speech is prolix, disgraced by asperity of language, and contemptuous towards the body he addresses: he uses, however, occasionally forcible arguments, and his sentiments on the advantages which the catholics will derive from the measure are liberal and candid.

No less than five members of the British Parliament, besides those mentioned in our last compendium, have published the "Speeches" which they delivered on this important subject, and all of them are in favour of the Union; these are LORD AUCKLAND, LORD MINTO, LORD SHEFFIELD, Mr. SYLVESTER DOUGLAS, and Mr. PEEL. Lord Auckland's affords many interesting facts relative to the commerce of the two countries, and contains, in an appendix, some very useful tables illustrative of this point; we think his lordship has fairly made out, that, in a commercial point of view, the measure of an Union will be advantageous to Ireland. The speech of Lord Minto is a very elaborate performance, occupying no less than 155 full pages: it contains much sound argument in favour of the measure, but its style and manner are quaint, heavy, and inanimate. Lord Sheffield, who is already well known by his political inquiries relative to Ireland, cuts the matter very short, being of opinion that an Union is a measure of *absolute necessity*. The speech of Mr. Douglas is one of the best productions on the subject which have yet appeared: it combats, with great success, the arguments of Mr. Foster. Mr. Peel opposed the commercial propositions in 1785, but supports the present measure on account of its advantages, both political and commercial; he objects, however, to the equalisation of duties, being of opinion that our manufactured goods cannot be afforded on equally low terms with those of the Irish, from the weight of our taxes, and the higher price of our labour. This is a melancholy consideration for this country.

Having thus noticed the great senatorial productions relative to the Union, we shall simply enumerate the other publications on the subject. *In favour* of the measure have appeared, "Reasons for adopting an Union;" a temperate and sensible performance: "No Union, but unite and fall," a ludicrous pamphlet, remarkable for its low humour and powerful arguments: "A Letter to a Member of the Irish Parliament," the author of which is bold enough to assert, that because only one fifth of the people of Ireland have the right of voting, their parliament is not a popular representation: "Strictures on the Union," by NICHOLAS GAY, Esq. *Qui mores hominum multorum vidit, ut urbes*," a very odd and rather diverting performance: "Three Letters to a Noble Lord on the projected Union," by a Nobleman, which are temperate and candid, and evidently written by an able man: "Union or Separation," by R. FARREL; who recommends to his countrymen, of two *evils* to choose the least: "Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs in 1799, Ireland," which those who wish to see the expediency of the proposed incorporation of Ireland placed in a luminous point of view will do well to peruse: "Constitutional Objections to the Government of Ireland by a separate Legislature," by THEOBALD MCKENNA, Esq. a violent Philippic against the Irish Parliament: "Ireland profiting by Example," in which the advantages of the Union to Scotland are pointed out; and lastly, a "Fair Representation of the present political State of Ireland," by PATRICK DUIGENAN, L.L.D." which shows that the connecting bond of the Unionists is but a rope of sand; for great part of this work consists in a severe attack on lords Minto and Sheffield, brother Unionists, for their liberal sentiments respecting the catholics.

Much less numerous are the publications *against* the Union since our last compendium: indeed we consider the cause of the Anti-unionists to be a dying one. "The Case of Ireland re-considered,"

is the work of a Roman-catholic, whose grand objection to the Union is, that the continuance of the exclusion of those who profess the same religion with the great majority of the Irish people is to form one of its articles: if this were to be the case, it would be a serious objection indeed! but we hope for better things: this work does great credit to the author's candour and abilities. "Considerations on National Independence," by a member of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, is a well-written and argumentative performance, evidently the production of a man well versed in the history of his country; he combats, with great ability, several of Mr. Pitt's arguments. "The Power of Parliament considered," is an animated production, which decides in the negative the important question of which it treats. "A Demonstration of the Necessity of a Legislative Union," &c. by a Philosopher, is a very striking performance; its author deems the Union, which he laments as the political death of Ireland, to be inevitable. This is a masterpiece of eloquent writing. Mr. BOUSFIELD has published "A Letter" to the citizens of Cork against the Union, which has produced an answer from one of them. The coarse and malevolent PETER PORCUPINE has published what he calls a "Detection of a Conspiracy formed by the United Irishmen to subvert the Government of the United States of America;" we should much rather suspect Mr. Cobbet himself of conspiracy to overturn what he so much hates, a republican government, than the unfortunate and persecuted men whom he honours by flinging his dirt at.

"Sketches of Irish political Characters of the present Day," and "Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the Irish Rebellion," are two very indifferent Performances.

"An impartial Relation of the Military Operations in Ireland," by an Officer, attempts to explain the extraordinary circumstance of Lord Cornwallis having suffered the handful of French soldiers who landed with General Humbert in Ireland to remain in the country for seventeen days, without coming to a decisive engagement: this explanation proves that the hostile mind of the Irish nation, and even of the soldiers, towards this country, was, at that period, great indeed. The defeat of General Lake, at Castlebar, was, it seems, owing to our troops giving way at the critical moment, without any apparent reason: of 182 men of the Longford and Kilkenny militia, who were missing on that day, the greater number deserted to the enemy. Lord Cornwallis dared not venture on a decisive engagement, until his corps should be composed of troops in whom he could confide, namely, the Queen's and the 29th regiments.

THEOLOGY.

Though there has been an abundance of theological works since our last, there are but few of sufficient merit and interest to require a particular notice. "A Supplement to the Remarks on the Signs of the Times," by EDWARD KING, Esq. contains a number of resemblances between predictions of ancient prophecy and the striking events of the present day, which could only be discovered by an ardent and perhaps rather whimsical mind, bent on finding out similitudes. The confessedly obscure eighteenth chapter of Isaiah he explains in a very curious manner:—*the land shadowing with wings*, according to Mr. King, is France; and why? because, let any one cast his eyes on a well-coloured map of the world, and he will find that France, and France only, has two extended wings, Spain on one side, and Germany on the other!!! The Bishop of ROCHESTER has not thought it beneath him to notice this extravagant interpretation, and, in his "Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Isaiah," has presented us with a mixture of religion, politics, and criticism, in which he denies that France, "with the accursed spawn of Jacobins swarming out of her own bowels," is the country meant by the passage: but supposes it to refer to a people living to the West of the Nile, or the East of the Tigris, which time must discover. The liberal and sincere commiseration which the right reverend author professes to feel at the subversion of the Gallican church, and his eloquent indignation at the insults and sufferings which have overwhelmed the late sovereign pontiff, excite our warmest sympathy and approbation.

The Bishop of LINCOLN has published, "Elements of Christian Theology:" this work forms an easy and familiar guide to young students in their theological pursuits; and as such a guide was wanted, the right reverend author is entitled to their gratitude, for the masterly manner in which he has performed his undertaking.

"The Fall of Babylon," a sermon preached by WILLIAM MOSELEY to

an independent congregation, teaches that the spiritual dominion of the pope will subsist almost seventy years longer; that his temporal dominion at Rome may be for a short time restored, but that the destruction both of the papal power and of the city of Rome itself within this period are inevitable!!! We do not forget Mr. Brothers's Prophecy, relative to the destruction of London: Mr. Moselev is more politic, in postponing that of Rome for seventy years.

"Christian Institutes," a work professedly written by a clergyman of the church of England, contains some opinions relative to the Trinity, which we do not believe that church maintains; nor do we believe that it allows of the latitude which is here given to the observance of the Sabbath.

"Nine Discourses on Prayer," by JOHN TOWNSHEND, though they do not, as compositions, rise above mediocrity, and though they breathe the spirit of Calvinism, may yet be read with advantage by the enlightened Christians of every denomination. The arguments in favour of that excellent and too much neglected practice, family prayer, are forcible, and calculated to produce an effect.

"Two Sermons preached before his Majesty, during Lent, by BROWNLOW, Bishop of Winchester," though they blend two things which we think should be always kept separate, politics and religion, are in other respects excellent discourses, and prove in the strongest manner the folly of infidelity.

"OWEN's Christian Monitor" is the work of a zealous and ardent Christian, and will, we trust, serve to stimulate the luke-warm, who so much abound in the present day, to greater exertions in the cause of religion: the remark on the different spirit with which afternoon-worship is conducted, in churches and in dissenting chapels, is a very just one, and ought to be attended to by those high in ecclesiastic rank.

"Mr. THOMAS's Funeral Sermon, pronounced at the interment of the Rev. W. Blake, Minister of a Dissenting Congregation at Crewkerne," states, in forcible language, what renders a man truly estimable: as a composition it is entitled to much praise.

A second edition, with additional illustrations, of Mr. PARTRIDGE's Explanation and Vindication of the Hundred and Ninth Psalm has made its appearance. Some Christians it seems have scrupled to join in the service of the church when this psalm has been recited, on account of the maledictions contained in it. Mr. Partridge has proved, on the authority of several learned commentators, that these are uttered not by David, but by his enemies.

We do not so much approve another Sermon, pronounced by the same gentleman, at the consecration of the colours of the Boston armed association; we know not what business the paraphernalia of war have in the temple of the Prince of Peace.

"A Sermon on the Excellence of British Jurisprudence," by the Rev. WILLIAM COXE, would make an excellent political pamphlet; and the same may be said of two Assize Sermons, one by JOHN LODGE, B.A. and the other by JOHN HAYTER, A.M.

"Eight Sermons preached as Lady Moyer's Lectures at St. Paul's, so long ago as 1733, by WM. CLEMENTS," have now been published: they were composed expressly as a vindication of the doctrines of the Athanasian Creed. Was the doctrine of the Trinity thought to be in danger, that discourses like these, which, though sound and elaborate, contain no new matter, should be published after so long an interval had elapsed?

Mr. SCOTT, already advantageously known to the Christian world by his reply to the *Age of Reason*, has published "Observations on the Signs and Duties of the Present Times," which breathe a liberal and candid spirit, and speak highly for the goodness of the author's heart: this publication has excited attention from its giving an account of a society of clergymen in London, who have agreed to preach in rotation weekly lectures in each other's churches and chapels, in order to promote *vital* godliness at this alarming period. It appears that the high-churchmen view with a jealous eye this plan of reform, adopted without the privity of the bishop of the diocese, as well as some sentiments contained in the publication before us, which savour too much of modern universal philanthropy.

"Two Sermons by the Bishop of KILLALOE," are remarkably eloquent and nervous performances.

A second edition of Mr. FELLOWES's admirable work, "A Picture of Christian Philosophy" has made its appearance. The pamphlet is converted into a large volume: perhaps the subject has not gained by the expansion.

Three Jews having been lately converted

verted to Christianity, the Rev. Mr. JONES, of Nayland, has published a "Letter" to them, which refutes, in a forcible and satisfactory manner, the erroneous opinions peculiar to this very singular people.

The Bishop of London's "Charge," which has for its object to exhort his clergy to counteract, to the utmost of their power, the pre-disposing causes of infidelity, seems to have been loudly called for by the silent but rapid growth of this evil. We are surprised that the right reverend author of this Charge should so far lend an ear to the romantic effusions of Barruel, as to suppose that there are societies instituted among us for the purpose of propagating infidelity and profligacy through the island, and especially among the lower classes of people; when it is considered how much our property and security depend on the belief of these last in future retribution, who could find any interest in endeavouring to destroy this belief?

Mr. HALL has published the "Sermons" which he preached at the Bampton Lectures in 1798; and Dr. BARROW has likewise published his on the same occasion in 1799: both these gentlemen have proved themselves to be able reasoners and judicious divines.

"Devotional Exercises and Contemplations," by ALEXANDER CLEEVE, A. B. form an elegant and useful duodecimo volume.

A rhapsodical, but apparently well-meaning enthusiast, has published "A Letter to the Pope on the probable Cause of the War, and that it waits on his Holiness to invite the Blessings of Peace:" CHRISTOPHILUS, for so he styles himself, thinks that if the pope would allow priests to marry, we should have peace!!!

Dr. CARDEW's "Sermon, preached at Truro, before the Governors of the Cornwall General Infirmary," inculcates, in very forcible language, the duty of beneficence to the poor, whose wretchedness, necessarily existing in a state of dependence on daily labour for the bare necessaries of life, is feelingly expatiated upon.

Mr. SMITH's "Tax upon Income," is a sermon as whimsical as its title.

"Considerations on the Nature and and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper," by VICESIMUS KNOX, D. D. is a highly interesting and important work, which attacks the opinions of bishop Pearce, Dr. Sykes, Dr. Balguy, and Dr. Bell, respecting this great sacrament, as derogatory of its high dignity.

Dr. KNOX has also published "Family Lectures," in two volumes, which consist of sermons selected from the works of no less than sixty-three divines, all of whom cannot surely merit the title of *most celebrated*, which the compiler has given them.

The society calling themselves Unitarian Christians, established in the west of England, for promoting Christian knowledge, and the practice of virtue by the distribution of books, have published "Morning and Evening Prayers," which breathe a spirit of piety and virtue.

Mr. ROWLAND HILL has published the "Journal of a Tour through the North of England and Part of Scotland, with Remarks on the established Church of Scotland;" in consequence of this tour, Mr. Hill has been nick-named, by the high-church party, and not without cause, the Spiritual Quixote: the journal of this *old stager in the itinerant work*, as he calls himself, is a very tiresome performance, and exhibits great marks of spiritual pride and contempt of every other religious sect but his own. While Mr. Hill affects a spirit of the most extensive liberality, it is very evident that he is only inclined to tolerate those preachers *who are of the right sort*.

Since the publication of Mr. Wilberforce's book, an alarm has arisen among the high church party, at the growing influence of those who modestly style themselves Evangelical Christians. The Reverend R. POLWHELE, vicar of Manaccan, seems to feel this alarm, and, in a "Letter" to the Rev. Robert Hawker, laments, that not content with instilling his own doctrines into the minds of the flock immediately entrusted to his care, he has deemed it right to become a kind of itinerant preacher, and, in a late tour made by him in Cornwall, diffused his principles widely over the country. Much as schism is to be deprecated, we cannot help thinking that till many gross abuses existing in the established church are done away by authority, many zealous and sincere members of it will think it right to act for themselves.

Mr. BLAKEWAY, a minister at Shrewsbury, is another clergyman under the influence of the alarm we have alluded to; he has published a sermon, entitled "A Warning against Schism."

"A Treatise on the Scriptures, &c." by the Rev. WM. JESSE, is the work of

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an able and pious divine, who ought not to have disgraced himself by asperity against dissenters: there is a curious and striking remark introduced on the subject of reformation—From what has taken place in the Christian world since that period, *from the heresies and schisms! divisions and sub-divisions without end, and this evil increasing more and more every day! latitudinarianism under the mask of candour and charity, &c.* he doubts whether it was a real reformation of Christianity: if it had been so, and had restored the spirit and discipline of the primitive church, Europe would exhibit not the wild uproar of hell, but lively patterns of the heavenly state—harmony, peace, and love.

Besides the works which we have enumerated, there have appeared several single sermons, most of them of a political tendency.

BIOGRAPHY.

"General Biography, or Lives, Critical and Historical, of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions, arranged in alphabetical Order: chiefly composed by JOHN AIKIN, M. D. and the late Rev. WILLIAM ENFIELD, LL. D. Vol. I." This work, which, from the high literary reputation of the two gentlemen who undertook it, has long been anxiously expected, will be found not to disappoint the hopes entertained of it. We much admire the introductory remarks in the preface on the great difference between the eminence of individuals during their own lives, in consequence of high and important offices being accidentally held by them, and their real consequence and influence over the events of their age, and agree on thinking it to be the duty of a biographer to detach the man from his station. We wish the compilers had acted on this opinion in the case of hereditary sovereigns, and not have loaded their pages with all the insignificant princes that have reigned; for unless these have merited notice for any remarkable qualities or actions of their own, it appears to us that they ought not to find place in a biographical work, though they would certainly be entitled to it in a general history. We do not assent to the reasons of the compilers for retaining the old alphabetical mode of arrangement, which is only advantageous to those who would merely use this biographical dictionary as a book of reference; and we deny that easy reference is the chief object of a biographical work, though it may be one of the points to be attended to. As a dictionary of reference, nothing can exceed the work of the singularly concise L'Avocat, which, if brought down to the present times would be sufficient to answer this purpose; but we apprehend that the present work has much higher claims to notice, and more important purposes in view. As this first volume does not get through the letter B, we can only regard it as a specimen of the work. We hope the remaining volumes will bear marks of the same spirit of research, the same extent of information, and, above all, the same candid and liberal mind which pervade the present. On how many accounts has Dr. Aikin to lament the irreparable loss of his valued friend!

"Two Biographical Tracts; First, Observations on Mr. HOLLIDAY's Life of the Earl of Mansfield; Second, Thoughts on the judicial and political Life of the said Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, by an ancient Member of the Inner Temple, Vol. I. Part I." These form a most tedious and excursive performance: the author attacks Mr. Holliday, whom he calls an enthusiastic encomiast, and more strongly the character of Lord Mansfield. We earnestly recommend to him to content himself with this his vol. I. part I. and not to fatigue the public with the three other parts with which he has threatened them. What are we to think of a biographer, who, instead of principally confining himself to his subject, gives us the lives of *Mark* Tully Cicero, of Demosthenes, of all the lords who signed the protest in 1743, on the subject of the dismissal of all the Hanoverian troops, of Lord Clarendon, of lord Bacon, and of all the lords of the star-chamber!

"The Supplement to th Anecdotes of distinguished Persons" brings Mr. SEWARD's plan to a conclusion, and is executed with the same taste and judgment as the former part.

"Selections from the French Anas" are accompanied with biographical sketches of the respective authors, and will prove an acceptable present to those who are pleased with these light performances.

"City Biography," which professes to contain anecdotes and memoirs of the principal personages in our great commercial metropolis, is a contemptible and catchpenny performance.

A translation has appeared of "ROUSSELIN's Life of General Hoche." It appears that this general was of the most obscure

obscure origin, and, at the commencement of the revolution, a private in the French guards. Those who have admired the correct eloquence and glowing energy of his proclamations, and other public papers, will be surprised to hear that he did not learn to read and write till he was past twenty. This general was one of the bitterest enemies of the government of this country; on all occasions he acted against it with a zeal amounting to passion. The formidable expedition against Ireland, which, after reaching in safety the coast against which it was directed, unaccountably sailed away, was planned and commanded by him. The frigate in which he had embarked parted during a gale from the rest of the fleet; Hoche is stated to have manifested the utmost rage and vexation when he found it had returned without landing the troops. He had even thoughts of landing with his état-major, and putting himself at the head of the disaffected party in Ireland; but was deterred from this rash attempt by the remonstrances of his officers. It is remarkable, that the manifesto which he composed on the occasion of this expedition was afterwards issued by General Humbert.

"The Life of the Rev. JOHN MACHIN" is that of a zealous itinerant Methodist; but is more calculated to gratify scoffers, by its absurdities, than to edify or instruct the world.

"The Life of Major J. G. SEMPLE LISLE, written by himself," informs us of circumstances which we find great difficulty in believing. It cannot surely be true, that this notorious swindler has been entrusted with important state secrets by sovereign princes. Till we hear this on better authority than that of the *soi-disant* major himself, we must withold our belief. We do not mean that this arch-rogue should swindle us out of our senses.

"Biographical Sketches of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, and Louis of Bourbon, Prince of Condé, with Bossuet's Orations, pronounced at their Interment," have been translated from the French by Mr. EDWARD JERNINGHAM. The great reputation of Bossuet renders it unnecessary for us to dwell on the dignified and graceful sentiment, the pathetic eloquence, and the religious fervour of this great orator and pious Christian. Mr. Jerningham has conferred a most acceptable present on the English reader by his elegant and spirited translation.

A second volume of "British Public Characters," containing those of 1799—1800, has just made its appearance. We are glad to find that the editor has been induced by the favourable reception which the first volume met with from the public, not only to publish the present one, but to announce a third for the ensuing year. To render the third volume of equal merit and interest with the two preceding ones, he requests all persons inclined to communicate complete memoirs or authentic materials relative to any distinguished person, to address them to him by the 1st of the ensuing July. The present contains memoirs of no less than forty-seven distinguished personages, and we observe in it the same spirit of candour and moderation which made the first volume acceptable to all parties. The fault of this work is the indiscriminate praise lavished on almost all the characters; so that we are tempted to think the sketches must have been drawn by the partial hand of friendship. Who would have suspected that Mr. Pratt, as a novelist, was equalled by few, and surpassed by none, not excepting Fielding, Richardson, or Sterne! and that the tame poetry contained in his "Gleanings in Norfolk" was a *chef-d'œuvre!!*

We have been much pleased with the first volume of the "Annual Necrology for 1797—8," which is just published. The idea of rescuing from oblivion such characters as, though not of sufficient consequence to be treated of in distinct publications, are yet worthy of being handed down to posterity, always appeared to us a very good one; and the execution, though necessarily of various merit, from the variety of persons engaged in it, is upon the whole very respectable.

We have been much struck with "The Life of GODFREY AUGUSTUS BURGER," the celebrated author of Lenora, which is a masterly specimen of concise, yet lucid biography. "The Life of Mr. Wilkes" contains some curious particulars, which were to us new. "The Memoirs of Lavoisier" are translated from the French of LALANDE, as well as some other articles.

We know of but three works which have appeared within the last six months on the subject of

NATURAL HISTORY.

The "Collection of Exotics from the Island of Antigua," by a Lady, consists of coloured plates, of a small collection of tropical plants, made for Viscountess Galway.

"Coloured Figures" have been published of marine plants, &c. by THOMAS VELLEY,

VELLEY, Esq. D.C.L. Fellow of the Linnæan Society. The obscure subject of marine plants is ably treated of in his work, which is embellished with a number of elegant plates. The remarks on the mode in which these plants are propagated are ingenious and judicious. The whole work evinces, that colonel Velley possesses both science and taste.—

"Tracts and Observations on Natural History and Physiology," by ROBERT TOWNSON, LL.D. Three of the tracts contained in this volume were published some years ago at Vienna, in the Latin language; these are on the respiration and absorption of the amphibia. In treating this obscure and difficult subject, Dr. Townson has evinced much acuteness, and has made some discoveries of importance: this praise applies particularly to his tract on the respiration of the tortoise, which satisfactorily refutes the opinion of the anatomists who have treated of it before him. There is another subject on which the doctor has displayed much ingenuity: this is, the cause why objects appear single, though viewed by both eyes.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

In our last Retrospect we noticed "Mr. MORRITT's Vindication of Homer, in Answer to Mr. Bryant." Since that time the veteran champion of literature has published a reply to the work of his youthful competitor, whom he defies with confidence and the assurance of victory—a confidence and assurance which we do not hesitate to pronounce presumptuous. Mr. Bryant may have detected some inaccuracies and obscurities in Mr. Morritt's work; but the main object of it, the existence of the Trojan war, we think was fully and satisfactorily made out. Mr. Morritt may also have treated the subject with a warmth not perfectly consistent with the respect due to Mr. Bryant's venerable character and literary eminence; but his warmth is ice, compared with that displayed in the present performance. As a subject of calm literary discussion has now degenerated into something like a personal contest, we advise the combatants to desist. Independently of this, the subject has been sufficiently discussed: there is danger of the public being fated; *Cimmeriæ jam nimis—sat prata biberunt.*

Mr. WAKEFIELD's splendid edition of "Lucretius" has made its appearance. The great classical learning of this gentleman, his singular acuteness, his bold and fertile spirit of investigation, and his patient and laborious researches, are well known: the result of of their application in the present instance is the production of the best edition of this sublime though obscure poet which the world, perhaps, ever saw. Mr. Wakefield's notes cannot be read without the greatest pleasure: we trust the gratitude of the classical world, to which he is so amply entitled, will compensate for the sufferings which his zealous exertions in the cause of liberty have incurred.

FINE ARTS.

The Reverend ROBERT ANTHONY BROMLEY has published a second volume of his "Philosophical and Critical History of the Fine Arts," which is not superior to the former in any respect; like that, it contains much information of some kind or other jumbled together; but the author is evidently deficient in learning and real taste.

Mr. BONNER has published the first and second numbers of the "Copper-plate Perspective Itinerary," which is to be continued quarterly, at five shillings each number. The design of this elegant publication is to give views of castles, abbeys, cathedrals, palaces, mansions, and ruins, *drawn from the originals*, as are best calculated to perpetuate modern excellence and to gratify the scientific taste of the antiquary. Each number contains ten views, and will, in general, terminate the subject it professes to elucidate; so that purchasers will not be necessitated to go on purchasing the subsequent parts.

PHYSICS.

Mr. KIRWAN has published a second edition of his "Elements of Mineralogy," which, with respect to plan and arrangement, is scarcely at all altered, and which, of course, contains all the new articles which have been discovered since the publication of the first edition in 1784; except, indeed, the chrome, the tellurium, and some recent discoveries which have occurred since these volumes were printed.

We are very glad to find that Mr. NICHOLSON meets with sufficient encouragement to enable him to go on with his highly useful "Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts." Two complete volumes are already published, and a fresh number comes out every month. It is of the utmost national importance in a country like Great Britain, which is enabled to support the pressure of an unprecedented debt chiefly by the superior excellence of its manufactures, depending so much on physical

science

science for their perfection, that a man of Mr. Nicholson's science and experience should not only communicate to the public the extensive improvements in chemistry which are so rapidly made on the continent, but should besides be always ready to receive inquiries from manufacturers, in various branches of the arts, and reply to them with the fullness, precision, and caution, which we have noticed in the original observations of the editor of this journal. The scientific chemist also will not scorn to peruse this work, and the mere dabbler in philosophical experiments will meet with many things to gratify his curiosity. Mr. Nicholson must have been gratified by the honourable notice taken of his work in the *Annales de Chymie*, tom. XXII.

Mr. WOOD has published "The Principles of Mechanics" and the "Elements of Optics," and the Rev. Mr. VINCE has published "The Principles of Hydrostatics." Both these gentlemen are members of the university of Cambridge, and these are intended as elementary works on their respective subjects. We are sorry to observe, that in the most essential requisites of elementary works, namely, clearness and demonstration, mutual connexion of parts (*the lucidus ordo*), and preciseness of definition, these two gentlemen are deficient.

"A Treatise on Spherical Geometry," by JOHN HOWARD, is an important and useful work, and will be found particularly serviceable by the tutors of the university of Cambridge.

The Dublin university having purchased the collection of minerals contained in the Leskean museum, Mr. MITCHELL has published a translation of Karston's description of them. To give our readers an idea of the importance of this collection, it will be sufficient to inform them, that the number of specimens amounts to 5341.

"The Abridgement of Dr. HUNTER's Translation of St. Pierre's *Etudes de la Nature*" will be very agreeable to those who cannot afford to purchase the whole work. Two abridgments have been published. Mr. REDE's has the advantage of a copious index.

Dr. BEDDOES has published "Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge, principally from the West of England," in one volume, octavo. The object of this work is to combine and preserve many valuable facts, which might be lost to the public if the means of introducing them to notice were not facilitated. The most considerable and striking articles of this volume are, 1. *Experimental Essays on Heat, Light, and the Combinations of Light; with a new Theory of Respiration, and Observations on the Chemistry of Life.* 2. *Experimental Essays on the Generation of Phos-oxygen (Oxygen gas)*, and on the causes of the Colours of *organic Bodies*: both by Mr. HUMPHREY DAVY, who, we understand, is a young man to whom the care of the pneumatic institution at Bristol is entrusted. These essays do the highest credit to the ingenuity and industry of Mr. Davy, and will excite great attention among the chemical philosophers on the continent as well as in this country. The author is a man of genius, and has all the ardour and boldness which usually accompany genius: whether the striking novelties which he has advanced will really operate a change in the theory of chemistry remains to be seen. We, however, cannot hesitate, even now, to express our utter disapprobation of any sudden change in chemical nomenclature. If names sanctioned by the immortal LAVOISIER are to be changed whenever any chemist thinks he has made a discovery requiring the alteration, we shall soon have the confusion of Babel in the language of chemistry. Not a single name ought, in our opinion, to be changed till after the most patient investigation, the concurrent testimony of numerous experiments; and, especially, till the loud cry of chemical philosophers shall have proved the necessity of the alteration. We cannot conclude our notice of this article without observing, that Mr. Davy sometimes makes more extensive inferences from the result of his experiments than they strictly warrant; that he now and then wastes experiments to prove what nobody doubts. *Nec Deus interfit, &c.* is a recommendation that applies to other things besides poetry. He says, (page 8), "Since light and heat are usually concomitant, since there is rarely a considerable degree of one without the other, &c." We apprehend, there are as many instances of heat existing without light as with it; for instance, the heat produced by the mixture of sulphuric acid and water, and of alcohol and water; by friction and percussion, during the vinous fermentation; and during many metallic solutions. In all these instances a considerable degree of heat exists without any light. We do not understand what Mr. Davy means, by saying, "that in the exhausted receiver a greater quantity of ether is present," (page 8). The whole force of experiment I. rests on this point, whether the

particles of steel were really fused, or only abraded? To prove that light is material, he says, (page 11), "As the impulse of a *material* body on the organ of vision is essential to the generation of sensation, light is consequently *matter*." This is taking for granted the very thing wanted to be proved. In the description of the third experiment, which is very ingeniously planned, there is some inaccuracy of expression relative to the wax: we are not told where it was placed. The consequences deduced do not of necessity follow. "Had this ice given out caloric (he says), the water on the top of it must have been frozen." This is not a necessary consequence: water may be cooled below the freezing point without freezing, in the same manner as a supersaturated solution of some salts in water will remain without crystallising, till agitation or some other cause determines the crystallisation. We could mention some other inaccuracies and obscurities; but it would take us far beyond the limits of this compendium to treat these highly interesting papers as fully as they deserve. We hope Mr. Davy will republish them in a separate form.

Mr. RALPH WALKER, late of Jamaica, has published a "Treatise on the Magnet," which he, himself, seems to think of considerable importance to the mariner. He very unnecessarily takes the trouble of telling the learned, that his work is not meant for them, and that it is therefore divested of the *tinsel and technical terms* of the professional philosopher. The word *chapter*, we suppose, he includes among these tinsel terms; for he sedulously avoids to use it, and substitutes *case* in its room. This work contains numerous tables which will be found useful.

An anonymous author has published "The Observation of Newton concerning the Inflexions of Light, accompanied by other Observations, differing from his, and appearing to lead to a Change of his Theory of Light and Colours." The very title displays affectation; and, if we except this fault, which pervades the whole work, we cannot help being much pleased with it, as it contains many new and striking experiments, some of which correct Sir Isaac Newton's original observations. We have little doubt that his celebrated theory, part of which has been so frequently attacked of late, will have to undergo very material alterations, if not total change.

All persons concerned in linen and cotton-manufactories are indebted to Dr. WILLIAM HIGGINS, professor of chemistry to the Dublin Society, for the publication of a very important discovery, namely, that the sulphuret of lime may be used in bleaching as a substitute for pot-ash and barilha. It is calculated, that in Ireland alone 215,307l. will be annually saved by this substitution. We cannot help recommending the conduct of Dr. Higgins, in publishing his own discovery for the general good, to the imitation of those persons who will not even suffer the public to be benefited by the discoveries of others, but obtain patents if they chance to become the first acquainted with foreign discoveries. Although the great Berthollet set in so remarkable a manner the example of disinterestedness, how many patents have been obtained in this country for bleaching by his method, with some trifling variation! Dr. Higgins has prefixed to his essay, which is drawn up in the plain and explicit language necessary for the mere artist, a preface, calculated for the scientific exclusively, in which he proves, that some discoveries of Fourcroy and *Vauquilin* (Vauquelin) had been previously announced to the public by himself.

"Critical Examination of the First Part of Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry." This work we understand to be the performance of Mr. DRUMMOND, a member of the British parliament; but we cannot vouch for the truth of this. The object of the work is not to attack the whole of Lavoisier's admirable system, but to notice some of its defects and inaccuracies; and in this we think the author has in some measure succeeded. Not that his criticisms are all of them original; on the contrary, he is considerably indebted to many examiners, who have preceded him: it would, however, be unjust not to say that most of his original remarks display much philosophical ability.

Mr. HENRY STUTZER has published a translation of the "Elements of Chemistry, by J. F. Jacquin, of Vienna." This work is already well known to the chemical world. We have to regret that the translator, who in other respects has performed his work ably and well, should not have enriched his translation with the many improvements which have been made in chemistry since the publication of the original work.

The first part of "The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1799," has made its appearance. It is impossible for us to give even a cursory account of its contents; suffice it to say, that

that although nothing of great novelty or first-rate importance is communicated in this volume, there is yet a great deal to interest the lover of science.

"Experimental Enquiries concerning the Principle of the lateral Communication of Motion in Fluids, applied to the Explanation of various Hydraulic Phenomena, by Citizen J. B. VENTURI. Translated from the French by W. NICHOLSON." The very curious subject of this work seems to have been investigated with much care, judgment, and ingenuity; and the result is, that various new and curious facts relative to the motion of fluids are ascertained. The descriptions are lucid and satisfactory; the reasoning is precise and logical; and the style plain and simple. It is impossible without the plates to give a just idea of the contents of this valuable work.

"Result of two Series of Experiments towards ascertaining the respective Velocity of floating Bodies, varying in Form, &c." by CHARLES GORE, Esq. of Weimar, in Saxony. These experiments are communicated to the society for the improvement of naval architecture, who lent the author the machinery employed in them. They are of two kinds: the first have for their object to ascertain the velocities of bodies of different shapes when drawn through water by a certain power; the second, the respective degrees of stability or power to resist the pressure of the wind while carrying sail. Mr. Gore is of opinion, that there is room for considerable improvements in naval architecture.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Six more numbers, forming a second volume, have appeared of the "Medical and Physical Journal," conducted by Drs. BRADLEY and WILLICH. This work has received communications from medical characters of the first importance not only of London, but of all other parts of the kingdom, and cannot therefore fail of being in the highest degree both useful and interesting to every medical practitioner who wishes to be acquainted with the actual state of the science. We would recommend to the conductors to be more select in the publication of original communications, and more ample in their extracts from such foreign works of importance as are not likely to come into the hands of the generality of their readers. From their hitherto obscure conciseness on this head we have but a glimpse instead of a satisfactory view of many interesting facts. We also think that they should review medical and physical publications more at large, and give more copious extracts than they have hitherto done.

In 1796 Dr. CARMICHAEL SMYTH published an essay on the "Effect of Nitrous Vapour in preventing and destroying Contagion;" this he has now republished, with the important addition of numerous cases communicated to him chiefly by naval surgeons, which tend to confirm the antiseptic efficacy of this vapour. It is very extraordinary that Dr. Mitchell should suppose this very same vapour, which, according to Dr. Smyth's account, is the destroyer of contagion, to be the principle itself of contagion, and should of consequence have given to the acid which forms it the name of *septic*. Here is a very wide difference, which, as the subject is of such paramount importance to society, we trust will be soon satisfactorily accounted for. We would recommend to Dr. Smyth to examine, with the utmost degree of chemical accuracy, the nitrous vapour which he employs in future, and to state the proportions of oxygen and azote which it contains.

"An Essay on the Causes, early Signs, and Prevention of Pulmonary Consumption," by Dr. BEDDOES, is one of the most important medical publications which we have seen for a long while; important not only to the medical practitioner, but to parents, as it shows those who have the care of children how the remote causes of this fatal scourge may be guarded against. The description which the doctor gives of the painful symptoms of the disease is remarkably striking, and can scarcely be read without shuddering. We wish we were as sanguine as our author with respect to digitalis as a cure; but his hope that this disease will hereafter yield as regularly to this medicine as ague to Peruvian bark, appears to savour of extravagance. Digitalis certainly possesses the property of rendering the circulation of the blood languid in a very remarkable degree, and will therefore frequently alleviate the distressing symptoms of this disease. But like air with an under proportion of oxygen, and like every other sedative, its operation is only alleviating: it does not attack the unknown source of the disease. Even if the ulcers of the lungs should heal, we fear that the cause which originally produced them will continue to operate, and to produce fresh ones after the disease has appeared to be cured. Besides, digitalis is a very dangerous medicine, and, we fear, would frequently produce sudden

death if employed by practitioners in general; all of whom would not proceed with the caution and accuracy of Dr. Beddoes. Upon the whole, we must prefer the exhibition of air with an under proportion of oxygen.

Various interesting publications have made their appearance during the last half year on the subject of the *Variolæ Vaccinæ*, or Cow-pox, the happy success of which disease, as a substitute for the small-pox, we have frequently had occasion to notice. Notwithstanding the stubbornness of three thousand well-attested facts, we fear it will be a considerable time before the practice of inoculating for this disease will become general. It is certainly neither so painful nor so loathsome as the small-pox, and the risque attending it is so trifling, that no truly affectionate parent will hesitate which to prefer; nor, from the satisfactory evidence which is before the public, can there be any doubt but it is a sure defence against the small-pox. Among the most respectable of the faculty, little doubt of its utility appears to exist; its general and early adoption will, however, in great measure, depend on the courage of parents, as practitioners in confined districts will hesitate to commit themselves, by *recommending* a disease which, in one case in four or five hundred, has proved as virulent as bad cases of the disease which it is intended to prevent. It cannot, however, be too often repeated, that of three thousand known cases of vaccine inoculation, not one of them has proved mortal, and that in the inoculated small-pox the fatal cases are one in five hundred. The increasing opinion of the faculty appears to be, that the *vaccine-pock* is a milder species of the *variolæ*.

In consequence of Dr. JACKSON's thinking that the illness which terminated the life of the late much to be lamented Mrs. Godwin, originated in the neglect of some of the attentions necessary during the puerperal state, he has published "Cautions to Women respecting the State of Pregnancy, the Progress of Labour and Delivery;" but it is an astonishing circumstance, that he has not in the course of his work stated, what those fatal omissions were. The pamphlet, however, is a very useful one.

We have at length some official information with respect to that dreadful scourge of America, the yellow fever; the College of Physicians of Philadelphia having published "Facts and Observations relative to the Nature and Origin of the Pestilential Fever which prevailed in the City of Philadelphia in 1793, 1797, and 1798." From this account it appears that this disease has been in every instance imported from the West Indies; the College therefore recommends such measures as seem well calculated to prevent the poison from being again suffered to enter the country.

Dr. SHERWEN has collected and published, in one pamphlet, "The Valuable Papers on the Diseases of the Bladder, on the Use of the Caustic Bougie, and on the Schirro-contracted Rectum," which he had inserted in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.

Dr. ROLLO has published a second edition of his "Essay on the Diabetes Mellitus," which is enriched by several new cases, and contains the continuation of those which were unfinished at the period of the former publication; he likewise presents us with the results of the trials of some of the acids in the cure of *lues venerea*; and by these, the propriety of their exhibition is much strengthened.

"A Case of Diabetes with an Historical Sketch of that Disease, by THOMAS GIRDLESTONE, M.D." is the work of a Physician of much provincial celebrity. In the preface, the author acknowledges the obligations he owes to Dr. Rollo and Mr. Cruickshanks, but thinks that the former overlooked some parts of his letter to him: his historical sketch of diabetes is interspersed with much classical and apposite quotation. The mode of cure which Dr. Girdlestone recommends, is a strict adherence to animal diet. The postscript contains a case, communicated to the author by Dr. Lubbock; but as it was not a very important one, and as its termination was not known, in consequence of the patient having deserted from the Norwich hospital during the late election for that city, we do not see the propriety of its insertion.

"The Case of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, during last winter, remained buried under the snow, with no other sustenance than what she obtained by sucking the walls of her prison," has been presented to the public by THOMAS VERNEY OKES, the surgeon who attended her. He gives a minute account of all the circumstances of this extraordinary case in rather a pompous manner. His medical treatment, which he supposed to have terminated in the recovery of his patient, appears to have been judicious: but we understand that she is since dead.

Dr. WILLIAM BUTTER, of Edinburgh,

burgh, has published "A Treatise on the Virulent Gonorrhœa," which he affectedly calls the Venereal Rose: his method of cure in obstinate cases, which resist the common remedies, is to exhibit the inspissated juice of hemlock in doses of ten grains, which, he says, is a safe and certain cure. This mode of treatment was communicated to him by Baron Storck in 1774.

Mr. JAMES PARKINSON has published "Medical Admonitions addressed to Families:" but which to us seem more calculated for the profession, to whom they will prove useful.

The two Dr. DUNCANS have published a fresh volume of the "Annals of Medicine," which does not contain any thing of great novelty or importance.

A second volume of that highly useful work, Dr. TROTTER's "Medicina Nautica," has made its appearance; we have great pleasure in finding that the very judicious recommendations of our author with respect to ventilation and cleanliness, and particularly the insulation of those attacked by contagious fevers, have been attended to on board his Majesty's ships, and have had the desired effect in rendering contagion accidentally introduced easily extinguishable. But we are not a little surprised at the decided opposition of Dr. Trotter to fumigation with nitrous acid gas, which he asserts, in direct opposition to the opinion of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, and to the testimonies collected by him, which we have already noticed, to be not only incapable of purifying foul air, but to contribute materially to its deterioration. It is a dreadful stroke to the cause of science, and tends to produce philosophical scepticism, when we find two men of talents, and both professing to have evidence from the experience of others as well as their own, thus differing from each other *toto cælo*. When we consider the great attraction of nitrous gas for oxygen, we cannot help thinking that it must tend to diminish the proportion of this constituent part of the atmosphere in which the fumigations are made; but whether air, with this under proportion of oxygen, be more or less fit for persons with contagious fevers, cannot be determined by mere reasoning.

"An Essay on preserving Health, and of attaining to an advanced Age," contains some useful precepts, though not original, and much entertaining dietetic information.

"Remarks on some of the Opinions of the late Mr. John Hunter, by HENRY CLUTTERBUCK:" this publication contains a variety of facts and arguments in opposition to Mr. Hunter's peculiar opinions on Lues, and presents us with several instructive cases and many practical observations well worthy of attention.

Mr. WALKER's "Memoirs of Medicine, from the earliest Period to the Eighteenth Century," is a work of merit, and worthy the attention of the medical student, who ought to be well acquainted with what has been done in this science, before he indulges in the present rage for *new* facts, some of which will be found to have little claim to novelty, and *improvements*, which frequently are unworthy of that title.

Dr. WILSON's "Treatise on Febrile Diseases" commences with an Introduction, which contains the author's nosology of febrile diseases, not materially differing from Dr. Cullen's, but more correct in several of the definitions. The first book treats of intermitting and remitting fevers; the second of continued fevers. The Brunonian doctrine is explained at great length, its defects and errors are pointed out, and its merits fairly appreciated. With respect to the treatment and cure of fevers, Dr. Wilson has exhibited the practice of the best authors, and his regular reference to them, through his whole work, greatly enhances its value to the young student, to whom this book may be warmly recommended.

Dr. G. FORDYCE, already so well known to the world, has published "A Third Dissertation on Fever," Part II. which will in no degree derogate from his well-earned fame. A fifth volume has appeared of the "Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.

Dr. BEDDOES has published a "Notice of some Observations made at the Medical Pneumatic Institution," which in fact is principally an introduction to a regular account of the institution which is to make its appearance every quarter, under the title of *Researches concerning Nature and Man*. The most striking part of the present pamphlet is the account of the astonishing effects produced by breathing the gaseous oxyd of azote.

AGRICULTURE.

"A general View of the Agriculture of the County of Lincoln, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture, by the Secretary to the Board," bears marks of Mr. Young's usual clearness of judgment and perseverance; and

as,

as, in the survey which he made of the county, he met with the most friendly encouragement and utmost candour and communicativeness on the part of the persons employed in agriculture, he has been able to present the public with a mass of information which may be depended upon. The result of Mr. Young's enquiry is, that Lincolnshire is a fertile rather than a beautiful county, though he has pointed out so many picturesque beauties in it, as to prove that it is not so devoid of beauty as is commonly imagined; that the roads are bad; that the women are very lazy '*as they do nothing but bring forth children and eat cake*,' and that the state of its manufactures is very much below par. The volume contains a map of the soil of Lincolnshire, and various other maps, and some plates.

"The Practical Planter, &c." by WALTER NICOL, is the work of a gentleman who has already been employed more than once by the Board of Agriculture to promote its purposes. The author strongly recommends that all the waste lands fit for the purpose should be planted; for he justly observes, that we depend now on foreign nations for the means of supporting our great national bulwark, the navy; that the balance of the timber trade is considerably against us, and before we can raise sufficient supplies, may, perhaps, be in favour of our enemies. The work is written with perspicuity, and does honour to the author's good sense, experience, and patriotism.

Mr. BILLINGSLEY has republished his "General Review of the Agriculture of the County of Somerset," which he drew up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture in 1795. He has made several amendments, and added the remarks of a number of respectable gentlemen and farmers of the county. There is undoubtedly much valuable and interesting matter in this publication, but it is frequently thrown together in a loose and careless manner.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

We cannot more properly commence this article than with the notice of an interesting work, from which we have derived an uncommon degree of information, relative to the vast continent of America. "Tour through the United States of North America, the Country of the Iroquois, and Upper Canada, in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797. By the Duke de la ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT." America once formed part of the British empire, but the child grew too big to be managed; and it must be owned, now that the lapse of several years has rendered us capable of judging with calmness, that the frowardness was rather on the part of the parent than of the child. But, though the bands of civic union which once united us with the Americans are dissevered, there are still so many points in common between us, so much political connexion, so much commercial intercourse, such a similarity of manners, such an identity of language, that every authentic account of the actual state of that rising people cannot fail of being received with eagerness by the British public. The author of the present work is one of the many virtuous and respectable characters whom the volcano of the French revolution has thrown from its unfathomable crater; and he could not, it seems to us, spend the time of his exile better, than in examining a country so gigantic in its natural productions, so boundless in its extent, so various in its population, so peculiarly calculated to attract the attention of a philosophic mind, as the continent of America. The result of the observations which he has been enabled to make, by a three years' presence on the spot, he has communicated to the public in the French language. Mr. NEUMAN has translated it into English; and, in his preface, lays claim to faithfulness, simplicity, and correctness, of English phraseology. Not having seen the original, we can only say, that we are not unwilling to admit his first claim, from our conviction of the justice of the two latter. The author has not only filled his pages with information of the most recent and important kind, but he has done it in a very ample manner; for his work consists of no less than two large quarto volumes; which, as they may in some degree be considered distinct works, the first containing the tour through the northern provinces, and the second that through the southern, each illustrated with its appropriate maps, may be purchased separately. The Duke de Liancourt has conducted his work very much on the plan of Mr. Arthur Young's "Tour through France and Italy;" and we find in it the same minute attention to the quality of the soil, the state of agriculture, the condition of the husbandman, and the progress of manufactures, which rendered the latter gentleman so useful a traveller. The present work contains much authentic information relative to other striking features of the American republic; and is interspersed with

with so much personal anecdote and adventure, as will make it agreeable even to those who read for amusement merely. We were particularly struck by the history of Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, who, in 1790, was taken prisoner, in consequence of an artful manœuvre of some tribes of native Indians, as he was descending the Ohio, and who, after being in the most imminent danger of experiencing the dreadful vengeance of Indian conquerors, was luckily rescued, and returned safe to his habitation at Richmond, where our traveller became acquainted with him. Mr. Adams is highly spoken of as a zealous promoter of the American revolution; for his powers of conversation, abounding in sarcastic, yet not uncourteous wit, and for his modest and retired mode of living. This was while he was vice-president of the United States. We are sorry to find that Dr. Priestley has not obtained all the respect in America which his virtues and extraordinary talents entitled him to expect. We doubt there is much truth in our author's observation, that this people of traders would give up all the experiments on air for one profitable speculation.

The "Travels of M. Faujas de St. Fond in England and Scotland," which were published at Paris in 1792, have been well translated into English. This enlightened and philosophical traveller visited Great Britain in 1784, before the present lamentable rancour subsisted between the two nations, and viewed, with a very approving eye, the admirable state of such of our manufactures as the jealousy of trade permitted him to inspect. He gives a very lively and interesting account of the eminent characters to whom he was introduced; particularly of Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Priestley, Mr. Whitchurst, Mr. Cavallo, and Mr. Sheldon. The account of an anatomical preparation of a young lady, of whom the latter gentleman had been the lover, and which he keeps in his bed-chamber, is uncommonly striking. No one can read without pleasure the account of our traveller's introduction to Dr. and Miss Herschel: indeed, there are continual marks of the goodness of his heart, as well as the soundness of his judgment, and the liveliness of his imagination. He frequently laments, with the utmost poignancy, the severe fate of his philosophical friends who have fallen under the bloody axe of the revolution. The main objects which M. de St. Fond had in view were mineralogy and natural history, of which perhaps there is rather too much for readers in general; but his animated description of the cave of Fingal cannot fail of interesting every body.

Miss Plumptre has presented the public with a very excellent translation of "Matthieson's Letters from various Parts of the Continent, between the Years 1785 and 1794." We are glad to find that this lady has turned her attention to something besides German plays, with which we have in truth been surfeited. The most interesting part of these letters is the account of the great living literary characters of Germany. The author lavishes his praise too indiscriminately, and his opinion must therefore be received with caution. He gives some uncommonly interesting anecdotes of persons in France, which he visited immediately after the institution of the Republic,—anecdotes which will make the hearts of every friend of liberty to glow. At the end of the volume are given three original letters from our countryman Gray to Charles Von Bonstetten, baillie of Nion, in the canton of Berne, written in more than his usual querulous style of despondency. Matthieson himself is a poet; but it is rather unfortunate that Miss Plumptre should have attempted the translation of one of his poems.

Since the hazardous expedition of the French to Egypt and Syria, and the very interesting account published by Mr. Eton of the Turkish empire, the public curiosity has been eagerly attracted to these countries: hence the avidity with which the narratives of Browne and Sonnini have been received. They are both of them solid and scientific, but certainly rather dull works. Mr. Browne is, we understand, a gentleman of education and fortune, and, consequently, his exposing himself to the very great risque which invariably attends *Frank* travellers in these barbarous and fanatical regions is the more to be wondered at. Mr. Browne arrived in Egypt in January 1792, and spent the whole of that year, and part of the next, in exploring the wonderful works of nature, and ruins of works of art, which that once celebrated country still contains. In May 1793 he began his African journey, in the course of which he arrived at the kingdom of Dar-Fur, till then absolutely unvisited by any European traveller, and thus rendered the most essential service to the geography of Africa. In this curious and interesting country he was compelled by the sultan to remain three years, and was thereby prevented from penetrating

penetrating farther to the south or west, as he had intended. In 1797 he visited Syria; and, after remaining there some months, proceeded to London by way of Constantinople. Mr. Browne has altered the orthography of many of the towns through which he passed: Damietta is Damiatt, Rosetta Raschid, Joppa Yaffe, and Cairo Kahira. The greatest use of this journey has been to rectify some considerable mistakes of major Rennel, and other geographers, who had before treated of this imperfectly explored country. It ought to be observed, that this work is occasionally tinctured by the new philosophy, and contains passages of an Anti-christian tendency. M. Sonnini was an engineer in the French navy, and employed by the old government of France; which, if we may believe our author (vol. II. p. 230), had the same design of colonising Egypt which the republic has since carried into effect, to explore that country, and bring as minute an account as possible of all that it contained worthy of notice. It is said that his account assisted in determining the directory to put that remarkable project into execution. The work was not published at Paris till the present year, so that Dr. Hunter, who has presented the English public with a translation, has at least the merit of celerity and industry. The contrast between the political sentiments of the author and the translator is very striking: the former takes every opportunity of alluding, with enthusiastic admiration, to the French revolution, and to the Egyptian expedition of Bonaparte; the latter prefixes to his translation an almost idolatrous dedication to Mr. Pitt, and infuses continually into his notes antidotes against what he deems the poison of the text. In this account of Egypt there is too minute an attention to natural history for the general reader. The author made an expedition to that part of the Libyan desert which is called the desert of Nitria, or Saint Macarius, and gives a most disgusting picture of the Coptic monks, who reside in the convent of Zaidiel Baramous; but every thing he says on religious subjects must be received with caution, as, from several passages, he appears to be destitute of religion. His account of the Saade, or serpent-eaters, is curious, and shows what a Circe superstition is: but the most novel and striking description is that of certain operations practised in Egypt on females, which are detailed, both in the original and in the translation, with a minuteness which had better have been avoided, as they render the book quite unfit for the parlour window. From the circumstance of Mourat Bey having come in competition with Buonaparte, the anecdotes relating to him will of course be read with avidity. A portrait of this warrior is prefixed to the second volume; besides which, there are several maps and engravings illustrative of the work. We cannot speak very highly in favour of the translation: it has now and then some misconstructions which are almost ludicrous.

Mr. Pratt, after publishing three volumes of his "Gleanings" on the Continent, has added a fourth, which contains the commencement of his gleaning in this country. We are given to understand that this volume, which contains only part of Norfolk, forms but the beginning of the author's design. If the sequel be carried on with the same tedious garrulity as the commencement, the public will have reason to wish that Mr. Pratt had never formed the design of gleaning in England. The part of this work which will the most interest the reader, is the account of an interview which this gleaner had with an amiable and most eccentric character, Henry Lee Warner, Esq. the proprietor of Walsingham Abbey: however astonishing his peculiarities may appear, we have reason to believe the description is not at all exaggerated. The country about Cromer is singularly beautiful, and had it been gleaned by a man of taste and judgment, would have yielded something besides poppies.

"Letters from Italy, between the Years 1792 and 1798," by Mariana Starke," form a work which, though it possesses no literary merit, is very interesting at the present moment, from the extraordinary circumstances which occurred during the author's residence in Italy. Mrs. Starke presents us with a view of the revolutions in that country, from the capture of Nice by General Anselm in the autumn of 1792, to the expulsion of Pius VI. from the ecclesiastical state. Our author is evidently very hostile to the French cause, which she calls that of blasphemers, regicides, and robbers; but, except in a few instances, she has treated its partisans with candour. She acknowledges to have witnessed the misery of Savoy under the old government, and we are therefore the less surprised at the favourable reception the French met with in that country. Whether the Savoyards have had reason to repent of their conduct we know not; but we very much suspect that both in France and in the

the conquered countries, however in the first, the cause of liberty has been violated, and in the latter national independence destroyed, and in both the fortunes of the opulent injured, yet that the great bulk of the people, particularly the farming interest, have been greatly benefited by the revolution. If Mrs. Starke be correct in her statement of the respective forces of the opposed powers in Italy, at the commencement of the campaign of 1796, we shall have a higher opinion than ever of the transcendent military talents of Buonaparte. The Austrians, Sardinians, and Neapolitans, are said, by her, to have amounted to 200,000, while the French were barely 56,000, of whom many were worn down by disease, and sinking under every species of privation. We can hardly credit the accusation made against the duke of Braschi, the pope's nephew, of having, "for the lucre of gain, engaged to feed and clothe the French army." We learn from Mrs. Starke a new fact respecting Buonaparte, that his courage, like that of the Turks, depends on his belief in predestination. After the various accounts we have seen in the newspapers of the excesses of the French soldiery, we are not a little surprised to learn from Mrs. Starke, an eye witness and not at all inclined to favour them, that "their behaviour was so orderly, that their approach soon ceased in the eyes of Italy to be an object of dread." When Coni, an impregnable fortress and the key of Turin, was, through unaccountable infatuation, given up to the French, Buonaparte had not three rounds of powder remaining in his camp, nor any artillery proper for carrying on a regular siege: this fortress, as well as the others which were ceded at the same time, contained such an abundance of stores and ammunition, as supplied the French with ample means to preserve their conquests. After a rapid detail of the military events which occurred during her stay in Italy, Mrs. Starke proceeds to give an account of the reliques of antiquity and the masterpieces of art which adorn this interesting country. That part of the work which contains instructions for the use of invalids and families who visit Italy, and may not be inclined to incur the expence attendant upon travelling with a courier, is very useful.

LAW.

"A Treatise on the Laws of Bills of Exchange, Checks on Bankers, &c. by JOSEPH CHITTY, Esq. of the Middle Temple," is a work not at all inferior to the many others which have preceded it on the same subject. But why add to their number, unless any thing new can be said?

"The Lord Thanet's Case considered," by WILLIAM FIRTH, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister at Law. It is well known that a doubt having arisen, whether the judgment in the case of this nobleman was specific or dependent on the will of the court, and this doubt having produced a difference of opinion among the great law officers, the chief justice requested publicly the assistance of the bar, to aid him in determining the question: in consequence of this call, Mr. Firth, a young barrister, has laudably employed much industry in searching for precedents, and has given the result in the present publication, together with much close and logical reasoning, to prove that the judgment of the court was discretionary. Mr. Firth has a very ingenious argument to establish this point, namely, that the omission of the word *strike* in the indictment, though it contains *beat*, *bruise*, *wound*, *and ill-treat*, apparently synonymous, but not having precisely the same meaning with the former word, was sufficient to exempt Lord Thanet from the severe corporal punishment which the crime of striking —*coram domino nostro rege*, incurs. This is one of the nicest distinctions we ever recollect to have seen made: a man of common knowledge of language cannot well conceive how one can beat another without striking him; but the framers of indictments ought to have an uncommon knowledge of language. This pamphlet is written with great good sense, and is singularly precise and clear.

Dr. ROBINSON has published a "Report of the Judgment of the High Court of Admiralty on the Swedish Convoy." Judgment in this cause, so interesting to the commercial world, was pronounced by Sir William Scott the 11th of last June. It is not easy to bestow too much praise on the judge for the able and satisfactory reasons which he gave as the foundation of his judgment. It is with pleasure we learn that Dr. Robinson means to continue these reports.

A second volume has appeared of "Juridical Arguments and Collections," by FRANCIS HARGRAVE, Esq.; it is needless to speak of the merits of any thing that comes from the pen of this great lawyer. The present volume contains three arguments, delivered in the

Court of Chancery against the will of the late Mr. Thellusson being established, —an opinion on Mr. Perry's commitment by the House of Lords for a breach of privilege—an opinion of the effects of the king's pardon of perjury—an opinion in the Walpole case, on the subject of mutual wills—two opinions in the case of lady Dacre, against the dowager lady Dacre, on the construction of a will—and an opinion on the petitions of the nabob of the Carnatic. Mr. Hargrave has given, in an appendix, some account of Mr. Thellusson's life, by which it appears that this gentleman came to England an alien, with no more than ten thousand pounds fortune, and that, before he died, he had acquired a fortune of seven hundred thousand pounds, and had three sons members of the British parliament.

"Who'll change Old Lamps for New? or a Word or Two concerning the Clergy and their Provision:" is a tract written in defence of the maintenance of the clergy by tythes, which the author deems a fundamental law of the kingdom. We think his quaint title an unfortunate one, as the question so triumphantly put admits of a very obvious answer.

POETRY.

"The Caldron, or Follies of Cambridge, a Satire," lashes with deserved severity the fashionable follies and vices of that university. The progress of free-thinking and atheism is deplored. Hume, Gibbon, and Voltaire are warmly attacked for their share in spreading the evil.

"Cupid and Psyche, a Mythological Tale from the Golden Ass of Apuleius." It is not a little extraordinary that so elegant a tale as the present should not have been before presented to the English public in a suitable dress,—that of poetry. Mr. Maurice, in one of the volumes, we recollect not which, of his Indian Antiquities, has translated part of it in prose; and Mr. Thomas Taylor, the well-known Platonist, has published a translation of the whole. Though written by Apuleius in prose; yet from the richness of its language, the profusion of its imagery, and the pencil of fire, with which it traces the adventures of Psyche, it seems more suited to the genius of poetry. Accordingly we find that La Fontaine did not think it beneath him to publish a poem, imitated from it in the French language; and all persons of taste will thank the present anonymous author for his similar performance in English. The gentleman in question possesses considerable poetical powers; and though we cannot say we have read his work with the same interest as the very pleasing original, we have yet received a very great degree of gratification. His poetry is in general chaste and simply elegant, occasionally beautiful; but there are some weak and some faulty lines, and the whole poem is obscure from its abrupt transitions, and from a want of sufficient adherence to the original. We question whether those who had not previously read the original would comprehend the story in the imitation.

Lady MANNERS has published a poem called "Review of Poetry, Ancient and Modern," which displays considerable knowledge of the different poets, whom she notices with judicious discrimination, and a well-cultivated mind.

"Pictures of Poetry, Historical, Biographical, and Critical," by ALEXANDER THOMPSON, Esq. The author means to take a view of the progress of polite literature from the earliest period to the present time: the present poem contains the execution of a part of this plan. It includes a period of eight hundred years, beginning with a sketch of the court of Solomon, and ending with that of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and is chiefly occupied with the literature of Greece. The first picture is the lyric poem of Solomon and Sheba, which concludes with an animated description of the celebrated trial said to have been made of Solomon's wisdom by the queen. The comparative utility of didactic and heroic poetry, exemplified in a contest between Homer and Hesiod, forms the subject of the second picture: however much disposed we may be to go through the whole of this highly interesting poem, we are forbidden by the limits of our article.

"Innovation" is a poem, which, though not avowed, is known to be the production of Mr. GISBORNE. It has considerable merit; and though we are not disposed to join in the common-place cry against the attempt to ameliorate the condition of society, which it is now the fashion to stigmatise with opprobrious epithets, we must acknowledge that the author has manifested candour and discrimination in his attack.

We cannot say so much for the author of "Bubble and Squeak," and "*Crambe Repetita*," which, though not deficient in wit, are scurrilous and abusive,

five. Much the same may be said of the "Unsexed Females," which is a violent attack on those who have asserted the Rights of Woman, suggested it appears by a passage in the Pursuits of Literature, and like that work disgraced by notes, filled with personal abuse of the most caustic nature. The author has discovered impurity in the study of natural history, and has dwelt with much complacence and indelicacy on the subject. To those, whose foul imaginations can thus create impunity where none existed, we shall only say, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

"Grove Hill, a descriptive Poem, with an Ode to Mithra," by the author of Indian Antiquities. In this poem Mr. MAURICE has given a well-designed and highly-coloured picture of Dr. Lettsom's villa at Camberwell. But *materiem superat opus*; and we cannot help regreting, that the great talents of Mr. Maurice, so often misapplied, should also in the present instance have failed to meet with a subject worthy of them. The poem describes, in rich and glowing lines, the grove leading to the house, the garden, the house and library, the temple of the Sibyl, the cottage, and the various other striking features of this beautiful spot. Each description is illustrated by an exquisite wood-engraving, executed by Anderson, who promises to excell all his predecessors in this line. Mithra is a republication, with considerable additions, of a former poem.

"The Pleasures of Hope, with other Poems," by THOMAS CAMPBELL. This exquisite poem is the production of a young man of twenty, who, if we may infer any thing from this astonishing early effort, will probably rank with the first poets of this country. Here we find none of the faults of young writers; no imbecillity, compensated for, indeed, by occasional flashes of genius; no extravagance; no sickly sentiment; no meretricious ornament; but an uniformly correct and majestic style, lofty and virtuous sentiments, and pathos of the most touching kind. We rejoice that this youth of genius glows not with a poetic fire alone, but with a generous ardour in the cause of freedom: most cordially do we sympathise in the fine strain of indignation which he pours forth against the oppressors of Poland: we should rejoice if we could join in his hope, that the freedom of that unfortunate country will yet be restored. Of France, he says nothing; indeed, Hope itself quits its anchor in that tempestuous ocean of giddy politics, in that incessant wheel of revolutions.—The second part of this poem is on the best hope of man, that of immortal bliss; and so sublime and impressive is the conclusion, that we cannot refrain from adorning our pages with its last lines.

"Eternal Hope! when yonder spheres sublime
Peal'd their first notes to sound the march of time,
Thy joyous youth began—but not to fade.
When all the sister planets have decay'd,
When wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
And Heav'n's last thunder shakes the world below;
Thou undismay'd shalt o'er the ruin smile,
And light thy torch at Nature's funeral pile!"

"The Pursuit of Happiness," a poem, is tame and spiritless, and filled with trite morality.

Mr. BROWNE's "Inkle and Yarico" is a dull and feeble poem. The author should not have selected so thread-bare a subject.

"The Art of Making Tea" is a poem, which, though it does not rise above mediocrity, will afford pleasure during an idle half-hour. Perhaps it would have been as well if the author had attended to his own precept—

"Keep then, directed by salubrious fears,
Your tea nine minutes, and your piece nine years."

Mrs. WEST, the authoress of some novels respectable for their good sense and morality, has published a volume of "Poems and Plays" which will not detract from her reputation.

"Rome at the Close of the Eighteenth Century!!!" a poem, with notes, by HENRY TRESHAM, Esq. R. A. This poem contains the most fulsome adulation of the sovereign on the throne of Great Britain. Since the chivalrous exertions of the emperor of Russia against the common enemy, we should have thought that the most decided anti-jacobin would allow that there was more than one crowned head who acted right;—but Mr. Tresham informs us otherwise.

"Gebir" is the production of no common poet: the author has unfortunately chosen for the ground-work of his poem an old romance, obscure, nay, almost unintelligible; but there is a spirit and fire pervading the whole which we rarely meet with in modern poetry. The poet's personal sentiments seem to be as lofty as his poem. If there are now in England ten men of taste and genius who will applaud

his poem he is content; he will call for a division, and thinks he shall count a majority. We do not pretend to ascertain the number of men of genius in England—certainly we should reckon the present author as one; but an arrogance so contemptuous is insufferable, even in a man of genius.

The story of "Lodon and Miranda," a poem, by ROMAINE JOSEPH THORN, is the most common place that can well be imagined, and is tediously and heavily dragged through four thousand lines. If it be true that "they were written in four months," we think Mr. Thorn "spared too many hours from business."

"Poems by EDWARD ATKYNS BRAY," contains some ballads, which, though they imitate too closely other poets, particularly Burger, are yet entitled to much praise.

A new edition has appeared, with many additional notes, of "Mr. DRUMMOND'S Translations of the Satires of Persius."

Mr. MURPHY has published an imitation of the thirteenth Satire of Juvenal, under the title of the "Force of Conscience," which will not detract from his reputation.

Mr. SOUTHEY has published the first volume of a work, which, under the title of the "Annual Anthology," is designed to contain fugitive pieces of poetry, which the authors not thinking proper to publish separately, wish thus to present to the public. We scarcely ever saw a collection of this kind so unequal in merit as the one before us. The volume commences with an ode full of originality, Pindaric sublimity, and, it must be added, obscurity. We do not think Mr. Southey has increased his reputation by his own pieces, which appear in this collection; he seems to have presented us with the emptyings of his port-folio. The Mock Elegies of Mr. SHUFFLEBOTTOM are master-pieces in their way; we recollect to have been highly delighted with them when they appeared, many months ago, in the Morning Post. Mrs. OPIE'S little poems are simple and elegant. We were much pleased with the Address to Twilight. Of the other pieces contained in this volume we can only say, that they had better have remained in their authors' desks. If Mr. Southey should continue this work, we beg leave to remind him that his duty is to cull *flowers*.

PETER PINDAR, by the publication of his "Nil admirari," has given another proof that an author may write too much for his reputation. The apparently sincere piety and good intentions of Mrs. Hannah More ought to be sacred from the scurrilous attack of so licentious a writer.

Besides the poems we have noticed, there are the following:—"Original Poems, by the Rev. B. THOMPSON:" "Albio Hibernia, or the Isle of Erin," by John Joseph Stockdale, junior; and "Four occasional Poems," by the Rev. L. Halleran. None of these appear to us to rise above mediocrity.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"The Sufferings of the Family of Ortenberg" has been translated by the Rev. P. WILL, from the German of Kotzebue, and is an extremely interesting and pathetic tale. It abounds in those delicate strokes of feeling which do so much honour to the heart of Kotzebue: it describes with considerable humour the hypocrisy of Mrs. Xantippenthal, and the meanness and sensual excesses of some German fanatics. The character of Captain Sturm is admirably drawn and supported; and, without being a servile imitation, brought strongly to our recollection our old friend Uncle Toby. Since reading Robinson Crusoe, in our juvenile days, we do not recollect to have been so interested in any adventures as in those of Nicholas Ortenberg. The uncertainty concerning the fate of the elder Ortenberg is admirably kept up to the end. Upon the whole, we can recommend this as the best of Kotzebue's novels which we have yet seen translated. We cannot speak highly of the translation, which is frequently coarse and vulgar: the original, which we happen to have read, is remarkably polished and elegant. We regard the spinning out of Kotzebue's two volumes into three as an imposition on the English public.

"Ildegerte, Queen of Norway," is another work of the same author: it is a romance illustrative of the chivalrous bravery of the northern nations, interspersed with the doctrines of the Gothic mythology, and written in the style of Ossian. Mr. THOMPSON, the translator, has done justice to his original. Mr. Thompson has also presented the public with a spirited translation of a very merry story, called "The Ring, or the Merry Wives of Madrid."

"The Family of Halden" is a highly interesting novel, translated from the German of Augustus la Fontaine. The translator tells us in his preface, that the author has acquired the appellation of the German Fielding; we think he much more resembles Goldsmith. There is a great

great deal of humour in this novel, as well as eloquent description. The love scene between Louisa and Hennig, on the lake, is nearly equal to any thing Rousseau has ever written. We object to the hatred of Mrs. Halden to her son Hennig as unnatural and improbable. The characters of the major, the chamberlain, and the old negociating count, are admirably drawn.

"The Fairy of Misfortune, or the Loves of Octar and Zulima," has been very well translated from the French. It is a pleasing performance, and of a very moral tendency.

"Men and Manners" is the production of Mr. LATHOM, and much superior to any thing he has yet sent into the world. We begin to have hopes that he will prove no contemptible novelist. There are some original and well-drawn characters; many attempts at humour, and occasionally successful ones. With much incident, though not much interest, it contains many improbabilities: the imprisonment of Rachael is a very striking one. The language is frequently grossly incorrect, and the story is too much spun out.

"Melbourne" is a novel in three volumes, by the author of Deleraine. Though it cannot boast of originality of story, it has some interesting personages, and inculcates very sound principles of morality.

"The Jesuit" is a novel of superior merit. Anthony Babington, who is well known in history as the accomplice in a plot in favour of the persecuted Mary, against her cruel cousin, is the hero of the work. He is the son of a morose and gloomy fanatic, educated by a Jesuit, father Ballard, and continually watched over by him in his maturer years. The omnipresence, and seemingly supernatural agency of this man, very much resemble a character in the Ghost Seer. Excited both by religious fanaticism and by a passion for Lady Maria Stuart, a supposed daughter of Mary by Bothwell, he engages to assassinate Elizabeth; and, the plot being discovered, by the vigilance of her ministers, he falls a victim to his treason. A very powerful interest is excited and maintained during the whole of the work. The horrors of the civil war carried on by the league in France, and the assassination of Blois, seem as if described by an eye-witness. Those who are fond of Davila will have an indescribable pleasure in becoming thus familiarly acquainted with Mayenne and the Guises. We cannot finish our notice of this novel without expressing, in the most decided manner, our disapprobation of the attempt which (when we consider the extraordinary anti-catholic rancour which has appeared in some late noted publications) we fear lurks within it, of exciting again that species of religious animosity which all good men must hope to have annihilated. It is of no avail to the protestant cause to expose the cruelties of Mary, when cruelties, precisely of the same kind, were perpetrated by Elizabeth. As this is the production of a lady, we are surprised at one or two rather indelicate passages.

The "Charite and Polydorus" of the celebrated BARTHELEMY, which was lately published at Paris, with others of his posthumous works, has been well translated into English. This is a very simple story, founded on the plan of the old Greek romances; and is a very stately performance, with which it is as impossible to be warmly pleased as to find fault.

"The Spirit of the Elbe" is a romance abounding in wild and extravagant sentiments, expressed in very inflated language. In a word, quite in the style of some of the German performances, with which our indefatigable translators have deluged the public.

"The Orphan and Heiress of Sir Gregory" is an historical novel, the object of which is to throw an odium on the partisans of the parliament during the celebrated contest with Charles I. and particularly on Oliver Cromwell.

Mrs. HELME, the authoress of "Louisa, or the Cottage on the Moor," which was rather a favourite performance in its day, has published "Albert, or the Wilds of Strathuwern," which is a novel of very respectable mediocrity.

We cannot say more of "Destination, or Memoirs of a private Family," by CLARA REEVE. Had this lady contented herself with publishing "The Old English Baron," how much greater would have been her literary fame.

The Misses LEE have published a third volume of their very pleasing "Canterbury Tales," which contains two, the Officer's and the Clergyman's. They are both very affecting stories, but rather too similar in their ground-work. In our last retrospect we recommended these ladies to be less florid in their diction; but we do not perceive any material improvement in this respect. Generally correct, frequently elegant, their style

style (particularly Miss Sophia's) is sometimes turgid, and even obscure, from being overloaded with ornament, proceeding from a passion for fine writing. We trust they will bear in mind, in future, that real beauty consists in simplicity.

We are sorry that Mr. WILLIAM WENNINGTON should have given himself the trouble of translating from the German, MILTENBERG's "Man of Nature." Its extravagance, improbability, and, in many instances, indelicacy, render it a very unworthy present for the English public.

A translation has appeared of Madame de GENLIS' "Young Exiles, or Correspondence of some juvenile Emigrants," which will highly interest young readers, and may be safely put into their hands, being unexceptionable in point of morality.

We should have scarcely have been induced to mention Mr. PROBY's "Mysterious Seal," but to express our surprise, that a person who wrote so respectable a pamphlet as was this gentleman's answer to Mr. Godwin should have produced so contemptible a novel.

Miss GUNNING's "Gipsey Countess" is an interesting and well-told tale of domestic manners. The character of Julia is well drawn. The language throughout is spirited, and generally correct, and many of the sentiments are original, and happily applied.

We shall conclude this article with "The Travels of St. Leon," a novel, by WILLIAM GODWIN, which will probably excite the public attention in a very high degree. Mr. Godwin's grand object has been *novelty*, and this he has certainly attained; but at the expence, not merely of probability, but of possibility itself. The chimerical dreams of alchemy are here supposed to be realised, and even exceeded; for the hero possesses the power, not only of setting old age at defiance, but of *creating* gold. The alchemists never professed to do more than to transmute other metals into gold; but St. Leon, in circumstances in which no other metal is at hand, creates heaps of gold sufficient to gratify the rapacity of avarice itself. However, if it be possible for the reader to forget the impossibility of the principal events on which the history hinges, he will find parts of this novel of the most striking and interesting kind. If he is possessed of a spark of feeling, he cannot fail to contemplate with delight the exquisite character of Marguerite, and to experience a glow of admiration at the high tone of sentiment and noble conduct of Charles. Disapproving, as we have done in the most decided manner, those parts of Mr. Godwin's Political Justice which sacrificed the private affections on the altar of universal philanthropy, we cannot help rejoicing that his candid mind has experienced some change on this subject, and admiring the frankness with which he avows the alteration. Most cordially do we agree with him, "that philanthropy is a godlike virtue, and can never be too loudly commended, or too ardently enjoined;" but "natural affection winds itself in so many folds about the heart, and is the parent of so complicated, of so various, and so exquisite emotions, that he who should attempt to divest himself of it will find that he is divesting himself of all that is most to be coveted in existence." Sentiments of similar tendency occur in various parts of the novel, and will, we trust, tend to arrest that flood of obloquy with which the author of "Political Justice" has of late been overwhelmed. It is not new to describe the evils attending gaming; but we never recollect to have seen its pernicious effects exemplified in so striking and so masterly a manner as in this novel. We were particularly struck with the final scene of St. Leon's gaming career, though we think his wandering about Paris afterwards an obvious imitation of Emilius, after the discovery of Sophia's infidelity. The principal moral of the work, which shows that the possession of boundless wealth produces, instead of happiness, the most exquisite misery, is unexceptionable; but we highly disapprove Mr. Godwin's putting his peculiar sentiments on religion in the mouth of St. Leon. They are as unnatural in a catholic nobleman of the sixteenth century as they are untrue and pernicious in themselves. With respect to the literary merit of this novel, it appears to us various and unequal. There are many passages of the most glowing eloquence. Marguerite's expostulation with her husband; St. Leon's extasy when first put in possession of the fatal secret; the description of his sensations when he first drinks the elixir of life, and finds his body, broken down by his confinement in the prisons of the Inquisition, again animated with the glow of youth; are master-pieces. But, in general, St. Leon is but Caleb Williams in new circumstances; or, rather, it is the solemn, sententious, verbose Mr. Godwin, throughout. We did not expect

expect to have found in an author, who, in his "Essay on English Style," examined the works of others with so critical and microscopic an eye as to detect faults where others saw beauties, the inaccuracies which have forced themselves upon us, even when we were in great measure absorbed by the interest of the story. We have likewise been compelled to observe some curious inconsistencies and contradictions. St. Leon enters not into a detail of the stranger's secrets, because he was forbidden—he was equally forbidden even to mention the stranger. Vol. II. p. 103, he says, "It is no matter that these pages shall never be surveyed by other eyes than mine;" and at page 243 he talks of his readers, and anticipates their objections. The immortal St. Leon talks of being subjected to ignominious death, of his whole species combining to murder him! We apprehend that these trifling blemishes in what is upon the whole a masterly work are the consequence of too great hurry for publication. An author of Mr. Godwin's genius and talents ought to write more for posterity than for the existing generation.

THE DRAMA.

In this department, as in that of novels and romances, our patriotism has to regret that the works of foreigners have excited much more of the public attention than those of our own nation. At no period has the English stage been at so low an ebb as during the last few years. Instead of the happily-imagined and well-connected fable, the brilliant and witty dialogue, the vis comica and the original and highly-finished characters which once were to be met with in English comedy, we have now nothing but worn-out stories, trite incidents, unmeaning bustle, miserable puns, cant phrases, and hackneyed characters, whose insipidity is insupportable. Even that great dramatist, whose efforts, few though they have been, will ensure him a brilliant and eternal reputation, seems to give up the cause, either from despair of equalling his former works, or from disgust at the want of taste in the public, and condescends to borrow the production of a foreign author which, as we shall have occasion to observe in the course of this department of our review, he has not at all improved. With respect to this supposed want of taste in the public, we cannot help thinking that it is merely an excuse made by authors for their own inability to offer any thing worthy of the approbation of good taste. The English public discerned the beauties, and felt the pathos of the "Stranger;" and the great success of this piece is sufficient to exculpate them from the ill-grounded charge of want of taste. But even if this deficiency did exist, it would be no excuse for dramatic writers; it is their place to form, to cultivate, and to improve the taste of their countrymen.

"What is She?" is a comedy which did not succeed on the stage: we know not why, for it is certainly superior to many which have had their run. It lashes severely some fashionable follies—follies which our posterity will scarcely credit, should indeed this play reach posterity. If it should keep its place on the shelf of our libraries, it will be on the same principle that we keep pictures painted in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the sake of wondering at the absurd dresses of our ancestors.

Mr. HOLMAN's "Votary of Wealth," if considered as one of the great mass of English comedies, hardly reaches mediocrity, but holds a high rank among the productions of the day. The story is interesting, the characters, though not new, well supported, and the moral unexceptionable and highly necessary to be inculcated at the present day, when the temple of Plutus is so thronged with aspirants, that we find men of considerable fortune making neck-or-nothing speculations for the sake of increasing their wealth: but the language is flat and spiritless, and is very deficient in wit, though not in attempts at this scarce article.

Mr. COLMAN has published "Feudal Times," a drama in two acts, which was performed during last winter. Not having been present at the exhibition, we cannot say what effect the music and the *spectacle* may have produced: if they are good, we are sorry they were not accompanied by a better drama.

Mr. REYNOLDS' "Laugh when you can," whatever it may do on the stage, produces very little laughter in the closet.

"Sighs, or the Daughter," a comedy which met with deserved success on the Haymarket theatre, is altered from a drama of Kotzebue, by Mr. PRINCE HOARE, who has, in most instances, displayed judgment and taste in his alterations. In this age of anti-jacobinism, it is clear, from his preface, what were Mr. Hoare's motives in the alterations of Von Snarl's character.

"The Peckham Frolick, or Nell Gwynn" is, as the author has justly nam d

named it, a *whim*, in which the jokes and freaks of that witty and licentious monarch Charles II. are dramatised. The cant words and phrases of the present day are clumsily mingled with the trite sayings of that age.

"The Castle of Montval," by the Rev. I. S. WHALLEY, is a tragedy which, owing to the incomparable acting of Mrs. Siddons, was well received at Drury-Lane theatre, and has since been published. The story on which this play is founded is a very interesting one, but the author has no claim to praise for its invention, as he acquaints us that the unnatural event actually occurred in France so late as 1783. It very much resembles a part of the story of the Robbers, for it consists in the imprisonment of an old count by his son in a subterraneous dungeon for several years; yet this detestable parricide, who is every moment conscious that he is murdering by piecemeal the author of his days, is made a sufficiently amiable character to win the affections of a woman of extraordinary discernment and judgment. This is surely very unnatural. At least half of the characters which Mr. Whalley has crowded into his drama are unmeaning and insipid: the language is in the beginning feeble and languid; it, however, rises with the progress of the drama; but even in the pathetic scene, which concludes the piece, we could point out some objectionable passages.

In noticing the numerous productions of the prolific KOTZEBUE, which his indefatigable translators have presented to the public during the last half year, we shall begin with the "Virgin of the Sun," and "The Death of Rolla," which are rendered important by their connexion with Mr. Sheridan's Pizarro. Having in our last retrospect noticed the first of these, we have here only to observe that, besides the two English translations there mentioned, another has since appeared by JAMES LAWRENCE, Esq. "The Death of Rolla" was intended by its author as a sequel to the "Virgin of the Sun." In the first play we saw Rolla proffering to give up his passion for Cora because she preferred Alonzo; in the present drama we find the Peruvian hero still actuated by his love for Cora, in the first instance offering to sacrifice his life for the safety of her husband, and in the end actually sacrificing it, while rescuing her child from the hands of the merciless Pizarro. Both these pieces contain great beauties and great faults: the "Death of Rolla" we think the preferable drama.

Three translations of it have made their appearance; one by Miss PLUMPTRE; another, and a more splendid one, by Mr. LEWIS; and a third by Mr. DUTTON. On this last translator we have to remark, that although he may be more competent to translate from the German than any of the persons whom he so rudely attacks, yet that the coarse ribaldry and indelicate allusions contained in his notes are very contemptible and disgusting. This drama, "The Death of Rolla," which excited unbounded applause at Vienna, Mr. SHERIDAN has adapted to the English stage under the title of "Pizarro," and the great emolument which this piece produced to his theatre may, in some degree, compensate for the smallness of the addition it has made to his literary reputation. Nothing could be more unfortunate than the change of heroes which Mr. Sheridan has made. The refined and almost spiritual love of Rolla makes him the natural hero of a drama, calculated to delight romantic and exalted imaginations. Pizarro and the Spaniards are but inferior agents, and ought not to have been made the most prominent figures on the canvas. For the sake of this absurd alteration, the interest of the drama is lessened, and the truth of history violated in the most flagrant manner. It was not unnatural to suppose, with Kotzebue, that the Spaniards might meet with a repulse before they attained their final object; but to murder the conqueror of Peru, and to make the Peruvians triumphant, is too gross a perversion of facts to be tolerated. Notwithstanding this grand error, it would be unfair not to acknowledge that Mr. Sheridan has frequently improved parts of this drama. Considering the political obloquy with which he has lately been overwhelmed, we admire the dexterity with which he has engrafted his loyal *clap traps*. The celebrated speech which he has put into the mouth of Rolla is a master-piece of eloquence, but we think not well adapted to the general of the usurper Ataliba. The particular circumstances of the times may, perhaps, tolerate this excrescence on the stage, but it ought not to have been inserted in the printed play which is intended for posterity. The beautiful sonnet which Cora sings, when watching over her sleeping child, cannot fail of delighting every mind, awake to the charms of poetry and feeling.

Kotzebue's

Kotzebue's "Self Immolation" has been translated by HENRY NEWMAN, Esq. and is one of the author's most interesting dramas: it is well calculated for the modern stage, and has been adapted to ours under the title of "Family Distress."

Miss PLUMPTRE has published a translation of Kotzebue's "Force of Calumny," which, though it may not act upon the feelings so strongly as some of his productions, bears the characteristic marks of his genius, and excites a powerful though a calm interest. Its morality is excellent, since its chief object is to prove that happiness is not to be attained amid the glare of courts, and the sordid bustle of most active employments, but in the domestic peace and domestic comforts of those blest with a decent mediocrity of fortune.

Kotzebue's "Widow and the Horse" has been translated by Miss PLUMPTRE, and adapted to our stage by Mr. Dibdin, we think in both instances needlessly, as it appears to us to be a drama of very inferior merit.

"The False Shame" of Kotzebue, which has been presented to the English public by an anonymous translator, abounds in a more useful and more generally applicable morality than any of his productions. We wish there had been less complexity, and that Flaxland's *false shame*, the shame of retrenching expences to a level with his circumstances, had been the only one attacked. The scene in which he gives up his false shame at the instance of his amiable wife is excellent. We wish that those persons who are continually denouncing Kotzebue as an immoral writer would read this play.—We shall content ourselves with barely enumerating the other plays of Kotzebue, which have been translated during the last half year.—"The Corsicans."—"Poverty and Nobleness of Mind," by Maria Geisweiler.—"Peevish Man," by C. Ludger, Esq.—"La Peyrouse," by Miss Plumptre, and by Mr. Thompson. But it is not to Kotzebue alone that our translators have confined themselves: Lessing, Goëthe, and Iffland, three other German dramatists, have also been made to contribute to our amusement.—"The School for Honour, or the Chance of War," is a comedy by the first of these; it was formerly translated in English, with the title of the Baroness of Bruchsal, or the Disbanded Officer, and has now been again translated: it possesses much merit.

"Goetz of Berlichingen with the Iron Hand," is a tragedy by GOETHE, the celebrated author of the Sorrows of Werter. This drama, which is said to be written in imitation of Shakspeare, is admired with enthusiasm by the Germans, who regard the principal characters as one of their national heroes. It has the common fault of all German productions, that of diffuseness and expansion, even to tediousness; but it abounds in those true strokes of nature, in those scintillations of genius which might be expected in the piece of so great a master. The sublime and poetical description of a comet, the terrific wildness of the gipsey scene, the terrible justice of the secret tribunal, and the tender pathos of the conclusion, will be read with the highest degree of interest. We think this one of the most striking plays of the German school.

Two of IFFLAND's plays have made their appearance in an English dress; "The Lawyers," translated by Mr. LUDGER; and the "Forresters," by Miss BELL PLUMPTRE, sister to the lady who has translated so many of Kotzebue's dramas. We cannot speak very highly of either of these as dramatic performances: they are very moral, rational, *good kind* of pieces, but are tame and spiritless when compared with those of Kotzebue. There are, however, one or two scenes in the Forresters extremely pathetic. Not only the German but the Danish drama has been resorted to by our industrious translators.

"Poverty and Wealth," a comedy by P. A. HEIBERG, has been translated by Mr. WILSON: the plot of this drama is extravagant, but the morality is unexceptionable.

"True Patriotism, or Poverty ennobled by Virtue," and "Neither's the Man," by Mr. HOLFORD, are two English dramas which do not rise above mediocrity.

Mr. POLIDORI, an Italian master in London, has published two dramas in his own language, "Isabella" and "Gernando," which have have some merit.

MISCELLANIES.

"The Travels of Antenor in Greece and Asia," translated from the French of E. F. LANTIER; this work is written in imitation of the celebrated travels of Anacharsis, but is very inferior to its prototype. The work of Barthelemy instructs while it delights: the most that can be said of M. Lantier's is, that it may amuse those who are not very refined in

their tastes. But even the whole of this merit, such as it is, does not belong to the author, as he has laid many preceding writers, Voltaire in particular, under contribution. No book can be put with more advantage into the hands of young persons than the Travels of Anacharsis, but those of Antenor contain some licentious passages, which render it unfit to be entrusted to them.

"A Miscellany by S. WHYTE and his son E. A. WHYTE:" the principal article in this collection is a vindication of the character of the late Mr. Sheridan, from an attack made on him by Dr. Johnson, probably never meant to be made public; but which the indiscreet garrulity of Mr. Boswell had rescued from oblivion.

Mrs. SHERIDAN's "Ode to Patience" has considerable merit. This miscellany also contains an attempt to trace the story on which the Mysterious Mother was founded, to its origin, which appears to us very unimportant; and proves, what every body knew before, that Burger's Leonora resembles an old English ballad. There are many other articles which evince the authors to be men of reading and ingenuity, but which we think hardly of sufficient consequence to entitle them to publication.

"The Royal Tribes of Wales," by PHILIP YORKE, Esq. of Erthig: this is a very sensible and judicious work; and although parts of it are necessarily dry, it is occasionally enlivened by anecdotes and historical information, which will interest the general reader. A curious article of this work is the genealogy of his present majesty George the Third, which is traced through all its stages, up to Cadwalader, the last king of the Britons, by which it appears that he is the right heir in lineal succession to the British, Cambro-British, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, English and Scottish kings.

"The Works of Sir WM. JONES" occupy six quarto volumes, and are published by his widow, who appears to have been entrusted with his manuscripts for the purpose of publication. Besides these MSS. the present collection comprehends all the works which were published in the life-time of the author, and Lord Teignmouth's discourse, delivered before the Asiatic Society in Calcutta, in May 1794, which gives a very full account of his enlarged views and literary labours. It was our intention to have taken an ample notice of this most splendid publication: but in turning over the pages we have already written, the number of them alarms us, and we yield reluctantly to the summons which commands us to retire. It is scarcely necessary to add, that these volumes contain an invaluable treasure of eastern science, philology, and history, and that few can read them without interest and advantage.

The "Walpoliana" form two elegant little volumes: these anecdotes, &c. collected by a gentleman of the first taste and talents, have, many of them, contributed to enrich the pages of our journal. To the number, the editor has now added others, together with various fragments of original letters, chiefly on scientific or literary subjects, from the pen of HORACE WALPOLE, of whom "a biographical sketch" is given "in fugitive crayons," which, if we may form a judgment from the resemblance, was certainly drawn from life. Two vignettes, one of Strawberry-Hill, and the other of its noble owner, adorn the title pages of these volumes, which contain, moreover, fac-similies of the hand-writing of the Earl of Orford and of Mr. Gray the poet.

We are very glad to find that Major OUSELEY goes on with his "Oriental Collections:" four more numbers are published, which bring the work down to December 1797. They contain much curious and interesting matter.

The last publication which we have to notice is "Pantographia," by EDMUND FRY, Letter-Founder: this singular work contains copies of all the known alphabets in the world, with an explanation in English of the peculiar force of each letter. In order to avoid swelling the book to too great a size, the author confines himself to those forms alone which are in common use; omitting those minute variations which are only found in particular inscriptions. He treats very little of the history of the different alphabets, referring to those authors who had before treated of this point; this barrenness we very much lament. In other respects the work is well executed, and must have cost Mr. Fry great labour and no inconsiderable expence.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"Journal, ou Témoignage de l'Adjutant-General Ramel," &c. Journal, or Testimony, of Adjutant-General Ramel, Commanding-Officer of the Guard of the Legislative Body of the French Republic, and one of those transported to Guiana, after the 18th Fructidor (4th Sept. 1797;) containing also a Variety of Facts relative to that Day, and the passage to, stay at, and escape of some of the Exiles from the Colony. With a Chart of Guiana. Leipsick, 1799; 1 vol. 8vo.

We are told by Ramel, that he occupied the post of adjutant-general of the army of the Rhine, when orders were received by him, from the directory, to repair to Paris, and take upon him the command of the guard of the legislative body; a situation to which he had been invited, in consequence of a vote of the two councils. His *corps*, which was at first composed of 800, had been lately divided into two batallions, of 600 men each; and the author no sooner found himself initiated in his new office, than he commenced a reform, *as a great number of the soldiers had served the convention in the same capacity*. His conduct on this, and many other occasions, gave great disgust to the Jacobins, and even to the directory, who, however, made him an offer of another post, and even an advancement in rank, provided he would give in his resignation.

A few days before the grand catastrophe, an unusual degree of vigilance was made use of by those employed to guard the legislative body. A fatal security, however, prevailed among the members themselves; and, even on the morning before their expulsion, Emery, Dumas, Vanblanc, Tronçonducoudray, and Thibaudau, although forming part of the opposition, protested loudly against the suspicions that had taken place, and the terror that had seized on the public mind. Their security was so great, that they retired before midnight; but, within an hour after this, Ramel received orders to repair to the minister at war, and learned, at the same time, that several columns of troops had entered Paris, and that the officer to whom the charge of the cavalry was confided had withdrawn his *corps*, and two pieces of cannon, in consequence of orders from General Angerau.

At three o'clock Ramel was summoned, "in the name of the directory," to allow 1100 men to pass the bridge, "as they were entrusted with executing the orders of government." He was at the same time assured, by an officer who had formerly served along with him, that his grenadiers were already surrounded by 12,000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon.

On this he instantly repaired to the Thuilleries, and found the generals Pichegru and Villot in the apartment destined for the commission of inspectors. He now dispatched messengers to Laffon Ladebat, president of the Council of Ancients, and Simeon, president of the Council of Five Hundred, and renewed his injunctions to the officers on the advanced posts not to withdraw without an order in writing, signed by his own hand. A few minutes after this, he received intimation that the iron gate of the bridge had been forced; that the divisions of Angerau and Lemoine had effected a junction; that all the posts were turned and overawed by a superior force; and that a battery of cannon was directed against the hall of the Council of Ancients. Being now reduced to so critical a situation, and perceiving that there was only one post leading to the Council of Five Hundred that held out, the adjutant-general demanded orders to relieve the reserve of grenadiers, and repulse force by force. The deputies, however, refused their assent, observing, "that all resistance was useless," and prohibited him from firing a single musket. At half past four o'clock, general Verdiere signified to the legislators, that he had orders to oblige them to leave the hall, and carry the keys to the directory. This produced a long altercation; but, as the officer intrusted with this commission observed "that he did not come there *to deliberate*," all opposition was in vain.

At half an hour after five in the morning, Ramel received a written order from general Angerau, commanding him to retire with his guard to the *quai d'Orsay*; but he refused to obey; and not being any longer able to keep up a communication with the committees, which were blocked up by the directorial troops, he waited for the orders of the two councils.

His troops, until this period, had remained faithful; but a captain now exclaimed, "that they were not Swiss!" and a lieutenant observed, "that he had been wounded on the 13th *Vendemiaire*, while fighting against Louis XVIII. and would not now draw his sword in his cause." A third cried aloud, "The councils are labouring in behalf of the king; they

are rogues, and ought to be exterminated!" Even the second in command proposed to lay down their arms; and, in a few minutes after, Angerau appeared at the head of four hundred officers, exclaiming, "*Vive la republique!*" These were accompanied by some of the most noted revolutionists, such as Santerre, Rossignol, Pache, &c.; and Ramel was arrested, without the least interference on the part of his *corps*, as he laboured under the suspicion of being a royalist.

After being treated with great harshness, the adjutant-general was committed to the Temple, where he found the representatives Pichegru, Villot, D'Auchy, Jarri, Lamettrie, La Rue, Bourdon, and Dumas. Several others arrived soon after: and, at midnight, the minister of the police brought Barthelemy, the director, thither also.

After a short imprisonment, they were conducted, to the number of sixteen, to Rochelle, in four carriages, fortified by bars of iron; and treated with the utmost rigour during the journey, being often obliged to sleep on straw in the jails. In the course of their passage to Cayenne they experienced the most mortifying contempt, and the most indignant treatment, having been fed with horse-beans and hard biscuits, the latter of which was full of insects, while the former was usually covered with hair and filth, and served up in a bucket!

On their arrival at Cayenne they were at first received with considerable kindness; but they soon experienced great cruelty on the part of the governor, and were sent to Sinamary, one of the most unhealthy spots on the American continent, where they were lodged in huts, similar to those of the negroes.

At length the death of some of their companions, and the tyranny of their oppressors, determined them to make their escape to the nearest Dutch settlement. The members of the Council of Ancients, however, refused to leave the colony, as they would thus expose their estates to confiscation, and deprive their families of all means of succour. Ramel, Pichegru, Barthelemy, Villot, &c. determined, at all events, to make an effort for their liberation; and, accordingly, by means of a small fishing-boat, and the assistance of an American sailor, they at length found means to reach Surinam, the governor of which treated them with the utmost hospitality. After a variety of adventures, they arrived at one of the English settlements, whence they were sent home in the West-India fleet, and anchored at Deal on the 21st of September, precisely the anniversary of their departure from Rochefort.

Having repaired to Sheerness, in a cutter, general Pichegru, who was extremely ill, set out for London that same day, and his companions soon followed him thither. After a short residence in this capital, they expressed a wish to return to the continent, and were accordingly furnished with proper passports by our government.

It is evident from this, as well as the succeeding work, that the party transported from France was composed of royalists. This, however, cannot apologise for banishment without conviction, for unnecessary cruelty during the passage, and for barbarous treatment on their arrival in a pestilential climate.

"Anecdotes Secrètes sur la Revolution du 18 Fructidor," &c. Secret Anecdotes relative to the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor, and new Memoirs of those banished to Cayenne; written by themselves: containing Letters from General Murinais, Barthelemy, Tronçon du Coudray, Laffond Ladebat, La Rue, &c. We are here told, that a few days before the 18th Fructidor (September 4), at a meeting of the deputies in opposition, it was proposed by one of the inspectors "to attack the directory, and place three of the members, viz. Barras, Rewbell, and La Reveillère Lepaux, in a state of accusation." The majority, however, being composed of temporisers, opposed the project. One member said, "The constitution will be sufficient for our defence." To this general Villot replied: "the constitution will be of no avail against cannon; and it is with these that they will oppose your decrees."

"The soldiers will not be on their side!"

"The soldiers will be on the side of those who command them. If you do not decide, you are undone."

"The attack of the directory is too perilous an enterprise!" cries another. "There is not a single redoubt to be taken," rejoins Villot, "and I will undertake it." Pichegru and La Rue also declared for violent measures; but they were out-voted, and nothing was attempted. On the preceding day, two members of the Council of Five Hundred repaired to Carnot, with an intention to persuade him to take part against his colleagues; but he observed, "that he saw the royalists behind the curtain;"

and

and added, with much generosity, "the moment you attack any one member of the directory, I shall instantly join myself to him."

In the mean time, notice was brought to the inspectors of the two councils, that the Directory was preparing to seize them. On this, Bourdon de l'Oise, who had *formerly* been a decided republican, and was well acquainted with revolutionary movements, exclaimed, with indignation, "You will never be able to repel bayonets with a cuirass of paper!" I know but one way that promises success, and that is, to march straight to the Luxembourg, and bring away the heads of the conspirators."

"He is drunk!" cried a member, very coolly: and instantly resumed a dissertation on the merits and efficacy of the constitutional act.

At ten o'clock at night, a deputy of the Council of Five Hundred went to consult Barthelemy. "I am certain," observed he, "that three of my colleagues are preparing a plot; but they are not yet ready, and will be unable to do any thing for four or five days to come."

This assurance completed the triumph of the party of the *endormeurs*, and they instantly retired to their beds.

Before the alarm gun was fired, the triumvirate gave orders to arrest the two directors, Barthelemy and Carnot: this critical and delicate business was not confided to any Frenchman, but to a German, who held the rank of adjutant-general in the service of the republic. The first of these, who had retired to rest after playing a game at cards, was seized without any difficulty; but the latter was more fortunate; for he escaped through the fidelity of a servant; and, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, is supposed to be still alive.

The fortunate escape of several of the prisoners from Guiana to Surinam has been stated above. No sooner was this event known to the *commandant* of Sinamaray than he treated the exiles who remained with still greater rigour than before. It happened, however, very fortunately for them, that Jeannet, the governor of Cayenne, had about this time received instructions to behave to them with more humanity, &c.; he accordingly complied, *in part*, with the orders of the directory. Their situation, indeed, although far from being comfortable, was much better than that of one hundred and ninety-three fresh exiles, who arrived in the *Decade*. Among these were several noted thieves, who had been allowed to mingle with men whose moral characters were unimpeachable, and who only differed in respect to political tenets with their oppressors. Here follows a list of the deaths, occasioned by transportation to the unhealthy climate of Guiana:

"Of those sent to Apronayac - - 2
to Cayenne, and the neighbourhood 9
to Conanama - - 15
to Sinamaray - - 3
Died within the space of 25 days 29

Sick List.

At Conanama - - - 60
Sinamaray - - - - 5
Other parts of Guiana 20
85"

Of the sixteen transported by the corvette *la Vaillante*, the particulars of whose treatment are to be found in the former work published by Ramel, eight remained at Sinamary, of whom the six following ended their days there:

"Murinais, 27 *Frimaire*, 6th year.
Troncon de Coudray, 4th *Messidor*.
Bourdon de l'Oise, 4th *Messidor*.
La Villeheurnois, 10th *Thermidor*.
Rouere, 25th *Fructidor*; and
Brothier, 26th *Fructidor*."

Of those that still survive, viz. Marbois and Laffond Ladebat, the former was lately attacked with a fever, which lasted eighteen days. Thus, the mortality among the exiles, in the course of one year, is to their number as $7\frac{2}{10}$ to 8, or as 72 to 80; in other words, according to this reckoning, a single person will not have remained alive in the course of fourteen months.

It must afford great satisfaction to every humane mind, that the surviving exiles are to be permitted to return to France; and it is to be hoped, that, after suffering such a variety of hardships, they will be allowed to end their days in peace.

"Essai sur l'Histoire, Geographique, Politique, et Naturelle," &c. An Essay on the Geographical, Natural, and Political History of the Kingdom of Sardinia, by D. A. Azuni; 1 vol. 8vo. Second Edition.—M. Azuni, who is himself a native of Sardinia, seems particularly anxious to make the importance of his native island known to the public. He accordingly divides his work into five chapters, under the following heads:

1st. Geographical description of Sardinia.

2d.

2d. Of Cape Cagliari.
3d. Of Cape Saffari.
4th. Of the isles adjacent to Sardinia.
5th. Of the origin of the Sardinians, and a general sketch of their government.
6th. Of the Spanish government, while the island appertained to Spain.
7th. Of The Piedmontese government.
8th. Natural productions.
9th. Vegetable kingdom.
10th. Animal kingdom.
11th. Mineral kingdom.
12th. Maritime productions; and
13th. The present state of commerce.

We have already noticed a former edition of this work.

"Recherches Historiques et Politiques sur Malthe," &c. Historical and Political Researches relative to Malta, adorned with Engravings, representing Ancient Medals, and a Map of the Island, by C. CAPITAINE; 1 vol. 8vo. This work contains a summary of the history of Malta, and a description of every thing interesting in that island. It is written with the view of demonstrating the numerous advantages which the French may derive from the possession of it.

"Histoire Generale et Impartiale des Erreurs, des Fautes," &c. A general and impartial History of the Errors, the Faults, and the Crimes committed during the French Revolution, by PRUDHOMME; 6 vols. 8vo. The two first volumes of this work were published in 1797; but the late government prohibited the sale of the four last, and they were only circulated by stealth. It is to be hoped, for the honour of humanity, that Prudhomme has exaggerated the crimes committed by his countrymen, as it is impossible to look over the lists of proscription here presented to the public without shuddering.

By way of a specimen, we shall present the reader with an account of the victims who fell during the proconsulate of Carrier:

The number put to death at Nantes, 32,000.

Of these were children shot -	500
—— drowned	1500
women shot -	264
—— drowned	500
priests shot -	300
—— drowned	460
nobles drowned	1400
artisans drowned	5300
Individuals who died in prison by contagion	8000

POLITICS.

"Essai sur les Causes qui, en 1649, amenerent en Angleterre," &c. An Essay on the Causes which produced a Republican Form of Government in England in 1649; the Means wanting to consolidate it, and the Circumstances that produced its Overthrow. By BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, a Representative of the People. Second Edition.

Whether we consider the time that this pamphlet was published, or the person by whom it is written, it must be allowed to be a curious production; and it has not become less interesting in consequence of the revolution so recently effected by Buonaparte.

Were it not for the name prefixed to the title-page, this would undoubtedly be considered as the production of a royalist, who, under the assumed veil of candour, is zealous for the re-establishment of monarchy. The author allows that the republican form of government is the most beautiful and excellent of all others; but he contemplates it as an abstract theory, a kind of vision that can never be realised, and considers the words *liberty and equality* as very charming, but very dangerous expressions.

Boulay maintains, that no nation was better calculated for a republican regimen than the English during the middle of the last century, as no people has ever so well understood the theory of government, the balance and distribution of powers, and every thing appertaining to the representative system. In addition to this, the English republic was established on a firmer foundation than the French, and rendered still more formidable in the eyes of other states. Now, in his opinion, the causes that contributed to the overthrow of the English commonwealth exist in that of France, and that too in a greater degree. These may be reduced to the six following heads:

1st. The divisions that took place in the patriotic party in England, between the presbyterians and independents; and the similar contest in France, between the constitutionels and the jacobins.

2d. The violence and injustice of the independent party in the one country, which in the other have been carried to a far greater degree of atrocity by the jacobins; and even the constitutionels, we are told, were indebted for their success to force and perfidy alone.

3d. The influence and tyranny of the military power, particularly as exercised by Cromwell; and from the epoch, when the revolutionary party disarmed the legitimate authority, France has been acquainted

quainted with no other rule of government than that of terror. "If Cromwell was a tyrant," says he, "what name shall we assign to Robespierre, to the convention and the directory?"

4th. The various attempts against the rights of the people, and the liberty of the national representation. The proscription of the Girondists under Robespierre; the 18th Fructidor, and the revolution produced by a re-action of the legislative body against the directory: these are memorable instances of the audacity with which they sport with the rights of the people, and of the established constitution, in order to guarantee it exercise.

5th. The cunning and machiavelian conduct of those attached to a monarchical government. The royalists of England, according to him, were active in procuring the death of Charles I. while he seems to intimate that those of France were desirous that Louis XVI. should perish!

6th. The oppression, discontent, and evils, experienced in both countries.

"De la Condition des Femmes dans les Republiques," &c. Of the Condition of Women in Republics. By Citizen THEREMIN, Member of the Society of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, at Paris. This new champion of the fair sex treads in the steps of the author of "the Rights of Woman," and is extremely anxious that the French ladies should be invested with political franchises. He thinks that the female Parisians, in particular, might sit on juries, be employed in secret and confidential missions by government, &c. &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

"Histoire Naturelle de Buffon, classée par Ordres," &c. Buffon's Natural History, classed after the System of Linnæus, with the Generical Characters, and the Linnæan Nomenclature. By RENE RICHARD CASTEL, Author of the Poem of the Plants, and Professor at the *Prytanée Française*. This splendid edition of the Natural History of the great Buffon possesses many advantages over the former. In the first place, all the errors of the author are suppressed, while the new discoveries, contained in the supplements, are inserted in their proper places. In addition to these, upwards of twenty new plates are inserted; all of these are designed by Desève, to whom Buffon, a little before his death, communicated the changes and corrections which he wished to introduce.

The first volume is adorned with a fine portrait of Buffon, executed by Gaucher; and all the plates are most admirably engraved.

"Histoire des Insectes des Environs de Paris," &c. History of the Insects in the Neighbourhood of Paris; by GEOFFROY. A new edition, considerably augmented with a supplement, in 2 vols. 4to. The figures of this edition are finely coloured after nature.

"Lettres sur l'Histoire Physique de la Terre," &c. Letters on the Natural History of the Earth, addressed to M. Blumenbach; containing fresh Geological and Historical Proofs of the Mission of Moses: by DELUC, 1 vol. 8vo. 530 pa. 7 fr. The preface to this work contains an interesting memoir on the primitive and universal principle of moral obligation, whence all the other duties may be deduced.

The first letter treats of the *phenomena* of the terrestial globe, and the origin of our continents.

The 2d contains an analysis of geological *phenomena*.

The 3d and 4th, the history of the earth.

The 5th, of the continents.

The 6th and last are intended as a *physical* commentary on the eleven first chapters of Genesis.

"Memoire sur un Fragment," &c. A Memoir relative to a Fragment of Volcanic Basaltes, brought from Borghetto, in the Roman Territory; read before the Physico-Mathematical Academy of Rome; by U. P. SALMON, a Physician of the Military Department, and Member of the same Academy. In the formation of this specimen, the author recognises the successive action of two different agents, fire and water, whence he deduces a new theory of the earth.

"Manuel pour servir à l'Histoire Nouvelle," &c. A Manual calculated for a New History of Birds, Insects, and Plants, translated from the Latin of J. Reinhold Forster; by J. B. F. LEVEILLE, &c. 1 vol. 8vo. This translation from the pen of a physician of the French capital is intended as a guide to the different classes of natural history. The analysis of the methods of the most celebrated men is here presented to the student, who is also gratified with extracts from the works of Lacépede, Jussieu, Lamarck, Cuvier, &c. and a translation of a memoir, by Murray, on *conchology*.

BOTANY.

BOTANY.

"Botanique pour les Femmes," &c. Botany for Females and Amateurs; by M. BATSCH, Professor at Jena, 1 vol. 8vo. with 101 coloured plates, and an alphabetical table of the plants. This work, after having acquired great celebrity in Germany, now appears in a French dress; and the author, by way of inducing his fair countrywomen to peruse it, has given a greater elegance to the expressions, and a more sentimental turn to the whole.

"Flora Atlantica, seu Historia Plantarum, quæ in Atlante, Agro Tunetano, et Algerienſi crescunt," &c. The Flora of Mount Atlas; or, a History of the Plants that grow in the Neighbourhood of Tunis and Algiers; by RENE DESFONTAINES, a Member of the National Institute of France, and Professor of Botany, in the Museum of Natural History of Paris. We have already announced the first part of this splendid and useful work, which is at length completed in two large volumes: it is written in Latin, and arranged according to the system of Linnæus; the engravings amount to two hundred and sixty-three. Desfontaines, the author, resided, during three whole years, at Tunis and Algiers, under the auspices of the ancient government of France, and the Academy of Sciences of Paris; he had therefore the best opportunity to make researches into the botany of Africa, &c.; these volumes are the first fruits of his labours.

"Phytologie Universelle," &c. Universal Phytology, or a Natural and Methodical History of Plants, their Properties, their Virtues, and their Culture; a Work consecrated to the Progress of the useful Sciences, Agriculture, and all the Arts; by N. JOLYCLERC, Naturalist, and Man of Letters.—The French already possessed versions of the system of Linnæus, the Elements of Botany by Tournefort, and the Cryptogamy of Gmelin, all of which were translated by Jolyclerc; they had also a translation of the celebrated work of Jussieu, under the title of "Tableau de Regne Végétal" (a picture of the vegetable kingdom); but a general system was still wanting, and this deficiency is here attempted to be supplied. No class of plants, not even those made known in consequence of the most recent discoveries, is here omitted; and each of them is compared with the ingenious systems of Tournefort, Linnæus, and Jussieu, which the author makes to agree with each other. All the European and exotic kinds, which are calculated to excite the attention of the amateur, are here given. Twenty-thousand vegetables, at least, are indicated; and more than twelve thousand are described in a clear and precise manner. The author has been at great pains to assign the salutary or hurtful properties of each plant described by him; its medical virtues; its chemical qualities, so far as dying, and the other useful arts, are connected, &c.; he also points out the native soil of every vegetable, its habits, its temperament, and its description.

BELLES LETTRES.

"Lycée, ou Cours de Littérature Ancienne et Moderne," &c. The Lyceum, or Course of Ancient and Modern Literature; by LAHARPE. 8 vols. 8vo. The Lyceum of Paris, soon after its establishment, acquired a considerable degree of celebrity; and in 1786, it was customary for all the handsome women of the capital to attend the lectures read there. On this, Laharpe, the professor of literature, found it necessary to extend his plan; and these eight volumes, which are to be followed by four more, are the fruit of his labours. An argumentative history of all the works of genius and imagination, from the time of Homer to the present day, is, undoubtedly, one of the most precious presents that can be made by one of the most distinguished literary men of our age.

This estimable work is divided into three parts. The first contains the literature of the ancients; the second that of the age of Louis XIV.; and the third, which will be detailed in four additional volumes, that of the present age. The introduction, consisting of fifty pages, exhibits many general ideas on the art of writing, on the advantages of that art, on the alliance between philosophy and the arts of imagination, and on the acceptation of the words *taste* and *genius*. The author, who begins with the poetry of the ancients, deems it necessary to give an analysis of the poetics of Aristotle; and the genius of that great man is at once avenged for the silly panegyrics of his blind enthusiasts, and the detraction of his absurd enemies. The second chapter exhibits an analysis of Longinus's treatise on the sublime. In the third, we are presented with a comparison between the French language and those of the ancients. On this occasion Laharpe maintains that the language of his

his native country is generally inferior to that of Rome, more eſpecially in reſpect to poetry; and he here takes occaſion to defend his former opinion, that the claſſics ought not to be tranſlated into proſe.

He then applies himſelf to the conſideration of *epic poetry*, and, after attacking the paradoxes of Lamotte, relative to the Iliad, launches forth into an eulogium on that great work. He thinks, however, that the Odyſſey exhibits manifeſt ſigns of decline and decrepitude.

Laharpe conſiders the character of the hero of the Æneid as far too uniform, being deſtitute of thoſe paſſions which, by animating the *epipopeia*, intereſt the reader. He, however, gives due praiſe to the ſtyle of Virgil, which he maintains to be the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of that poet, "and at once the charm and the deſpair of thoſe who cultivate poeſy."

Silvius Italicus, Statius, Claudian, Lucan, &c. afterwards paſs in review, and all their beauties and defects are carefully enumerated.

A ſeries of reflections on the genius of the Greek tragedy ſerves as a critical introduction to the works of Æſchylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; and, on this occaſion, the author will, probably, be conſidered as rather partial to the French drama, which he affirms to be ſuperior to that of Greece. The Romans are conſidered as far inferior to both in tragedy; and if we are to judge by the ſpecimens handed down to us, we have no great occaſion to regret thoſe that have been loſt.

After a variety of remarks on the comedy of the ancients, we meet with an examination of the lyric poets, and are here reminded of the difference between the odes which were ſung, and thoſe of the moderns which are recited. Horace is ſaid to unite Anacreon and Pindar in his own perſon, and Laharpe compares his Ode to Fortune with that of Rouſſeau, on purpoſe to ſhow that a charming French ode has but little reſemblance to a beautiful Latin one.

From the poets, Laharpe now turns to the orators, the hiſtorians, and the philoſophers; and the beauties and defects of Quintilian, Demoſthenes, Cicero, Seneca, the two Plinys, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Livy, Salluſt, Tacitus, Quintius Curtius, Cornelius Nepos, Suetonius, and Plutarch, are carefully ſelected and exhibited.

[When this important work is finiſhed, we ſhall continue our account of it.]

ARCHITECTURE, STATUARY, &c.

"Palais, Maiſons, et autres Edifices modernes de Rome," &c. Palaces, Houſes, and other modern Edifices of Rome, deſigned and meaſured by PETTIER, FONTAINE, and BERNIER. Folio. Ten numbers of this work are already publiſhed.

"Muſée des Monumens Français," &c. Muſeum of French Monuments, 3d and 4th Numbers. Theſe two numbers contain a deſcription of an ancient ſtatue of Minerva, three ſtatues of Meleager, a ſtatue of Juno, ſeveral ſepulchral urns, two ſtatues of Bacchus, and two tables of marble, exhibiting the names of the citizens of the tribe of *Erechteide*, who died during the expeditions of Cymon in Egypt, Phœnicia, and Cyprus. The laſt of theſe was diſcovered in 1674, by Galland, tranſlator of *The Thouſand and One Nights*, and the French are indebted for the poſſeſſion of it to Nointel, ambaſſador from France at Conſtantinople.

"Galerie Antique, ou Collection," &c. The Ancient Gallery; or, a Collection of the principal Works of the Ancients, in Sculpture, Painting, &c. This work, which is in folio, is publiſhed in numbers, like the two former, and contains;

1. The plan of the theatre of Bacchus.
2. The tower of the Winds.
3. The lantern of Demoſthenes.

GEOGRAPHY.

"Recherches ſur la Geographie des Anciens," &c. Reſearches relative to the Geography of the Ancients, intended to ſerve as a Foundation to the Hiſtory of Ancient Geography. By P. F. J. GOSSELIN. 2 vols. 4to. This work, which was at firſt deſigned for the uſe of the academy of inſcriptions, contains the following memoirs;

1. Inquiries relative to the geographical ſyſtem of Hipparchus.

2. On the geopraphical knowledge of the ancients, relative to the weſtern coaſts of Africa.

3. On the geographical knowledge of the ancients relative to the eaſtern coaſts of the ſame continent.

4. An examination of the principal authorities which have induced a belief that the ancients had made the tour of Africa.

5. Inquiries concerning the geographical ſyſtem of the marine of Tyre.

6. Reſearches relative to the geographical knowledge of the ancients in reſpect to the Arabian gulf.

This work which is enriched with ten

geographical charts, was published under the patronage of the late directorial government.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

"Bibliographie Analytique de Médecine," &c. An Analytical Library of Medicine; or, A Summary of the last new Works, whether Latin or French, relative to the Medical Art. This is a monthly journal, of twenty-four pages 12mo. chiefly intended for physicians and surgeons in the provinces, as it enables them to form an opinion, at a very small expence, of all the discoveries and experiments in the capital, &c.

"Manière de traiter la petite Vérole Inoculée," &c. The Manner of treating the Inoculated, applied to the Natural Small Pox. By B. TERNIER. Ternier, in this pamphlet, insists on advantages of *cool air*; his antagonist, L. Biker, on the other hand, maintains that *very cold air* is still more salutary. He also affirms that inoculation prevents the shock which the constitution might otherwise receive, and which often terminates fatally.

"Des Maladies des Enfans." Of the Diseases of Children; by N. CHAMBON. 2 vols. 8vo. The author, N. Chambon, having been at the head of the principal hospitals in France during a period of thirty years, has enjoyed all the benefits that can possibly arise from extensive practice and long experience. He has here candidly adopted the opinions of his predecessors when he deemed them correct, and added his own observations in a clear and simple style.

"Des Caractéres du Traitement et de la Cure des Dartres, et de la Paralysie des Extremités," &c. A Description and Cure of the Ringworm, the Palsy of the Lower Extremities, Convulsions, Epilepsy, &c. By A. DUFRESNOY. 1 vol. 8vo. The author, after a variety of experiments, made in the course of the last ten years, by means of the *Rhus radicans*, and the field-Narcissus, recommends these two plants to the notice of all medical practitioners.

"Traités des Maladies des Voies Urinaires." A Treatise on the Diseases to which the Urinary Passages are subject. 2 vols. 8vo. This treatise, written by one of the most celebrated surgeons that France has ever produced, was originally published in the *Journal de Chirurgie*. It is augmented with additions, by X. Bichat.

"Traité des Propriétés, Usages, et Effets," &c. A Treatise on the Properties, Use, and Effects of the *Solanum scandens*, in the treatment of several Maladies, and especially those arising from Ringworms. By Carrere. 1 vol. 8vo. This is a second edition of the same memoir by Carrere; it has been examined by Geoffroy and Audry, on the part of the society of medicine, who have delivered in a very flattering report relative to it.

DRAMA.

"Arsinoüs, Tragedie par Delrieu." Arsinous, a Tragedy by Delrieu. The subject of this drama is interesting, and peculiarly adapted to a revolutionary period, being founded on the banishment of a virtuous citizen, and the punishment of a cruel usurper.

Several of the scenes, however, are feeble, and the language not always appropriate to the characters of the respective personages; some of the sentiments were much applauded, during the representation, on account of the force of the illusions; and the following line, uttered by Arsinous, appeared to produce a great sensation on the audience:

"Je suis époux et père, et ne suis pas vengé!"

"Theatre de l'Hermitage de Catharine II." &c. The Theatre of the Hermitage of Catharine, Empress of Russia. 2 vols. 8vo.; with a Portrait of her Imperial Majesty. This collection of dramas, acted in the palace of the late Catharine, consists of nineteen, written by nine different authors. Of these, only three are Russian: Count Strogonof; the senator Iwan Schuwalof, grand-chamberlain; and Alexander Momonof, the favourite. There is but one national drama, which is composed by her Imperial Majesty, and intended as an imitation of Shakspeare. The incidents are drawn from the life of Rurick, the founder of the Russian empire.

The other authors are, a daughter of Aufrêne the comedian, the ambassadors from France and Austria; viz. the Counts de Segur and Cobentzel, the Prince de Ligne, and d'Estat, a Frenchman, secretary to the cabinet of her Imperial Majesty.

The principal plays are, "Rurick," the historical drama just alluded to, which is the only one written in the language of the country; and Coriolanus, the production of Segur: the subject of the latter has been anticipated by the admirable composition of Laharpe.

"Matilde, Drame en Cinq Actes." &c. Matilda, a Drama in Five Acts, in Prose, by MONVEL. The Baron de Volmar, a discarded lover, finds means

to

to embitter the life of his more fortunate rival, by a recurrence to the baſeſt arts. In conſequence of this, the Count de Holrem, the father of Matilda, had determined to diſinherit his daughter, as ſuſpicions had been infuſed into his mind relative to his wife's virtue: but the ſon of the Baron de V., who happened to be in love with the heroine, produces the moſt ſatisfactory teſtimony, left by his father on his death-bed, that the charge of infidelity was entirely deſtitute of truth.

The two laſt acts exhibit ſituations productive of ſuitable effect.

"Le Tondeur," &c. The Shearer, a Comedy, which has been refuſed by ſeveral of the Theatres of Paris. By C. Paſquet, Author of *Têtes tondues Sifflées*, &c. Citizen Paſquet is a Pariſian barber, who has given a very appropriate name to his drama: his profeſſion diſarms criticiſm.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

"La Nuit Anglaiſe, ou les Aventures," &c. The Engliſh Night, or the extraordinary Adventures of M. Dabaud, Merchant of Paris; a Romance, like too many others, tranſlated from the Arabian into the Iroquois, from the Iroquois into the Samoiede, from the Samoiede into the Hottentot, from the Hottentot into the Lapland, and from the Lapland into the French language. By R. P. SPECTRORUINI, an Italian monk. 2 vol. 12mo. To be purchaſed at the ruins of Pulluzzi, the caverns of St. Claire, at the abbey of Graſville, the caſtles of Udolpho, Lindenberg, and, in ſhort, wherever haunted towers, monks, dungeons, &c. are to be found.

This is a parody on modern romances, and, like them, abounds with *long corridors, gloomy veſtibules, lofty cupolas, and baſaltic columns.* Nor are *bloody poniards, ruſty keys, ghoſts, ſkeletons, monks*, and all the uſual machinery calculated to create awe and inſpire terror, forgotten:

"A ſe pâmer ou d'aiſe ou terreur,
Suivant le goût et les nerfs du lecteur."

"Alphonſe, Hiſtoire Portugaiſe," &c. Alphonſo, a Portugueſe Adventure, which occurred during the Earthquake at Liſbon. Alphonſo, the hero, is a very worthy young man, who undertakes a voyage to the Indies, on purpoſe to reeſtabliſh his father's affairs, which had been deranged by a variety of unexpected occurrences. An unlucky ſhipwreck, on his return, bereaves him of all the advantages he had derived from his pious zeal. His unhappy parent dies of chagrin; and he himſelf, being deſtitute of every other reſource, becomes clerk to an opulent merchant, who ſoon diſtinguiſhes his merit, and even gives him his daughter in marriage. With this lady, by whom he has ſeveral children, he lives very happily, until the memorable earthquake had ſwallowed up his houſe, his family, and his fortune, and he himſelf eſcapes only by an accidental abſence in the country.

So far is within the limits of poſſibility; but we now find him conducted through the air by a *genius*, who, remaining ſtationary for ſome time above Liſbon, points out the cauſes of the deſtruction of that city. He afterwards explains the manner in which the intellectual world is governed, and aſſigns to every mortal a good and a bad agent, &c.

"Le Voyage Sentimental en France ſous Robeſpierre, &c." A Sentimental Journey through France, during the Tyranny of Robeſpierre; by VERNES DE GENEVE, Author of a Sentimental Journey to Yverdon, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. This is an imitation of Sterne, with this difference however, that whereas the one repreſents every thing under a gay and pleaſing aſpect, the other gives a tinge of melancholy to the whole of his work.

The author happening to arrive at Paris during the reign of terror, is inſtantly impriſoned, and expoſed to an unrelenting perſecution. Among his fellow-ſufferers, he, however, finds many infinitely more unhappy than himſelf, and takes this occaſion to paint a number of affecting pictures, finely wrought up with ſcenes of love, friendſhip, and deſpair. Among the epiſodes which theſe two little volumes preſent, thoſe entitled to moſt notice are the following: "Amelie, ou l'Ecole du Malheur," (Amelia, or the School of Misfortunes); "L'Hiſtorie de Servan," (The Story of Servan); "Les Deux Aveugles de Franconville," (The Two Blind People of Franconville); "Le Centenaire de la Montagne," (The Mountaineer, a Hundred Years old, &c.). It is to be obſerved, however, that the ſtory of Montuſſon, and ſome others, is greatly exaggerated.

"Moina, ou la Villageoiſe, &c." Moina, or the Peaſants of Montcenis. The author of this romance, while traverſing the valleys of the Alps, diſcovers one of the companions of Buonaparte's glory. At the concluſion of a long converſation relative to the wars of Italy, the *quondam* ſoldier relates his adventures with Moina. After experiencing the uſual hardſhips of romantic lovers, in conſequence of the refuſal of *cruel parents, a long ſeparation*,

&c. he is at length happy enough to be promised an interview; but at the very moment he approaches his mistress's cottage, the mill in which she happened to be standing is carried away by one of those *avalanches*, so well known, and so much dreaded in the Alpine regions.

Overwhelmed with despair, the unhappy lover returns to the valley, and perceiving an opening in the snow, made by a torrent that rolled from the eminence where the mill had stood, he precipitates himself into its current, and is fortunate enough to be carried to the very spot where the mill had stopped, and which was miraculously preserved by the trees, as they had fallen in such a manner as to form an arch for its protection! In this mill he, of course, finds his sweetheart; and as it became impossible to return, they determined to remain until the spring, being provided with plenty of corn, &c. In a short time, however, a battle takes place precisely over their heads; and an howitzer happening to set fire to the trees, the snows melt, and the lovers are delivered from their bondage!!!

"Alphonse et Emilie," &c. Alphonso and Emilia, or the Dangers arising from the Connexions of Infancy; 3 vols. 12mo. This resembles, in many respects, a novel with a similar title, viz.

"Emilie et Alphonse, ou Dangers de se livrer à ses premières Impressions," written some time since by Madame de Flahault; but the plot is different. The chief characteristic of this novel is sensibility.

"Frederick," par J. F. &c. Frederick, by J. F. Author of "La Dot de Suzette;" 3 vols. 12mo. This is a satire on the male and female philosophers of the present day, in the form of a romance. The author says, that his former production will, perhaps, share the fate of ninety-nine out of a hundred; but he flatters himself with the hope, that the fame of the present will prove immortal!!!

"Les Dangers de la Séduction," &c. The Dangers of Seduction; or, the Adventures of a handsome Villager and her Lover; containing a faithful and animated Account of the ridiculous Situations and Mishaps of this World, by P. J. B. Nougaret; 2 vols. 12mo. Lucette, a country girl, permits herself to be seduced by Pierrin; and, as the first indiscretion is for the most part quickly followed by a second, she runs away with a young officer, and becomes successively a kept-mistress, a comedian, and a woman of the town. Pierrin, on the other hand, who was originally a *lacquey*, rises progressively, but permits himself to be seduced by the allurements of vice; he accordingly cheats at play, and at length commits a robbery. In the mean time, Lucette, having escaped out of the house of correction, and fallen in by accident with her old lover, they resolve to marry; but the habit of committing crimes induces them to return to their old employments, and they end their days on a scaffold. This romance, which is written with some taste, is more moral in its tendency than the general run of French novels.

Typography.

"Elémens d'une Typographie, et d'une Ecriture," &c. Elements of a new Species of Printing and Writing, which will reduce the Labour of both. With 47 plates of examples. This appears to be nothing more than the principles of shorthand applied to printing, in the same manner as it has been used with success in writing. The French fairly acknowledge that we excel them in this art.

"Traité de l'Imprimerie." A Treatise on the Art of Printing. 1 vol. 4to. with ten plates. This work is divided into six parts: 1. On the origin, invention, and progress, of printing. 2. On the composition of characters. 3. On imposition and correction. 4. Orthography, punctuation, accent. 5. On impression. 6. On the acquirements necessary for a printer.

School Books.

"Traité élémentaire," &c. An elementary Treatise on the Principles of Natural Philosophy, founded on ancient and modern Discoveries, and confirmed by Experiments. By Mathurin-Jacques Brisson, Member of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts, and Professor in the Central Schools of Paris. 3 vols. 8vo. With a number of Plates. This is the third edition of a work which has obtained great circulation, as the chief facts, or principles, are reduced to a small number, and connected with each other by means of a systematic chain. The whole is terminated with a table of contents, arranged in an alphabetical order, and so constructed as to be equivalent to a dictionary. At the beginning is a memoir on the new weights and measures, which must be comprehended before the work can be of any service to the student.

"Le petit la Brueyere," &c. Bruyere in Miniature, or Characters and Manners of the

the Children of the present Age. A work the whole of which is intended to forward the education of children from twelve to thirteen years of age, except the last ten chapters, which are calculated for grown persons. By Madame de GENLIS. 1 vol. 8vo. "I have composed for young people," says the author, "tales, a theatre, and a romance in letters; a book of maxims, and portraits was still wanting—and, lo! here it is." Madame de Genlis on this, as on every other occasion, endeavours to draw the public attention towards herself. "It was my fate," says she, "to have been born in times of trouble. I have beheld crimes which surpass every thing I ever read of; I have been the victim of calumny; I am a fugitive, proscribed, and bereaved of my property; but I have not lost all; for the love of truth still remains, and I dare to assert, that, neither in this work, nor in any other written by me, will be discovered that exaggeration, ill-humour, and misanthropic disposition, which misfortune and injustice but too often produce."

"Leçons élémentaries de Geometrie," &c. Elementary Lessons of Geometry and Trigonometry. By E. TEDENAT, Associate of the National Institute of France, and Professor of Mathematics at the Central School of the Department of Aveyron. 1 vol. in 8vo. With Plates. The application of the decimal calculation to the admeasurement of surfaces and solids is recurred to in this elementary treatise. It also contains the ratio or proportion between the old method and the new; the new nomenclature; a variety of propositions relative to spherical polygons, &c.

"Les Usages de la Sphère," &c. The Use of the Sphere, and the Celestial and Terrestrial Globes, according to the System of Ptolemy and Copernicus. To which is added, an historical and geographical Analysis of the Four Quarters of the World. By DELAMARCH, Geographer. 1 vol. 8vo. With Plates. The author here exhibits the mechanism of the apparatus usually employed in the study of astronomy and geography, and endeavours to prevail on young people to learn the elements of these sciences, by way of an amusement, rather than a task.

"Principes de Grammaire générale," &c. The Principles of general Grammar, for the Use of Children, intended as an Introduction to the Study of all Languages. By A. J. SYLVESTRE DE SACY. 12mo. This little work is distinguished as well by the justness of its principles as by the order and regularity with which they are exhibited and explained. The author, who has taken the general grammars of Port Royal and Beauzée as his models, divides his subject into three parts. In the first, he examines the nature of the words employed in discourse; the second contains reflexions on all the different causes which modify the terminations of these words; and the third exhibits a few general definitions, relative to syntax and construction.

"Les Trois Musées," &c. The Three Museums for Infancy; containing a View of Nature; a View of Human Society; and a View of the Arts and Sciences. By the Inventor of the Pasigraphy. 4to. The first number of the first volume of this work is now published. It contains three prints, with an explanation, in the five following languages; viz. Latin, Italian, French, German, and English. At the bottom of each, the names of the various objects are engraved, in pasigraphic characters.

"Nouveau Systeme de l'Univers," &c. A new System of the Universe or a Philosophical Abridgment of Natural History and Chemistry, with an Account of the new Discoveries of the Author, &c. By CHARLES LEOPOLD MATHIEU, of Nancy, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry in the Department of Correze, &c. 8vo. The relation between natural history and chemistry is so evident, that an acquaintance with the one presupposes a knowledge of the other. It is in consequence of this, that, in the central schools of France, the teaching of these two sciences is confided to the same professor. The work now before us consists of a course of lectures delivered by Mathieu to his pupils.

MISCELLANIES.

"Précis Historique de la Campagne du Général Massena," &c. Historical Summary of General Massena's Campaign, in the Grisons and Helvetia, &c. By MARES, an Officer of Engineers. The author, who commanded a batallion under this celebrated leader, censures the general plan of the campaign of 1799 on the part of France, and asserts, that Massena was the only one of the three republican commanders who, on taking the field, experienced any degree of success. This general, having been greatly blamed for sacrificing so many men to no manner of purpose, at the assault of Steig, Mares, who was present on the occasion,

sion, asserts, that the possession of this passage was absolutely necessary to ensure the success of the other columns, and establish a communication between the two wings of the army.

"Catalogue Raisonné des Ouvrages," &c. An Argumentative Catalogue of the different Works which have been published relative to Mineral Waters in general, and those of France in particular; with a List of all the Mineral Waters within the Territories of the Republic. 1 vol. 4to. This contains an analysis of no less than 252 works on the properties of mineral waters; 627 different well-known species are pointed out; and 447 are here noticed for the first time.

"Précis d'Observations sur les Principes Minéraux des Eaux Thermales des Hautes-Pyrénées," &c. A Summary of Observations on the Mineral Principles of the Hot Baths of the Higher-Pyrenees, and especially those of St. Sauveur, accompanied by several Examples of Cures produced by them. By C. Fabas. If we are to give implicit credit to the author, the hot baths of St. Sauveur are productive of the greatest benefits to such as are desirous of trying their efficacy, in a variety of disorders.

"Les Quatre Métamorphoses, Poëmes." The Four Metamorphoses, in Verse. The subjects of these poems, which are of a licentious tendency, are, first, the inflexible chastity, or, as it is here termed, the *prudery* of Diana; secondly, the amours of Bacchus; and, thirdly, the rape of Ganymede, by Jupiter. The author, who is said to be Mercier, jun. apologises for the looseness of his poetry, in the two following, which are the concluding lines:

"*Enflammez mes esprits d'un amiable délire*
Muses, et pardonnez aux crimes de ma lyre!"

"Le Nouveau Paris," par le Cit. Mercier. New Paris, by the Citizen Mercier. 8vo. The author of this work has already acquired great celebrity by a variety of publications, particularly his "Tableau de Paris," which gives an animated and interesting account of the capital of France, before the revolution. The six volumes now before us are divided into 118 chapters; many of which only contain a few lines, and none of them extend to any considerable length. The following are a few of the titles, some of which are singular enough: Preliminary Remarks; Explosion; Capital Error; Cardinal de Lomenie; Siege of the Bastille; The Five Hurricanes; Clubs; There was Nothing but this ——; Trees of Liberty; Jesus; The Massacres of September; The Red Caps; The Memorable Week; Security; Sections; Dome of the Pantheon; The King of Macoco; Red-book; New Crisis; New Thieves; Friends of the Negroes; Maximum; Statue of Henry IV.; Philosophism; Carelessness; White Hair; Orleanists; Furies of the Guillotine; Fraternal Suppers; Federalism; *Ca Ira*; National Cockade; Sensiblerie, &c. &c. We are told in the preface, that when the author had finished the twelve volumes respecting Paris in 1788, he imagined that he had exhausted his subject: "But," adds he, "a revolution has ensued, the memory of which shall never perish, as it has had a great influence on the future destiny of the human species, deteriorated the morals of a peaceable people, overturned their laws, their customs, their police, their altars, and inspired them by turns with the most heroic courage and the most cowardly ferocity. How great! how abject! how impetuous! how patient!—It is necessary to admit that two distinct classes of men have existed; the one starting forth the gallant defenders of liberty, ready to dare every thing, invincible, generous—these were the people who produced the 14th of July and the 10th of August; the other supple, avaricious, cruel, prompt to take advantage of the victories of the republicans, to attribute them to themselves, to vaunt that they alone were pure, clear sighted, and decided patriots, while the others were only ambitious of power and of wealth. The valorous republicans were subjected by these sycophants, who, although they concealed themselves during the moments of danger, were always ready to come forward when they wished to precipitate the people into the commission of crimes, and convert them into executioners. Thus the gallant warriors, the industrious functionaries, the honest and excellent citizens, were deceived and abused by demagogues, who only assumed the language of liberty to render it odious and execrable. Notwithstanding their success, they will infallibly appear horrible in the eyes of posterity; but in order to judge how far they were guilty, let it be recollected that the greater part of them obeyed only the suggestions and the gold of a foreign government. It was this government, which, from the first day of the revolution, gave orders for a counter-revolution, and pushed to the extreme the virtues of the one party and the vices of the other:

other: little did it care whether it was the blood of Louis XVI. or of Robespierre that flowed on the ſcaffold; they were two Frenchmen, and all Frenchmen, whether emigrants or republicans, were the objects of its traitorous and implacable hatred. The greateſt of all miracles is the preſervation of this ſuperb city. The plan of attack plotted at Verſailles, againſt the national aſſembly and Paris, is one of the moſt frightful projects ever conceived by a perjured king and a depraved court. The capital itſelf was to have been ſacked, delivered up to pillage, and its inhabitants reduced to one-third. A bloody deſpotiſm would have ſtill hovered over its ruins; but the bravery of the Pariſians, their union, and the unexpected favour of fortune, made a *homicidal* court and king turn pale. He attached to his hat the *national cockade*, that ſignal of victory and regeneration; but it was with the ſecret deſign of tearing it to pieces by the aid of all the neighbouring kings, to whom he would have delivered over the whole of France, provided he could have retained his valets, his guards, his nobility, and his parliament. The counter-revolution commenced under his auſpices, from the very day that he returned to Verſailles with the three-coloured cockade, which he had kiſſed before the people at one of the windows of the Hôtel-de-ville. All that he did after this was done in hatred of the revolution, and the capture of the Baſtille. Paris now became the theatre, to which all the actors of the different governments repaired, to conſummate the work of their hypocriſy. Every day developed part of their plan; and it is hiſtory alone that can narrate under how many diſguiſes the traitors of all kinds of all ranks have deceived or fatigued the republicans. The ſnare was groſs, but the paſſions were extreme, and the various intereſts ſingularly diverſified. The natural impetuoſity of the French proved ſerviceable to their enemies, and a certain degree of inconſtancy misled them, unknown to themſelves, and even induced them to purſue an end contrary to what they intended." It will be ſeen by the above quotation, that Mercier indulges in a declamatory ſtyle, and attacks the king, the jacobins, the parliaments, &c. indiſcriminately, and without any proof of his aſſertions. Some of the chapters are intereſting; but this work, which is far inferior to his former productions, is compoſed in a looſe manner, and exhibits a bad taſte.

"Eſſai ſur les Antiquités du Nord," &c. An Eſſay on the Antiquities of the North, and the Northern Languages, by Charles Pougens, of the National Inſtitute of Bologna, &c. 2d Edition, augmented with a Notice of the principal Works on Religion. This eſſay is a ſpecimen of a philoſophical hiſtory of the ancient and modern languages, which the author intends to publiſh, by way of an introduction to an etymological dictionary of the French tongue, and which has occupied his attention during twenty years. In order to ſupport his own opinions, M. Pougens produces thoſe of Boxhornius, Leibnitz, Hickeſius, Ihre, and others, who had written on the ancient languages. He aſſerts with theſe, that it is from the Scythian tongue that the various idioms uſed by the different nations of the Weſt, from the remoteſt periods to our own times, are derived; and he infers from this that an analogy, and a certain *family air*, is to be diſcovered among the different languages now ſpoken. Pougens is at once an author, a bookſeller, and a printer in Paris.

"Rélation de l'Expédition d'Egypte," &c. An Account of the Expedition into Egypt, accompanied with a Deſcription of ſeveral of the Monuments of that Country. By CHARLES NORRY, Member of the Philotechnical Society, and one of the Architects attached to the Expedition: with ſix Plates. The author having been obliged to leave Egypt, on account of the bad ſtate of his health, found, on his return to Paris, that every one was deſirous to become acquainted with his opinions, relative to what he has ſeen and heard; and, with a view of ſatisfying the public curioſity, he has determined to become an author. This little work is divided into two parts; in the firſt, Norry details the particulars of the voyage, from the departure of the fleet from Toulon, until the troops had diſembarked at, and taken Alexandria; not forgetting to enumerate the particulars of the conqueſt of Malta. He then mentions the capture of Cairo, the battles of the pyramids, and the plains of Saccara, the revolt of the inhabitants of Cairo, their puniſhment, and the eſtabliſhment of an inſtitute. He alſo animadverts on the loſs of the French fleet at Aboukir, and preſents his readers with a ſmall chart of the anchorage. The ſecond part is connected with the ſciences. It contains an account of the arrival of the *ſavans* at Alexandria, and their proceedings. The author relates the parti-

culars of a visit to the pyramids of Gizeh; describes a curious slab of granite, discovered in a mosque, and embellished with hieroglyphics, which are carved in a most exquisite manner. He also gives the true dimensions of *Pompey's column*, attributed with more justice to Septimus Severus; and describes *Cleopatra's needle*, the base of which is here, for the first time, engraved, the earth having been lately dug away from around it. A great number of the remarks in this little volume are new, and Norry's account of the expedition is written with equal simplicity and candour.

"Des anciens Gouvernemens Fédératifs," &c. Of the ancient Federative Governments, and the Legislation of Crete. 8vo. The principal intent of this work is to prove that the Amphictyonic assemblies were not federative bodies, and that such did not exist in Greece anterior to the Achean league. It appears to the author, that the origin of the ancient federative governments is connected with the establishment of the religion, both public and mysterious of the Greeks; he therefore concludes, that researches of this nature are calculated to throw new light on the commencement and the formation of societies, and even elucidate some obscure passages in the harangues of Æschines and Demosthenes. This work, which is the production of C. SAINTECROIX, was read before the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. The following are the heads into which it is divided:—1. Of the first political associations, and of those of the Amphictyons in Greece;—2. Of the origin of the Amphictyonic assemblies;—3. Of the laws and customs of the Amphictions of Delphos;—4. An Inquiry into the Question, whether the grand Amphictyonic assembly was really a general diet of the different nations of Greece;—5. Of the Amphictyons themselves;—6. Of the first leagues, and particularly the Achean league;—7. Of the other leagues of Greece, and of that of Asia Minor;—and, 8. Of the Amphictyonic and federative associations of Italy.

"Tableau Historique des Campagnes et des Revolutions," &c. An Historical Description of the Campaigns and Revolutions of Italy, during the Years IV, V, and VI. of the Republican Æra. The author of this publication has accompanied Buonaparte during all his exploits in Italy, and has been employed by him, both in political and literary missions. The designs were sketched on the very spots intended to be described, and contain the *ground-plots* of various battles. The number of engravings amounts to 24; the work is published in numbers, each of which is accompanied by two plates. Didot is the printer.

"Histoire d'Angleterre depuis la Descente," &c. History of England from the Descent of Julius Cæsar to the present Time; with Engravings by David. 3 vols. 4to. Two volumes of this splendid work, which solicits the attention by the copper-plates rather than the text, have already made their appearance. The third is in the press, and will be published early in the spring. It is intended that it shall contain 25 fine prints, and that only 300 copies shall be taken off; the price of the last volume, on fine paper, is 48 francs, or about 2l. sterling.

"Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie," &c. Picturesque Travels through Syria, Phœnicia, Lower Egypt, &c. The third number of this splendid work is now before the public; it is conducted by C. Cassas, and rivals the two former in beauty. The present contains six plates, with two sheets of explanation.

"Antiquités Poëtiques, ou Dissertations," &c. Poetical Antiquities, &c. by C. Bouchaud, Member of the National Institute, and Professor to the College of France. This is a continuation of memoirs on the same subject, and by the same author, formerly read before the *ci-devant* Academy of *Belles Lettres*. They abound with learning, and exhibit undoubted proofs of industry and research.

"Histoire des Mathématique," &c. A History of Mathematics; a new Edition, considerably augmented, and continued to the present Period. By J. F. MONTUCLA, of the National Institute of France. 4 vols. 4to. with 26 plates. The two first volumes only of this work are now presented to the public; the two remaining ones will, however, make their appearance in the course of the present winter. The author not only takes an historical survey of the progress of mathematical knowledge, but he is at great pains to exhibit the grounds of the various disputes of scientific men on this subject, from the earliest periods to the present day. He also presents his readers with the principal occurrences in the lives of the various great mathematicians of whose works he has occasion to treat.

"Planches

"Planches relatives à l'Instruction," &c. Plates for Instruction relative to the Manœuvres of Cavalry, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. The plates appertaining to this work amount to 137; they have been expected during the last ten years.

"Memoires de Marie Françoise Dumesnil," &c. Memoirs of Mary Frances Dumesnil, in reply to the Memoirs of Hyppolite Clairon. The life of Mademoiselle Clairon, which we noticed on a former occasion, has given birth to a controversy, of which this 8vo. volume is the first fruits.

"De l'Education des Lapins," &c. On the Breeding and Rearing of Rabbits. This volume, in 8vo. is entirely dedicated to the management of that useful little animal the rabbit; and the author here engages to point out a manner of feeding and managing it, so as to render it, to the full, as good, both for the table and manufacture, as if produced in a warren.

"Manuel des Gardes Champêtres et Forestiers," &c. Manual for Stewards, Woodreeves, &c. This is a collection of decrees relative to farms and woods.

"Code des Pantentes pour l'An VII." &c. A Code of Patents for the Year VII. (1798), with an Alphabetical Table, &c. By SAGNIER. 1 vol. 8vo. This work is necessary for all those engaged in commerce, as it contains tables of duties, &c.

"Rêvéries sur la Nature primitive de l'Homme," &c. Reveries relative to the primitive Nature of Man, his Sensations, his Means of Happiness, his Social Intercourse, &c. by P. SENANCOUR. No. 1. 100 pages; 8vo. The author, in a preliminary discourse, explains his design, which is "to bring back men to their primitive habits." He accordingly treats, 1. On the inevitable subjection of man to events;—2. Of matter and nature; of beings simple and compound;—3. Of reason;—4. Of the human mind;—and, 5. Of impulsion, and its motives.

"Voyage du jeune Anacharsis en Gréce," &c. The Travels of the younger Anacharsis into Greece, towards the Middle of the Fourth Century, &c. Of this work of the celebrated J. J. BARTHELEMY, two new editions, from the press of Didot, are here offered to the public. That in 4to. which consists of seven splendid volumes, is printed in a large text, the characters of which have been cast on purpose for the work, and only 500 copies on *grand-raisin velin* paper have been thrown off. The atlas, which is in *folio*, contains 31 plates; the designs are all new, and the engravings in a style suitable for such a work. The other edition in 8vo. is in a *Cicero* character, and to both is prefixed a fine portrait of the author.

"Précis d'Expériences et Observations," &c. A Summary of Experiments and Observations relative to different Kinds of Milk, considered in Respect to their Connexion with Chemistry, Medicine, and Rural Economy; by A. PARMENTIER et N. DEYEUX, Members of the National Institute of France. The title of this work sufficiently indicates its contents; and the reputation of the authors warrants the conclusion, that it is replete with useful truths.

"Métrologie Lineare Universelle," &c. Universal Linear Metrology, or a general Transformation of the Weights, Measures, and Monies of all the Countries on the Earth, by Means of the *Comparateur* of C. AUBRY. The use of the new weights and measures of France being attended with considerable difficulties, both to natives and foreigners, it is here intended to render them familiar by means of a comparative estimate.

"Chimie Optomatique, ou l'Art d'apprendre," &c. Optomatic Chemistry, or the Art of teaching that Science with Facility, by means of Engravings, Figures, and Symbolical Characters, &c. by F. G. COURREJOLLES. 1 vol. 4to. It is the chief merit of this writer to impress certain ideas on the mind, by means of the eye, for he here substitutes hieroglyphical variety of circumlocution and detail. An alphabetical nomenclature of the symbolical characters made use of is to be found at the conclusion.

"Les Avantures de Don Quichotte de la Mancha," &c. The Adventures of Don Quixotte de la Mancha, translated from the Spanish by Florian, of the *ci-devant* French Academy, &c. 6 vols. in 18mo. on fine paper, with 24 engravings, designed by Lefebvre and Labardier, and engraved by Coiny, Gaucher, Halbou, and other celebrated artists. The name of the translator, the artists by whom the drawings and engravings are made, and the manner in which the whole of this work is executed, render this new edition highly interesting to all the admirers of Cervantes.

"Elémens de Grammaire générale," &c. Elements of general Grammar, applied to the French Language, by R. A. SICARD, 2 vols. 8vo. The author of this work has attained great celebrity by his excellent method of teaching the deaf and dumb; and finding in the course of his

his instructions that such a treatise was wanting, he immediately devoted his leisure hours to the formation of the present.

TRANSLATIONS from the ENGLISH.

Among the last translations from the English, are Count RUMFORD'S "Political, Economical, and Philosophical Essays;" "GUTHRIE'S Geographical Grammar," which we have noticed before; "Moral Tales for the Use of Children;" "The Vagabond," by Mr WALKER; "Travels into the interior Parts of Africa, by MUNGO PARK;" BROWNE'S "Travels into Africa, Egypt, and Syria;" Mrs. ROBINSON'S two last novels; Mrs. BENNET'S "Agnes de Courci;" "Geraldina;" TOWNSON'S "Travels in Hungary;" "Philosophical and Political Letters on the History of England;" HOUGHTON'S "Travels through the Interior of Africa;" The third edition of DENMAN'S "Essay on the Puerperal Fever;" Mrs. SMITH'S "Dialogues for the Use of Children;" "Memoirs relative to the Hospitals," &c. translated partly from the English, and partly from the German, by order of the late Minister of the Interior, containing, among other valuable Works, Mr. Howard's Account of the principal Lazarettos of Europe; "Walker's Cinthelia;" "Pope's Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard;" "Major RENNEL'S Geographical and Historical Description of the Mogul Empire," accompanied with his Chart of Hindostan; "BARTRAM'S Travels in America;" "STEDMAN'S Account of Surinam;" "BEATTIE'S Essays;" and "BLAIR'S Works," in 4 vols.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

EDUCATION.

"Theobald's Morgengabe," &c. &c. von J. G. D. SCHMIEDTGEN. Leipzig; 1798; pp. 432; 8vo. Theobald's Dowry to his Granddaughter Pauline. A book for young ladies, &c. &c. The author communicates to Pauline his observations and instructions on the following four subjects: first, on the destination of the female sex; secondly, on the general moral conduct of the female sex; thirdly, relations of the female sex with regard to the civil ranks; and, fourthly, on the moral conduct of young ladies towards old people. Brevity, ease of style, and systematic order, are the principal characteristics of this little work. We only regret that Mr. Schmiedtgen has treated too superficially on several momentous points, which deserve more minute investigation.

1. "D. PAUL GERHARD'S vertraute Briefe an die Jugend weiblichen Geschlechts," &c. 1799; pp. xx, and 251; 8vo. Familiar Letters to Young Ladies, tending to amuse and to instruct them.

2. "Versuch einer Vollständizen Belehrung für das gebildetere weibliche Geschlecht," &c. von F. G. H. FELITZ;" 1799; pp. 528; 8vo. Essay on a more complete Instruction of the Female Sex, in the Physical and Maternal Duties, and every thing relating more or less to them.

3. "Taschenbuch für die Sorgfältiger gebildete Jugend des weiblichen Geschlechts" von G. P. WILMSEN; 1799; pp. 200; 12mo.

No. 1. was published first last year, under the title, "GERHARD'S vertraute Briefe an seine reifende Tochter." The publisher, however, found it necessary to alter that title. The author, whose real name is M. G. E. Fischer, endeavours to convince his pretended daughter that natural beauty is an essential advantage of the female sex; and informs her of the means by the application of which it can be preserved as long as possible. He takes particular pains to convince her, that stays, narrow shoes, paint, and similar artificial means of preserving beauty, are fruitless, and that the whole art of beautifying the female form consists in removing every thing tending to eclipse, or to undermine, the natural charms of the fair sex. On this occasion he gives much useful advice with regard to cleanliness, modesty, elegance of language, dancing, &c. &c. Although these letters neither distinguish themselves by new ideas, nor by a superior style of diction, yet they animadvert with such honest warmth upon many female follies as renders them deserving of the serious perusal of every young lady.

The author of No. 2. likewise displays a very laudable zeal in his endeavours to be useful to the rising generation; but is rather too prolix and tiresome, in many instances, to have any chance of succeeding, in a material degree, in his humane exertions.

No.

No. 3. is not instructive enough for that class of the female sex for whom it is designed.

"Kinderbuch zur ersten Uebung im Lesen," &c. &c. von F. GEDIKE. Berlin; 1798; pp. 228. A Book for Children, intended to instruct them in Reading without the Help of A, B, C, and of Spelling. The author is one of those pedagogues who object against instruction in reading by the assistance of spelling. In order to spare his children that pretended torture, he tried to make them repeat whole words at once, and then to let them attentively look at the printed or written word, to enable them to recognise it again; and to guess the pronunciation of other words, in which the same letters occur, with some alteration. Every page of the first sheets contains, therefore, a row of words in alphabetical order, in which *one* letter is the principal one, either in the beginning, or in the middle, or at the end, and alternately is printed red or black. The subsequent sheets contain connected useful passages, which are to serve as exercises in reading. The author has a high opinion of this mode of instruction, which he justifies by his own experience. Practicable as it, however, may be in private instruction, it certainly never will succeed in academies and public schools, where children of different capacities are to be instructed.

"Neues Bilderbuch fur die Jugend," &c. &c. Vol. I. 1798; pp. 320. New Picture book for Children; containing short, amusing, and instructive Accounts, of the Manners, Opinions, and Customs, of Foreign-Nations, as well as of Animals, and of other remarkable Objects, in distant Countries; designed to promote the Knowledge of Countries and Nations among Youth. With Plates. The book is divided in three sections. The first treats on the opinions, manners, and customs of foreign nations; the second contains remarkable objects of zoology; and the last some striking phenomena of nature or art; characterising the climate, trade, industry, &c. of foreign countries. This collection is culled from the accounts of creditable travellers, and enriched with judicious extracts from the best geographical compilations. The greater number of observations concern Africa, as few only relating to Asia. Sparrman, Le Vaillant, and Thunberg, are the principal guides of the author. The six plates belonging to this useful work are tolerably well executed.

"Materialien zum frühern Unterricht in Bürger, und Industrie, Schulen," &c. &c. von F. E. VON ROCHOW. Berlin; 1798; pp. 47; 8vo. Materials for the elementary Instruction in Schools, &c. The author of these materials is a very worthy nobleman, who has largely contributed towards the better regulation of public schools. He endeavours to give, in this small pamphlet, an easy and perspicuous exposition of the words, *to can*, *real*, *cause*, *effect*, *tendency*, *means*, and *nature*.

NATURAL HISTORY.

"Dissertationes Academicæ Upsaliæ, habitæ sub Præsidio E. P. THUNBERG; Volumen Primum, cum Tabulis V. Æneis." Gottingen, 1799; pp. 326; 8vo. The preface informs us, that a Mr. PERSOON is the compiler and editor of this truly valuable collection, which will be highly acceptable to every friend of natural history. Those who know how difficult it is to obtain foreign academical dissertations, and are acquainted with the celebrity of Mr. Thunberg's name, will be eager to see this collection speedily continued. The present volume contains the following dissertations: "Genera Nova Plantarum," P. I.—VIII. 1788—1798;—De Scientia Botanica utili atque jucunda, 1793;—De Flora Strengnesensi, 1791;—De Usu Menyanthidis trifoliatæ. 1797;—De Oleo Cajuputi. I. II. 1797;—De Moxæ atque Ignis in Medicina Usu, 1788;—De Cortice Angusturæ, 1793;—De Arbore Toxicaria Macassarensi, 1788;—De Medicina Africanorum, 1788;—Observationes circa Remedia nonnulla indigena, 1790;—De Nautarum Valetudine tuenda, 1795;—Observationes in Pharmacopeam Suecicam.

"Kurze Beschreibung der Gefährlichsten Giftpflanzen," &c. Von G. H. A. DUNKER. 1798. A concise Description of the most dangerous Poisonous Plants, for the Instruction of Children, &c. With 30 Plates. The author of this highly useful work shows himself a very active friend of mankind; and his exertions to render himself useful to the world deserve the warmest gratitude of every one who takes a lively interest in the cause of humanity. The description which he gives of the most common poisonous plants is extremely lucid, and the plates are correct, though destitute of elegance.

"Fauna Boica," &c. B. I. Nurenberg. 1798. pp. 720; large 8vo. The Bavarian Fauna. A carefully digested Natural History of the tame Animals of Bavaria, by F. VON PAULA SCHRANK. The author, who is honourably known

in Germany, by several former works of natural history, displays in the present publication a high degree of judgment and diligence. It contains 1020 species of animals which are indigenous in Bavaria. With regard to systematic order, he has adopted a method of his own, which, however, is rather detrimental than useful to his elaborate work, which is printed with great neatness and on good paper.

GEOGRAPHY.

"Allgemeine Uebersicht des Herzogthums Steyermark," &c. &c. Von Jos. M. von Lichtenstern. 8vo. Wien. 1799. General Survey of the Duchy of Styria, with regard to its Geographical State, &c. &c. This elaborate work, from which we shall make some extracts in a future number of our magazine, affords ample information concerning the history of the country, as well as the Styrian literature, and is a honourable proof of the great diligence with which the author has prosecuted his investigations.

"Nachrichten und Bemerkungen uber den Algierischen Staat." Altona, 1798. 8vo. Account of, and Observations upon, the State of Algiers; with a Map and coloured Plates. This classical work contains a great deal of highly interesting information, which is to be met with neither in Shaw, nor in the works of any other traveller who has visited the African states. A translation of this valuable work being in hand, we deem it superfluous to prove our opinion of its classical merits by an analysis of its contents, which would take up more room than we can spare consistently with the confined limits of our retrospect.

"Die Ebene von Troja," &c. &c. Von C. G. Lenz. Neu-Strelitz. 1798. pp. xxvi, and 706; 8vo. The Plain of Troy, after Count Choiseul Gouffier and other Travellers; together with a Treatise of Major Müller of Gottingen, &c. &c. with Maps. Mr. Lenz has furnished the lovers of geography, in this work, with a collection of the most important investigations of the geographical situation of a spot which has been rendered famous by one of the most memorable events of antiquity. The locality of the Ilias has been investigated of late by different literati. Le Chevalier was the first who successfully explored the spot where Troy formerly stood. He had, at different times, investigated this coast of Asia Minor, partly in company with Choiseul Gouffier, and partly by himself, and made several important discoveries. Urged by the repeated requests of his friends at Edinburgh, he read his description of the plain of Troy to the society of arts and sciences of that place. Professor Dalzel translated this description into the English language, and it was afterwards inserted into the Transactions of the Society of Edinburgh. Prof. Dalzel having communicated a copy of this description to Prof. Heyne, of Gottingen, the latter published, in the year 1792, a German translation of it, together with critical annotations, additions, and a preface. The investigations of Choiseul, and of his fellow-travellers, and their drawings of the most remarkable objects which they examined on the spot, were originally designed for a second volume of the Voyage Pittoresque. A fortunate coincidence of circumstances put the section of Troy into the hands of German literati. Mr. Lenz obtained possession of this description, and of other papers relating to the same object, and thus was enabled to publish the present elaborate and highly interesting composition. This work also contains "J. Dryant's Description of Troy and of its environs, after Homer, and a treatise of Major Müller of Gottingen, which throws much light upon this difficult subject. Le Chevalier's map, as corrected by the Major, exhibits an excellent representation of Troy and its environs.

"Fragmente ueber Italien," &c. &c. Vol. I. and II. pp. 390, and 345; 1798. Fragments on Italy; extracted from the Journals of a young German. These fragments rise far superior to the great number of travels in Italy which have been published of late, containing neither a tiresome description of places which have been described again and again, nor a newly-vamped catalogue of the works of art and the antiquities of that country. Their chief object is to diffuse a more accurate knowledge of the manner of thinking, and the national genius of the Italians. The author, who displays taste and judgment, and a more than common impartiality, connected with superior talents for observation, having resided in Italy during the most memorable epocha, namely, in the years 96 and 97, which distinguishes itself in a peculiar manner by the remarkable Italian war and the revolution which it produced, and of which the author was an eye-witness, It will be obvious to our readers, that these fragments must relate many facts, serving to solve various political enigmas, and to develope

many

many phenomena which hitherto have been enveloped in impenetrable darkness. The geographical and statistical information which these volumes afford are particularly valuable. The author displays a peculiar degree of sound and unbiassed judgment in his account of Buonaparte and the Italian revolutions, and we can safely assert that perhaps few books have been written on Italy, and the events which lately have taken place in that country, which are superior to these fragments in impartiality of judgment, interest, and sound reasoning. We only have to regret that the author has not omitted several odious biographical anecdotes, or at least not adduced more substantial and authentic proofs of their genuineness. We are happy to inform our readers, that two literary gentlemen are translating these interesting volumes jointly, and intend publishing them in a splendid quarto edition.

"Momentanes Bedürfniss für Zeitungs leser," &c. &c. 1799. pp. 184; 12mo. Momentaneous Guide for Readers of Newspapers, or Manual of the present Helvetic Topography. A brief topographical description of Helvetia after its present division in eighteen cantons; to which is prefixed a concise account of the origin and formation of the Helvetic confederacy, and of the revolution in the year 1798.

"PRATT's Aehrenlese, auf einer Reise durch Wallis." 1798. PRATT's Gleanings, on a Journey through Wales. The translation is faithful, and reads like an original. Some passages and a few letters have been left out. But as these omissions are entirely confined to passages which are uninteresting or of an overstrained sentimental cast, they rather are commendable, as improvements, than deserving of censure.

"H. M. MARCARD's Reise durch die Französische Schweitz, und Italien." Erster Band. 1799; pp. 414; 8vo. H. M. MACARD's Travels through French-Switzerland and Italy. Mr. Marcard staid, in autumn 1785, a few weeks at Lausanne, and from there travelled, by the way of Geneve, through Savoy to Turin, Genoa, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, and Bologna, as far as Florence, where this first volume concludes. We cannot recommend this work as particularly instructive, although the author extends his account to the arts and sciences. The rancour with which he declaims against all republican forms of government, and the invectives which he on every opportunity pours out against Kant, the famous philosopher of Königsberg, prove him to be utterly destitute of that philosophic spirit of cosmopolitism with which every traveller must be endued, who is desirous of representing the objects of his observations in a proper light, and of pursuing his investigations with impartial justice.

"Reise von Amsterdam über Madrid und Cadix nach Genua." Inden-Jahren, 1797 und 1798. Von C. A. FISCHER; 1799; 8vo. Berlin. Journey from Amsterdam through Madrid and to Genoa. The author displays great skill in the art of interesting the heart and animating the imagination. Although many of the earlier travellers to the parts which he visited have furnished us in their accounts with more geographical and statistical intelligence, yet none has afforded more amusement and instruction to his readers than we meet with in Mr. Fischer's interesting account. He does not tire the patience of his readers by fulsome repetitions of hacknied subjects, but relates the results of his own experience, and describes his own feelings and observations in a dignified, though unadorned style, He chiefly endeavours to exhibit a faithful picture of the character of the Spaniards, and to furnish some interesting and valuable additions to Bourgoing's masterly work on the same subject. We must confess, that the learned author has executed this task with great success. He informs us that the number of inhabitants of Madrid, exclusively of the hospitals, the garrison, and the children, amount to 13,980; Bilbao contains 13,000 inhabitants; Badajoz 9,000; Sevilla 70,000; Valencia 106,000; Barcelonetta 13,000.

"Historisch, Statisch, Topographische, Beschreibung von Süd-Preussen und Neu-Süd-Preussen," &c. &c. Erster Band. pp. 666; crown 8vo. Leipzig, 1798. Historical, Statistical, and Topographical Description of South-Prussia and New-South-Prussia; with six Plates and three Maps. This is the beginning of a well-digested, instructive, and extremely complete work on the said provinces, whose latest organisation under the Prussian sceptre has almost entirely changed the former divisions. The introduction contains a concise sketch of the late reduction of that part of Poland under the Prussian sceptre, of the late insurrection, and of the general division of the provinces newly acquired by Prussia. The political history of these provinces is related with great fidelity. The statistical part contains a great deal of new and interesting information. The topographical descrip-

tion distinguishes itself by its critical correctness.

"Süd-Preussen und Neu-Est-Preussen," &c. &c. Von F. HERSBERG. Berlin, 1798; pp. 252; 8vo. South-Prussia and New-East-Prussia, &c. &c. a Geographical and Statistical Sketch. The author of this elaborate publication modestly calls it a mere essay; however, it is highly deserving of commendation, as it contains a great variety of instructive information concerning the said two provinces. Particularly interesting is the section which contains a characteristic of the towns, villages, and their inhabitants. The work concludes with a concise description of Dantzick and Thorn, which now are incorporated with West-Prussia.

1. "Briefe ueber Berlin." Erste Sammlung. 1798. pp. 91; 8vo. Letters on Berlin. Part I.

2. "Neuestes Gemachlde von Berlin, auf das Jahr 1798." Cölln, 1798. pp. 174: 8vo. Latest Picture of Berlin.

3. "Berlin von Seiner Enstehung b auf gegen waertige Zeit," &c. &c. Berlin, 1798. pp. 112; 8vo. A Historico-geographical Description of Berlin, from its Origin to the present Time; together with some Observations on the Literature, Manners, and Customs of its Inhabitants.

The Letters, No. 1. are stated to have been written by a traveller who saw Berlin for the first time. But this is very improbable, as the solid manner in which the author reasons upon the objects of his observations, and the uncommonly correct knowledge of that interesting city which he displays, evidently bespeak a long and intimate acquaintance with the subjects upon which he treats. It appears, by some passages, that these letters were written already under the reign of the late king. They treat particularly upon the mode of life of the nobility of the second rate; especially upon the rage for gaming which prevails amongst them The author's observations upon the medical club, the academies of arts and sciences, the *medico-chirurgico* college, and the veterinary academy, are deserving of being read. The account of the national theatre, and of the merits of the actors belonging to it, is composed with scientific taste: the language is, indeed, not without defects; however, the writer's pointed and judicious observations, and the feeling applications he makes of them, amply indemnify the reader for the few inaccuracies of diction which occasionally occur.

The author of No. 2. paints in strong colours the fashionable follies and vices of Berlin. He lashes the prevailing corruption with unmerciful severity, exhibiting the rage for fashion which prevails at Berlin, the popular amusements of its inhabitants, their addiction to gaming, and many other objects of censure. He displays an intimate knowledge of the prevailing spirit of the times, and exerts himself chiefly to expose its dangerous influence to public view, and to render it ridiculous. The most beautiful pictures, which betray a considerable share of psychological acuteness, a high degree of sensibility, and a quick susceptibility of the beauties of nature, are superscribed *Gardens* and *tombs*.

No. 3. is an extract from a larger work, entitled "The Traveller;" of which already four volumes are published.

HISTORY.

"Lehrbuch der Geschrihtskunde älterer Zeiten." &c. &c. Von C. VENTURINI. 1799. pp. 386; 8vo. Compendium of Ancient History, from the Creation of the World to the great Migration of Nations, &c. &c. The good intention of the author deserves more praise than the manner in which he has executed his task; his compendium being in no degree superior to the numerous publications of that class which are annually published in Germany.

"Freyheit der Franken, Adel, &c." &c. Von C. MANNERT. Altdorf, 1799. pp. 368; 8vo. French Liberty; Nobility; Slavery; Examination of a Part of the Ancient German Constitution. Professor MANNERT relates under this affected title the history of the monarchy of the Francs, from the times of Merovæus to those of Charles the great, in order to deduce therefrom the loss of the ancient Franconian liberty, the origin of nobility and bondage. We do not recollect any German historian who has treated upon these subjects with such energetic brevity, and represented them with an equal degree of acuteness and truth.

"Abrisz der Deutschen Geschichte." Von L. WESTENRIEDER. Munich, 1798. pp. 208; 8vo. A Sketch of the History of Germany. This historical sketch of the celebrated Mr. Westenrieder is entirely calculated to supply the wants of Bavaria; and the manner in which he has executed it clearly shows that he is perfectly acquainted with the requisites of a good national history. He makes the just observation, that the historian ought to consider the princes and their ministers as physicians of their people, and the latter

ter as their patients; and, conſequently, to conclude from the health and well-being of the latter upon the wiſdom and well-regulated activity of the former. He ſtates ſeveral more points of view which the hiſtorian conſtantly muſt keep in ſight, and which will enable him to render his inveſtigations particularly intereſting and uſeful. He deſires, for inſtance, that hiſtory ſhould be conſidered as a drama, intimately connected in all its parts, in order to ſhow how and by what means the whole machinery was put in motion and regulated in its principal movements. It then will be obvious, adds he, that many concerns, now ſcarcely glanced at, are objects which are deſerving of being attended to with peculiar care by princes and governments; that it is more meritorious to confine luxury in proper limits than to invent new taxes; that exterminating the ſeeds of vice, by eſtabliſhing good ſchools and diſſeminating uſeful knowledge among the lower claſſes, contributes more to diminiſh the number of criminals than the erection of the beſt regulated houſes of correction, &c. &c.

"Vaterländiſces Lezebuch," &c. &c. 1799; pp. 260; 8vo. Patriotic Reading-book, for the Uſe of Country and Military Schools. Writing the hiſtory of our country, for the inſtruction of youth, is a highly uſeful undertaking, the beneficial conſequences of which are the more important, the more the wants of the ſtate require that its citizens ſhould obtain a certain peculiar diſpoſition of mind, and be properly inſtructed in every thing that can contribute to promote it. It is generally known that this is the caſe in Pruſſia. That kingdom has obtained, by the national ſpirit which animates its inhabitants, a rank to which it was not entitled by the extent of the territory over which its monarch rules. That ſpirit is entirely of a military nature. For this reaſon it is particularly neceſſary that an early attention ſhould be paid to this point in the hiſtorical inſtruction which that claſs of people receives of whom the armies chiefly conſiſt. Conſidering this, the publication of which we are going to ſpeak, ſcarcely could have been executed in a better manner than it actually is. The author begins his account with the origin of the marquiſate of Brandenburg; and, in relating the hiſtory of the reigning family, and the martial exploits which its princes performed, omits no opportunity of exhibiting their heroiſm in the moſt intereſting point of view, relating even the diſtinguiſhed warlike deeds of individual regiments. It is ſaid that the king of Pruſſia, having the mental improvement of the lower claſſes particularly at heart, intends to order this book to be uſed in the ſchools.

1. "Characteriſtic Frederich's des Zweiten, König's von Preuſſen." 3 theile. 8vo. Characteriſtic of Frederick II. King of Pruſſia. 3 volumes.

2. "Fragmente zur Schilderung des Geiſtes, &c. Friederich's des Zweiten." Von GARVE. 2 theile; 8vo. Dreſlau, 1798. Fragments, tending to picture the Spirit, Character, and Government, of Frederic the Second. Dr. STEIN, the author of this work, has executed his taſk with great modeſty, diligence, and judgment. We have, however, to regret, that he has frequently omitted to ſtate the ſources from which he derived his inſtructive and intereſting intelligence. This defect might eaſily be remedied in an appendix; which is particularly neceſſary, as he relates many anecdotes which are of a complexion that cannot but create doubts in the mind of a reflecting reader.

Mr. GARVE, the author of No. 2, treats his ſubject more as a philoſopher than in a hiſtorical view. Thoſe of our readers, who know him already as the able commentator on Paley's celebrated work, will give us credit if we maintain that profeſſor Garve's obſervations on the character of Frederic II. are highly intereſting and inſtructive. The remarks on Frederic's literary character deſerve particularly being read, as they abound with the moſt important collateral inveſtigations relative to the ſtudy of hiſtory, and will prove equally intereſting to the philoſophic hiſtorian and the man of letters.

"Geſchichte des Ungariſchen Reichs," &c. &c. Von G. C. ENGEL. Erſter theil; 1798. Hiſtory of the Kingdom of Hungary, and the Countries belonging to it. Mr. Engel proves, by the manner in which he has executed his Hiſtory of Hungary, his native country, that he made the moſt careful uſe of all exiſting materials, and that his ſpirit of inveſtigation and impartiality were not checked by the literary deſpotiſm which at preſent is exerciſed by the major part of the dignitaries of that country. The little authentic information we have had hitherto of Hungary, and the indefatigable zeal with which Mr. Engel has endeavoured to fill up that chaſm, entitles him to the thanks of the hiſtorian. The number of living literary characters in Hungary, the writers of pamphlets included, is ſtated by Mr. Engel as ſcarcely amounting to fifty, a lamentable proof of the mental darkneſs

darkness which still prevails in that extensive and beautiful country.

"Honoratio Novotny a S. Cæcilia Clerici regularis e Scholis Piis, Sciagraphia, seu compendiaria Hungariæ veteris et recentioris Notitia Historica Politica, in qua Status Regni Physicus, Historicus, Politicus, Ecclesiasticus, Literarius, Commerciorum, Rei Militaris, nec non Administrationis Ærarii ex probatis Patriæ, aliisque Auctorum Monumentis succincte privata Opera exponitur, ac Eruditorum Judicio substernitur." Viennæ, 1798. P. I. pp. 32; P. II. pp. 404; 8vo. The author, a native of Moravia, lived nine years in Hungary, as tutor to the children of a nobleman. He promises, in his modest preface, to remedy the defects, and to fill up the chasms of his work, in a supplement, or in a second edition. He has proved that he has carefully studied a great number of printed documents; however, it appears that he possesses but an indifferent knowledge of the most important manuscript *data* of the Hungarian Statistic. The number of Roman-catholics in Hungary is stated by him to amount to more than three millions. The account which he gives of the *military* history of Hungary consists only of fragments. The information which he gives of the mines at *Chemnitz* and *Freyburg* intitle him to the thanks of the metallurgist.

"Neues Militärisches Journal," &c. &c. 1799; 8vo. New Military Journal; or, Military Memoirs of our Times. A new periodical work, which distinguishes itself in a very honourable manner from the rest of its numerous brethren, as well by the importance of its tendency as by the intrinsic value of the major part of its contents, and the systematic form of inquiry which characterises it. The authors propose; first, to show in what manner the present war against the French Republic has been carried on hitherto; and, consequently, to give rather a history of the modern military art than of the events of our times: and, secondly, to draw a faithful picture of the point of view in which their cotemporaries have regarded the principal occurrences of the present war, engaging themselves, at the same time, to correct all partial representations of facts. They intended to render that part, in which they treat on the history of the military art, still more instructive, by drawing a faithful picture of its state in former times, of which they give a very favourable specimen in their observations on the memorable epocha of Gustavus Adolphus, the celebrated king of Sweden. Having carefully perused the numbers which already have been published, we can recommend this journal to the officers of the British army, as a work which will afford them more than common interest, and furnish them with a considerable store of highly useful information. By recommending it to the perusal of military men, we do, however, not mean to infer that it has no *common* interest; we rather feel ourselves compelled by justice to confess that it affords a considerable mass of matter of general instruction and interest. The observations of the authors on the campaign in the year 1794, in which the Duke of York and the British troops act-ect a conspicuous part, will be found particularly interesting.

"Kleine Weltgeschichte," &c. &c. von Galetti. Th. III. pp. 420; 1798. An Epitome of Universal History, equally adapted for Instruction and Amusement. Having already stated our opinion of the merits of this work in our retrospect, published in January 1799, we beg leave to refer to the same. The present third volume begins the fourth book with the history of Alexander the Great, and concludes with that of Augustus, which, however, is left unfinished. We only choose to observe, that Mr. Galetti has made a good selection, and chosen eminent guides. His style continues to be easy and pleasing, and his remarks on memorable persons and events are stated with fairness and justice. We have reason to think that this continuation of his work will prove very acceptable to the lovers of history.

"Der Historiker," &c. &c. 1798. The Historian; or, a compendious Collection of the most remarkable Historical Subjects. This work, which is to be continued annually, is written in a plain and lucid style, and contains a great variety of interesting and instructive matter, interspersed with many judicious observations of general utility.

"Galleris Merkwürdiger Frauenzimmer," &c. &c. 2 theile; 1798. Gallery of remarkable Ladies, as well of ancient as of modern Times. The tendency of this useful and interesting work renders it deserving of patronage, it being the author's principal object to supersede the rage for novel-reading, by furnishing those who look for literary amusement with a store of palatable and substantial food. We only have to regret that he frequently is too brief in his accounts of

eminent

eminent female characters, and has omitted to point out the historical sources of his intelligence.

"Germanien's Urverfassung," von Dr. J. C. MAIER. Hamburg, 1798. pp. 203. 8vo. The Ancient Constitution of Germany. The present work of Dr. Maier is designed to exhibit a picture of the first period of the German history, of its ancient constitution, which leads us to hope that we have to expect a new history of the whole German empire. Although *Schmid* and *Heinrich* have already treated very ably upon this difficult subject, yet this field of history still is capable of so much improvement, that a work like the present cannot but be highly acceptable to the historian, especially if the learned author would bestow a little more care upon his style in a future continuation, and divest it of those rhetorical flowers which are beneath the dignity of the grave historic muse.

"Historish-mahlerische, Darstellungen aus Böhmen," von A. G. MEISSNER, 1798. pp. 267. 4to. Historico-picturesque Descriptions of Bohemian Castles; with 14 coloured plates. Mr. Meissner, whose name is already honourably known in this country by his Alcibiades and Bianca Capello, furnishes us in this work with several specimens of an animated, interesting, and instructive representation of the history and the traditions of the middle age. We hope and wish, for the sake of returning good taste, that this work, which is to consist of five or six volumes, may meet with the support which it merits. Deserving as the literary part of this work is of applause, we can bestow no degree of praise upon the engravings, which mostly do not rise above mediocrity.

POLITICS.

"Vorlesungen über einige Politishe Materien," &c. &c. von G. H. BRAMI, Prof. in Zürich. 1. u. 2. Heft. 1798. pp. 119. 8vo. Lectures upon some Political Subjects, with regard to the late Revolution of Swisserland, Nos. 1 and 2. The author was requested to read the lectures which he communicated in the two numbers before us, and deserves praise for having exerted himself to restore, by gentle persuasion and prudent advice, order, peace, and concord, which had been disturbed by the violent and sanguinary convulsions of the revolution of his native country. Having premised some general observations on revolutions, Mr. Brami expounds, in the first lecture, the principles of lawful liberty and equality, cautioning his fellow-citizens against the dangerous abuse of the rights of men, of the neglect of civic duties, and against anarchic licentiousness, by which whole nations have been ruined, and explains the ideas of legal property, and the rights and duties arising from the possessions of individuals.—In the second lecture, he takes up again the thread of the latter subject, proving the inviolability of property according to the principles of the natural and positive legality of ancient compacts, &c. &c.—The third lecture refers directly to the new Swiss constitution, treating upon the unity and indivisibility of the Helvetic republic, as established by it. He animadverts on this occasion on the opposition which is made by some cantons to this new order of things, and points out by what means this difference of opinions may be reconciled. Amongst others, he recommends for that purpose a more general diffusion of popular and literary culture, rational and prudent religious illumination, &c. &c. The fourth lecture expounds the principles which a lawgiver, on framing a new constitution, has to observe with regard to those points which were authorised by the former order of things, &c. &c. We must here conclude our account of these interesting lectures, which breathe a truly philosophic spirit of moderation.

"Ueber die Zweckividrigkeit eines neuen Kriegs gegen die Französische Republick," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 70. 8vo. On the Uselessness of a Renovation of the War against the French Republic; and on the Danger which it threatens to the German Empire. The author says in the preface: "The emigrants and the clergy, fearing the secularisation of their estates, circulated the doctrine that war was the only mean of preserving all thrones, and the constitution of the German empire:" he wishes, therefore, to call the attention of his country to the reasons wich lead him to think that the continuation of the war against France will serve no salutary purpose, and be productive of the most dreadful and ruinous consequences for Germany.—In order to effect this, he answers the subsequent queries: *What object do the German powers expect to gain by the continuation of the war? Is that object founded in reality, or existing only in imagination? Can they gain it? What have they to apprehend in case they should once more be unsuccessful? What will be the fruit of the most splendid victories? Is war the only mean by which that object can be gained?*

gained? or is there an easier, safer, and better way of effecting that purpose?—In replying to these queries, he says, many salutary truths, although subsequent events have proved that many of his arguments are falacious.

"Versuch über die Mittel den Schädlichen Folgen des Geld mangels vor zu beugen," &c. &c. von H. MOLITOR. Darmstadt, 1799. pp. 152. 8vo. Essay on the Means of preventing the dangerous Consequences of the Scarcity of Money, particularly with regard to those Countries which have suffered by the War. The author of this well-digested essay proves that he is no novice in the science of political economy, and deserves the thanks of those countries for which he has written, where his plan, if cautiously executed, may essentially contribute to counteract the lamentable effects of the afflicting distress to which the countries on the Rhine, especially Hesse-Darmstadt, to which his essay particularly applies, have been reduced by the present sanguinary contest of the belligerent powers.

"Das Wohl des Staats, gebaut auf Zwietracht," von Prof. SCHUMMEL; Berlin, 1798. pp. 54. 8vo. The Prosperity of the State founded upon Discord. KANT's motto: "Man wishes for concord; but Nature knows better what is good for him; producing discord," excited the author's attention, and occasioned him to write the present essay on that system. He calls two groupes into the field. The first of these groupes consists of constituted authorities, counteracting each other, and being represented as five pairs of combatants: the department of foreign affairs, as acting in opposition to that of military affairs; criminal police against criminal justice; civil police against civil justice; the college of health against the college of physicians; the police of industry against the department of finance.—The second groupe represents discord between government and its authorities on one part, and the nation on the other. The following extract may serve as a specimen of the manner in which the learned and benevolent author has treated his subjects: "If man but once be rendered morally good, it will be an easy task to make him a good citizen; but to effect the former, *Hoc opus, hic labor est!* France, as to this point, has to struggle against an evil spirit, who has less influence over us Germans, against national *levity*. We Germans, on the contrary, have to contend against the spirit of *heaviness*, if I may make use of that expression, which, if once put in good motion, remains unalterably in it. But what exertion of power, how much time is required, to effect this!"

"Epistel einer durch Deutschland verbreiteten und in Briefweshsel Stehenden Gesellschaft," &c. &c. Frankfort, 1798. pp. 174. 8vo. Letter of a Corresponding Society of Observers dispersed over Germany, to the Ministers and Agents of the German Courts, with the motto: "Implore the Lord to send faithful labourers into his vineyard." Little as the title of this pamphlet promises, it is not undeserving of the perusal and serious consideration of worthy ministers of state, and their subordinate labourers in the service of their country. The author calls the attention of the great to the consideration of truths, which, if duly acknowledged and practised, would contribute a great deal to promote the prosperity of whole countries, and establish the real happiness of the people as well as of their rulers. The subjects of these truths are: rational religious illumination, promotion of public morality, restriction of the baneful progress of luxury which corrupts the manners and ruins the fortune of its votaries; a wise management of the public money; encouragement and support of industrious artists and mechanics in cities and in the country; the introduction of a sound, public, and cabinet policy, equally salutary to the prince and the subject, &c. &c.: these and similar subjects are treated upon with energy, frankness, and moderation in this interesting pamphlet, which is to be succeeded by several more of a similar nature.

"Minerva," &c. &c. 1799. Heft 1—12. Minerva, an historical and political Journal, published in Monthly Numbers, by J. W. VON ARCHENHOLZ, formerly a Captain in the Service of the King of Prussia. This journal is a valuable magazine of the most important documents of the history of the present revolutionary epocha, and, as it derives its intelligence from the most authentic sources, and contains a most comprehensive store of historical treasures, ought to be in the hands of every historian.

BELLES LETTRES.

"Sam und Siuph, oder die Rache," 5 theile, 1798; 12mo. Sam and Siuph; or, the Revenge; published also under the title of "Alme, oder Egyptische Märchen." Egyptian Tales. The author has treated on a theme which, in our

our times, frequently has been made an object of romantic fiction; namely, the secret influence of priests on political events. However, the consequence and harmony which he contrived to give, as well to the individual parts as to the whole of his tales, added to the true picture which he exhibits of the customs of the country which he has selected for the scene of action, render his performance much superior to those of his predecessors, and afford it a degree of novelty which derives additional charms by simplicity and dignity of diction.

"Begebenheiten des Ritters Wolfram von Veldigk," &c. &c. von der FRAU VON WALLENRODT. 1798. pp. 234. Adventures of Sir Wolfram Veldigk, contributing to exhibit the Intrigues of the Monks of former Times. Lady Wallenrodt, the authoress of this novel, who lives at Berlin, by publishing it, has not added so much to the literary fame of her sex as she seems to think, the horrors which she calls to her aid, to interest the imagination of her readers, militating too much against probability and good taste, to be able to contribute any thing to compensate for the deficiency of her style, and the tediousness which the hackneied subject of her romance creates.

"Ludwig Wildau," &c. 1798. pp. 116. 8vo. Lewis Wildau, or Repentance reconciles. A tedious story of a young man, who is seduced at the university, repents of his follies, and at last returns reformed into the arms of his father.

"Lidie von Schönheide," &c. &c. 1798; pp. 150; 8vo. Lydia of Schonheide, a Tale, &c. &c. The editor of this tale justly believes that no one can read Lydia's melancholy fate without being deeply affected, although it should not possess the advantage of being founded on facts. Lydia, a charming young lady, living at Vienna, is separated from her lover by the jealousy and cabals of her aunt, sold to a despicable man, and elopes from the house of her relation. A gentleman, whom she knows, meets with her by a very improbable accident, and carries her to the house of a bigotted, though honest, widow of a tradesman. Lydia, being informed that her lover had turned monk, intimates to her landlady that she was inclined to renounce the protestant religion, and to embrace the Roman-catholic faith. The pious old woman, being rejoiced at having an opportunity of saving a lost sheep, informs the confessor of the empress Maria Theresia of Lydia's intention. Monks are immediately sent to Lydia, who, however, is so much disgusted with the conduct of the holy fathers, after the very first conversation, as to change her mind suddenly. The monks grow furious, and conspire against her, in the presence of a young ecclesiastic, who happens to be her lover. The latter, being now convinced of Lydia's unshaken constancy, elopes from the monastery, to fly to his mistress; but is discovered, and saves himself. The monks obtain from the empress an order for confining Lydia in the house of correction. Her friend, who in the mean while was occupied to save her lover, discovers and saves her also; but too late, her sufferings have disordered her intellects. She dies, and her lover shoots himself. The story is *simple*, and *well* told. The style is correct; and this rare merit entitles the author to continue to instruct and to amuse the public.

"Antonie von Warnstein," von MARIANNE EHRMANN. 1798. pp. 352; 8vo. Antonia Warnstein, being the second Volume of Amalia's leisure Hours, &c. Mrs. Ehrmann has obtained a kind of celebrity, in Germany, by her literary endeavours to cultivate the mind of the female sex. But, notwithstanding this, we cannot recommend the present publication, the style of which is in many places extremely bombastic, and in others uncommonly low.

"Original Novellen, erzählt, von K. G. B." 1798. pp. 232; 8vo. Original Novels. The novels which are contained in this volume are given under the subsequent titles: 1. Ferdinand and Emilie; 2. Walton; 3. The Twenty-fifth Birthday; 4. The Criticism. The three first novels are so unintersting and destitute of good taste, that we think it impossible they could be the production of the same author who composed the fourth, which abounds in interesting scenes, is written in a chaste style, and contains a rich vein of wit and gay humour.

"Augusta du Port," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 224; 8vo. Augusta du Port, or the History of an unfortunate Woman, &c. The author of this interesting tale, who informs us that he is a clergyman, composed it from the letters, memorandums, and the oral accounts, of a sick unknown lady, who lodged in a little miserable ale-house, and sent for him to pray with her. The scene opens on the banks of the Rhine, in the year 1744, during the war, exhibiting the sufferings of Augusta du Port, the wife of a Prussian officer and her family. The minute description of the places which were the theatres of her distresses,

and the lively detail of many an affecting incident, charm the reader by the proofs of authenticity which they exhibit. And we can safely recommend this chaste and elegant composition to all those who lack for rational amusement.

"Des Pfarrer's Tochter zu Hoheneich," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 232; 8vo. The Daughter of the Rector of Hoheneich, or Nature conquers Prejudice. Notwithstanding the many proofs of the author's great knowledge of man and the human heart which we have met with in this novel, we cannot say that it possesses much merit, as it is written in an affected style, and destitute of interesting incidents.

"Klara von Bourg," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 328; 8vo. Klara von Bourg; a tale founded on facts, by SUSANNA DE BANDEMER. Solid reasoning, logical order, and similar substantial qualifications of good composition, are, indeed, not to be perceived in the novel before us; however, the chaste spirit which animates it, and the virtuous principles with which the authoress endeavours to inspire her readers, in pretty correct language, render it superior to many monstrous fictions, which of late have been published in Germany, and received more favourably than they deserve.

"Correza der Franke," &c. &c. 1799. Th. I. pp. 211; Th. II. pp. 190; 8vo. Correza the Frenchman, &c. &c. by J. GOEBEL, French citizen. A compound of political and moral paradoxes, written at Paris, and putting all four quarters of the world in requisition for scenes of action. Correctness of style is the only commendable quality which it possesses.

"Der Fluchder Geburt," &c. &c. 3 theile, MIT KUPFERN, 1799. 8vo. The Curse of Birth, or Remains of Legal Barbarity. This novel recites numerous instances of legal oppression committed under the sanction of the law; and, being founded upon fact, cannot fail to interest readers who feel for the cause of suffering humanity. The language is simple, and the incidents are not improbable.

"Die Urne im einsamen Thale." 4 theile; 8vo. 1799. The Urn in the lonely Valley. 4 volumes. The author of this interesting novel, whose name we could not learn, is one of the few modern romance writers who scorn to call the spiritual world to their assistance; and the Urn deserves being honourably distinguished from the rest of its numerous brethren, as an elegant and instructive composition.

"Kleine Romane und Erzählungen," von K. T. KRETSCHMANN. 1799. Little Romances and Tales. The first volume of this work, which is to be succeeded by several more, contains two tales. The first is entitled The Prisoner of War, and consists of a series of familiar letters, written from Turkey, and creating a considerable degree of interest, by the writer's animated account of foreign countries, manners, and characters. The second tale of this volume is of a comical cast, and very well calculated to create an innocent laugh.

"Rinaldo Rinaldini," &c. &c. 1799. Rinaldo Rinaldini, the Captain of a Gang of Robbers; a romantic Tale, founded upon Facts. 3 vols. with Plates. "All Italy (says the author, in his preface) speaks of Rinaldini; the Apennines, and the vallies of Sicily, re-echo his name. His name lives in the canzonettes of the Florentinians, in the popular songs of the Calabrians, and in the romances of the Sicilians. The adventures which are related of him are regularly arranged; and, if my account of them affords to my readers only half the pleasure with which the inhabitants of Sicily and Calabria listen to the relation of them, they will not regret having read my book." We have only to add, that this novel, at present, is a great favourite with the readers of romances on the continent.

"Herman and Dorothea," von GÖTHE. 1798. pp. 174; 12mo. This little work, of the celebrated author of Werther's Sorrows, is one of the most finished and elegant compositions which we have seen of late. The characters are various and original, the diction is simple and highly polished, and Mr. Göthe's hexameters are smooth, though not always correctly harmonious.

"Sommermorgen," von K. L. M. MULLER. 1798. pp. 316; 8vo. Summer Mornings. The prosaic part of this volume contains six tales, two of which are successful imitations of French originals. The practical part, comprising one third of the volume, proves that the author possesses talents, which, if properly cultivated, one time may raise him to a degree of eminence.

"Reisen in die Mittäglichen Provinzen von Frankreich." Sechster Th. 1799. pp. 395; 8vo. Travels into the Southern Provinces of France, in the Years 1785 and 1786. Vol. VI. Although five years have elapsed since the publication of the 3d, 4th, and 5th volumes of these travels, yet the rich vein of wit and jocose humour with

with which the author is gifted is not dried up, displaying itself rather more to advantage than in the former volumes; and the author continues to deserve the applause with which the prior part of his entertaining composition was received in Germany.

"Graf Pietro d'Albi und Giannetta," von GUSTAV FREDAU. 1798. Count Pietro d'Albi and Giannetta. In three vols. We should be guilty of injustice to the worthy author of these volumes were we to confound his interesting and instructive composition with the class of common novels, with which it cannot be compared. The promotion of pure morality is the principal object of his eventful composition, and he deserves the gratitude of his cotemporaries for having exerted his talents with more than common assiduity for the promotion of civic and domestic virtue. We must, however, observe, that he is rather too serious for our frivolous age, and undoubtedly would have been more successful in his endeavours if he had treated his subject in a more generally pleasing manner.

"Romantische Skizzen." 1798. pp. 200; 8vo. Romantic Sketches. The eight little tales compiled in this volume seem to be translations from the French, as not only the scene of them lies in France, but also a number of Gallicisms occur. We cannot comprehend what procured them the honour of being translated into the German language.

"Characteristick des Menschlichen Herzens," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 240. Characteristic of the Human Heart, &c. &c. Six romantic tales, which also are translated from the French, and deserve being consigned to oblivion.

"Natur und Kunst," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 304; 12mo. Nature and Art, or, the Gardens. This poem is divided into four epistles, addressed to a friend. The author is particularly successful in picturesque descriptions. We must, however, observe, that his verses sometimes are extremely unharmonious.

"Gedichte," von K. A. RUDOLPHI. 1798; pp. 120; 8vo. Although we are not warranted to pronounce these poems classical, yet we must do the author the justice to confess, that his versification is easy, and that he displays a refined taste, and a generous manner of thinking.

"Hans von Greifenhorst," &c. Hans of Greifenhorst; a Tragedy, in Three Acts. 1799. pp. 68; 8vo. A juvenile attempt, both uninteresting and tasteless.

"Klara von Synau," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 167. Klara de Synau, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. The subject of this drama is taken from Lafontaine's Clara Duplessis. The furious and haughty vicomte Duplessis is introduced under the name of Count Synau. Lafontaine's Clairant appears under the name of Charles Lunau. His uncle, a captain Lunau, is substituted for the prior. Clara is here, as well as in Lafontaine's novel, the most romantic character. The piece contains passages which paint the passions with uncommon energy, and creates increasing interest by the truth and power of many highly interesting scenes.

PHILOLOGY.

"Sallust's Romische Geschichte, &c. 1798. pp. 62. Sallust's Roman History, restored by DE BROSSES, translated by SCHLUTER. A specimen, with a preface by J. F. DEGEN. The last excellent works of the late learned President de Brosses was a restoration and French translation of Sallust's lost "Historia Romana," comprising the history of the Roman republic, in 5 books. De Brosses undertook the laborious task of collecting the fragments of this work from the ancient grammarians, and at last saw his diligence rewarded by a collection of more than seven hundred fragments, which he combined with so much judgment and ability, as to produce a beautiful whole, graced with the genuine spirit and energy of the noble Roman. The work was published 1777, at Dijon, in three quartos, under the title "Histoire de la Republique Romaine dans le Cours du VIIme Siecle, par Salluste, &c." Mr. Schluter, a literary gentleman of great talents and activity, who already is known by an excellent German translation of Sallust, intends to render Brosse's work, which is extremely scarce in Germany, more generally known by a translation, and offers here a specimen which exhibits a close copy of the dignified style of the Roman historian.

"Plutarchi Chæronensis, quæ supersunt, omnia. Cum Adnotationibus variorum, adjectaque Lectionis diversitate, Opera, J. GEORG. HUTTEN," &c. Vol. x. 1798. pp. xxxix, and 400; 8vo. This volume, the fourth of the "Operum Moralium et Philosophicorum," contains the following 16 treatises of Plutarch: (34) De Tranquillitate Animi; (35) De Fraterno Amore; (36) De Amore Prolis; (37) An Vitiositas ad Infelicitatem sufficiat? (38) Animine an Corporis Affectiones sint pejores? (39) De Garrulitate; (40) De Curiositate; (41) De Cupiditate

tate Divitiarum; (42) De vitioso Pudore; (43) De Invidia et Odio; (44) Qua quis Ratione se ipse sine Invidia laudet? (45) De sera Numinis Vindicta; (46) De Fato; (47) De Genio Socratis; (48) De Exilio: (49) Consolatio ad Uxorem suam. The critical judgment which Mr. H. has displayed in this volume, as well as in those which preceded it, renders him deserving of the applause of all friends of ancient literature; and we can predict, that the continuation of his critical exertions will insure him lasting fame.

"Isocratis Evagoras," translated and expounded for the Use of Schools, by M. HEINIG, 1798. pp. xxx, and 119; 8vo. This translation and exposition is so entirely destitute of taste, and so much inferior to similar works of modern German Philologists, that we are almost tempted to think that it was published in the year 1698 instead of 1798, and that the latter numbers are an error of the press.

"Aug. Lib. Phædri Fabulæ Æropicæ," with a Translation in German Rhymes, by S. J. PRACHT, Carpenter at Schongau; 1798. pp. 269; 8vo. None of all the numerous commentators on the Fables of Phædrus, who of late have appeared before the public, will surprise his readers more than master Pracht the carpenter. But few mechanics would be able to perform a similar task with so much ability and taste as he has done; nay even many who are literati by profession would find it difficult to excel him.

1. "M. T. Cicero's Dialog von der Freundschaft," &c. M. T. Cicero's Dialogue on Friendship, translated by J. A. CHRING; 1798. pp. xiv, and 130; 8vo.

2. "Cicero's Lælius," &c. translated by R. A. HEDWIG; 1798. pp. xx, and 228; 8vo.

3. "Cicero, oder Cato der ältere," &c. Cicero, or Cato senior on advanced Age; translated, &c. by J. G. A. K. 1798. pp. 109; 8vo.

No. 1. deserves to be recommended as a correct and elegant translation of Cicero's tract on Friendship. The annotations are appropriate, and afford a favourable specimen of the author's critical judgment. No. 2. is totally destitute of elegance and critical taste. No. 3. seems to be the exercise of some forward schoolboy.

"Libanii Sophistæ Orationes et Declamationes. Ad Fidem Codicum Mapt. recensuit et perpetua Adnotatione illustravit J. J. REISKE." Volumen Quartum. 1798. pp. 1214; 8vo. This volume concludes the works of Libanius, the publication of which was begun some years since by Mr. R. a celebrated German critic. The large mass of heterogeneous matter which swells this volume to an immoderate size, does, however, not promise to add to the fame of the learned editor, who, in this instance, seems to have been entirely deserted by the critical acuteness for which he is renowned.

"Homer und die Homeriden," &c. Homer and the Homerides, a Tale; 1798. pp. 30; 8vo. WOLF, the famous German philosopher, took great pains to prove that Homer had been nothing else but a finger. The author of this little treatise attacks this hypothesis concerning Homer, and the manner in which his Ilias obtained its present form, with the arms of ridicule and scorn, neglecting however to adduce solid arguments in support of his sarcastic invectives.

"Die Wolken," &c. The Clouds: a Comedy of Aristophanes, translated by C. G. SCHUTZ; 1798. pp. 144; 8vo. This elegant and easy translation of the famous Clouds of Aristophanes is designed to enable those who cannot read the original to form a correct idea of the nature of ancient comedy, and especially of the dramatic art and comic genius of Aristophanes. For this reason Mr. Schutz has entirely modernised the Clouds, as much as the nature of the play would admit; and we cannot but confess that his translation reads like an elegant German original.

"Centum Fabulæ ex antiquis Autoribus et a G. FAERNO, Cremonensi Carminibus explicatæ. Edidit selecta et in Usum Scholarum, illustravit, F. A. BOYSEN." 1798. pp. 144; 8vo. Faerno, a critic and poet of Cremona, who lived in the 16th century, turned an hundred Æsopian and other ancient fables into Latin verse, which after his death were published at Rome in the year 1564, by order of pope Pius II. his protector. These fables are not inferior in elegance to those of Phædrus, with which they have the iambic metre in common. The editor has added a sheet of explanatory notes, which, however, are rather trivial.

"Callimachi Elegiarum Fragmenta, cum Elegia Catulli Callimachæ, collecta atque illustrata a L. C. VALCKENÆR. Edidit, Præfatione atque Indicibus instruxit, J. LUGAT." 1799. pp. xliv, and 320; crown 8vo. Mr. Valckenær's judgment, which he gave in his juvenile writings on Bentley's Collection of the Fragments of Callimachus:—"Opus est

perfectissimum, quod homines publici reverentes a reliquiis poëtarum colligendis deterruit," is alone sufficient to sanction our expectation of his having spared no pains to prove himself a worthy successor of the venerable British critic; and we cannot but confess that he has satisfied our most sanguine expectations. However, a work like the present, composed by a man of Mr. V.'s established credit, stands not in need of our praise.

"Philologisch-Kritische Miscellen," von F. C. ALTER; 1799. pp. 258; 8vo. These Philologico-critical Miscellanies principally relate to the Sclavonian literature.

"Aristoteles Politik und Fragment der Œconomik," &c. The Policy of Aristotle and the Fragment of his Œconomy, translated from the Greek, by J. G. SCHLOSSER; 1798. pp. 330. This translation is faithful and plain; neither too literal, nor too free. The annotations which Mr. S. has added contain expositions of the original, and are very much to the purpose, and valuable. The author has taken particular pains to give a circumstantial account of the historical and statistical dates of ancient states, which Aristotle only mentions briefly. The greater number of annotations contain criticisms on, and corrections and refutations of, many ideas of the Greek philosopher. The most valuable part is Mr. B's. analysis of the text, which, at the same time serves as a very useful repertory.

"Uebersicht des Neuesten was fuer die Philosophie der Sprache in Deutschland gethan worden ist," &c. von J. S. VATER, 1799. pp. 293; 8vo. Retrospect of what lately has been done in Germany for the Philosophy of Language, &c. The philosophy of language has of late become an object of reflection and investigation, and in order to preserve and to enliven this zeal of inquiry, the author furnishes us here with a retrospect of the principal publications of the present decennium, the chief subject of which is the philosophy of language. The extracts from each publication are followed by a criticism upon it, and frequently short tracts are interspersed. The greater part of this volume, which consists of extracts and criticisms, does not admit of a farther extract and review; and we have only to add that this repertory is one of the most valuable contributions towards the promotion of the philosophy of language which have been published in the present decennium.

"Affinitas Linguæ Hungaricæ cum Linguis Finnicæ originis Grammatice demonstrata, &c. &c. Auctore S. GYARMARTHE," 1799; pp. 380. This work, which is executed with uncommon diligence, is an additional proof of the patriotic zeal with which the Hungarians endeavour to elucidate the department of their history and grammar. The author, a Transylvanian, finished his work at Gottingen, and acknowledges himself greatly indebted to the kind assistance of Schlözer and Gatterer, of that university.

"Plutarch's Moralische Abhandlungen, &c." von J. F. S. KALTWASSER. Achter Band. 1798; pp. 508; 8vo. Plutarch's Moral Tracts, translated from the Greek. This volume concludes the translation of the philosophical writings of one of the most important and fertile authors of antiquity, and exhibits an additional proof of Mr. Kaltwasser's unshaken diligence and perseverance. His version of Plutarch is a pattern of correctness, and his language is entirely free from all Greek idioms, a quality with which we rarely meet in translations of ancient authors.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

"Versuch über Strafen," &c. von J. GRUNER; 1799; pp. 179. Essay on Punishments; especially with regard to those of Death and Imprisonment; together with an Account of the Criminal Laws and the Prisons of Pennsylvania; translated from the English. This essay is an honourable proof, as well of the author's learning and diligence, as of his benevolent sentiments. We must, in justice, give this testimony to Mr. Gruner; though we cannot subscribe to the philosophical principles from which he starts, especially to his invectives against professor Kant, for maintaining that "premeditated murder could be punished no otherwise than by the infliction of death."

"Vorlesungen über die Kantische Philosophie;" von N. TRESCHOW; 1799; pp. 203. Lectures on the Kantian Philosophy. Mr. Treschow's objections against professor Kant's principles, and the manner in which he endeavours to refute the principles of that celebrated philosopher, prove him to be a man of extensive learning, and ardently desirous of promoting the progress of truth. The amphiboly of the ideas of reflexion, the dialectic of pure reason, and the principles of morality, constitute the subjects which the author investigates in this volume.

J. A. ABICHT's "Philosophie der Sitten." 1799; pp. 388. 8vo. This system of moral philosophy is a new and revised edition of the general Practical Philoso-

phy,

phy, by the same Author, mentioned in our last Retrospect. Mr. Abicht certainly has made many corrections, and, we may add, improvements; however, his language is still so obscure, and the fundamental ideas and principles of this system are still involved in so much darkness, that we are not capable of forming a clear and favourable judgment of his system.

"Aussprüche der Philosophierenden Vernunft," &c. &c. Band. I. u. II. 1798; pp. 272. u. 274. 8vo. Remarks of Philosophising Reason, and of a pure Heart, on Subjects which are highly Important to Mankind, collected from the Writings of ancient and modern Thinkers, with ragard to the Principles of Critical Philosophy. Useful as this collection is, we cannot approve of the chaotic irregularity which prevails in it, and of the want of critical taste which the compilers, who sign themselves NEU—R and WYT—H, betray on almost every page.

"Philosophische Gedanken und Abhandlungen," &c. &c. Band. I. II. III. IV. 1798. 8vo. Philosophical Ideas and Tracts, relative to the Critical Philosophy, by a Lover of Wisdom. This collection occupies a principal rank among the best popular philosophical works which of late have been published in Germany. The tracts are chiefly occupied with moral subjects, and we can safely assert that not one of the great number of German philosophers, who have attempted to elucidate and to popularise the Kantian system, has been as generally successful as the anonymous editor of these volumes, which treat with the greatest clearness and precision on the most interesting and important subjects of human inquiry.

"Lebens Philosophie," &c. &c. von G. S. BAIL; 1798. 8vo. Philosophy of Life, or Maxims of Wisdom and Virtue, &c. &c. We are fully persuaded that a collection of maxims of prudence and virtue, collected from the writings of practical philosophers and observers of man, calculated for the capacities and the wants of the middle classes, as the present by the author is stated to be, would be eminently useful if it were made by a man of science and experience. Mr. Bail seems not to be destitute of either, and his collection really possesses considerable merit; it were, however, to be wished that he had divided it into chapters, and rendered it more useful by systematic order.

MATHEMATICS.

"Neuestes Handbuch der Sternkunde, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 180. A new Manual of Astronomy, for the Use of Beginners and Amateurs; being the Astronomical Catechism of Mr. SOEBURG, revised and augmented, by Professor BUGGE, and translated from the Danish Original; altered, and rendered more useful, by additional Annotations, by C. G. JAHN; with seven Plates. The German editor judged the astronomical catechism, published some years since by a clergyman of Zeeland, to be an excellent manual of popular astronomy. Professor Bugge, one of the most eminent astronomers of our times, was prevailed upon to revise it, and to furnish many valuable additions. The German editor has altered as much as possible the catechism form of the original, and added elucidations of the technical words; and, by a complete index, rendered it a very useful book for the astronomical tyro. It is written in a very lively style, and affords many occasions for religious reflections.

"Angewandte Mathematic fuer schon geübte Jünglinge," &c. &c. von Dr. J. J. KOHLHAAS. Th. I. u. II. 1798. Mixed Mathematics for Youths who already have made some Progress to Statics, Hydrostatics, Aërometry, Hydraulics, Optics, Catoptrics, Dioptrics, Dioptrics, and Perspective, with regard to Anatomy, Physiology, Chirurgery, and Midwifery; with nine Plates. Mr. Kohlhaas ably shows in the preface how necessary mathematical knowledge is for surgeons; and it is but just to confess, that he deserves great praise for endeavouring to diffuse amongst physicians and surgeons a more general and practical knowledge of such branches of science as are but too much neglected by our modern practitioners.

"Archiv der reinen und angewandten Mathematic." Von C. F. HINDENBURG. 1798; 8vo. Archives for pure and mixed Mathematics. The continuation of this periodical work, which was begun in the year 1797, deserves the thanks of all real lovers of science, as it is one of the most compendious repositories of scientific lore, and conducted by a man whose learning and zeal for the diffusion of practical knowledge render him perfectly adequate to the important task which he has begun. It is to be wished, for the improvement of science, that he will continue to receive the encouragement he has experienced hitherto.

"Neue Trigonometrische Tafeln," &c. &c. von J. PH. HOBERT und L. IDELER; 1799; pp. 423; 8vo. New Trigonometrical Tables for the Decimal Section

section of the Quadrant, &c. &c. Some of our readers, perhaps, will be astonished to learn, that, notwithstanding the political opposition which has been made to the proposals of the French mathematicians, to introduce the decimal measure in all polished countries, one of their ideas has been realized in Germany, even before they have accomplished their undertaking. This quickness in adopting real improvements, which is peculiar to the Germans, and a proof of their scientific industry, has produced a work which does honour to the independent spirit and the abilities of its authors. LAGRANGE was the first who, about fifteen years since, proposed the decimal section of the Quadrant, and Mr. SCHULTZE, a Prussian counsellor, and Count SCHAFGOTSCH, of Prague, were already at that time occupied with the calculation of tables according to that new system. However, while no considerable number of eminent mathematicians jointly sanctioned the introduction of that system, it made no progress, and nothing less than the resolution of a whole nation was required to establish it. Although there still are people who know not how to distinguish between the scientific and the political changes which that nation has produced, yet the power of truth, and the influence which the French mathematicians have upon astronomy and other sciences belonging to the same department, is too great not to give us reason to hope that the obstacles which have been raised by custom, convenience, political jealousy, and private animosity, will be overcome at last. Those who are inimical to it, from an unseasonable national pride, which is highly pernicious to the progress of science, will do well to consider that this idea has, indeed, been agitated anew by the French, but was suggested first by an Englishman and a Piedmontese, and *practised* first by Germans.

These tables contain the Sinus's Cosinus's, Tangents, and Cotangents and their Logarithms from 0. 0000 Q. to 0. 0300 Q. and from 0. 9700 Q. to 1. 0000 Q. for all hundred-thousandth parts, i e. after the common mode of expressing it; from 0° to 2° 42′, and from 87° 18′ to 90° for all sec.; from 0. 0300 Q. to 0. 9700. for all ten-thousandth parts of the Quadrant, or from 2° 42′ to 87° 18′ for all 32 sec. The well-written introduction is composed in German and in French. We conclude our account of this valuable work with the wish, that the meritorious composition of these literati may not become a victim of the intolerant spirit of our times, which already has proved so detrimental to many men of eminent science.

"Theoretische Astronomie, von F. TH SCHUBERT, 1798, 3. Th. Theoretical Astronomy." The author justly observes in his preface, that there exists no compendium of astronomy from the *almagest* of PTOLOMY to the *astronomy* of LALANDE, in which this sublime science is exhibited, in an order from which could be perceived the course which the human mind took in its highest flight, and which afforded a clear notion of the logical connexion of all astronomical truths. The structure of the great machine of the universe is so complicated, the motion and the connexion of its numerous wheels are so various and intricate, that it is no matter of astonishment that the human mind did not always proceed systematically in enquiring into this machine. All astronomical arguments being, besides, founded upon observations, which can not be represented without the aid of a compleat knowledge of the truths founded thereon, a strictly systematical exposition of astronomy cannot possibly be given for that very reason.

A *compleat* system of astronomy is therefore still a *pium desiderium* which only, after repeated *attempts*, can by degrees be brought nearer towards accomplishment. The author of the present work modestly announces his able performance as such an attempt, in which a geometer like Mr. *Schubert*, could not but be successful. The essential plan of this work tends to expound the principles of astronomy in the order and connexion in which they were invented, and to render them so perspicuous and compleat, that readers who are total strangers to astronomy, in a short time may obtain by it a compleat and solid knowledge of the whole of that science; an object, which he, in our opinion, has completely attained.

"Nöthiges Handbuch für Kalender besitzer, &c. &c. Von OTO CH. KÖHNE, 1798. pp. 126, 8vo." Manual, necessary for possessors of Almanacs; or a Complete Explanation of the Almanac, &c. &c. for Readers of all Classes; with eight Plates. Although the author has not said any thing new in this book, yet we must confess that his work is highly useful for a very numerous class of readers.

"JOH. EPH. SCHEIBEL's Astronomische, Bibliographie, &c. &c. 1798." Astronomical Bibliography; or an Introduction

duction to the knowledge of Mathematical Books. This history of astronomical literature, which comes up to the year 1650, and is to be continued, cannot but be highly acceptable to the lovers of Astronomy, as it is conducted with great diligence, and gives a faithful account of every valuable book treating on that science, as well of ancient as of modern times.

"Bernard's von Fontenelle Dialogen über die Mehrheit der Welten, Mit Anmerkungen, von G. E. Bode, 1798, pp. 364, 8vo." Mr. de Fontenelle's Dialogues on the Plurality of Worlds, with Annotations and eleven Plates, by Bode. A work which is sufficiently known in every country, and by the additions and annotations of the celebrated Prussian Astronomer, who has added the latest discoveries, has been rendered highly useful to the lovers of astronomy.

"Astronomisches Jahrbuch für das Jahr, 1801. von J. E. Bode, 1798." Astronomical Annals for the Year 1801. This collection contains thirty small traits, contributed chiefly by Germans, whose names are sufficient to raise the highest expectation of the importance of their contents. We need but to mention the names of *Herschel*, *Bode*, *Schröter*, Dr. *Olbers*, Dr. *Triesnecker*, Rev. Mr. *Wurm*, Professor *Klügel*, &c. to render our astronomical readers desirous of perusing this collection of observations, which every year obtains a stronger claim to the patronage of the lovers of science.

"Demonstratio Theorematis Parallelarum, 1799, pp. 30; 8vo." This little Treatise appears to us to be one of the happiest attempts at removing the difficulties which occur in the doctrine of parallels.

Natural Philosophy.

"Beweis vorn Daseyn Gottes aus Gruenden der theoretischen Vernunf von G. Maezeh, 1799, pp. 373; 8vo." The Existence of God proved by Arguments of Theoretical Reason. The preface creates a favourable prejudice for the author, who appears to be animated with a pure love of truth, with profound regard for the dignity of man, and with an ardent desire of rescuing the honour of reason from the calumnies of her adversaries. He also proves that he possesses a philosophic spirit, and is intimately acquainted with the latest events which occurred in the department of philosophy, and speaks with dignity of *Spinoza*, *Leibnitz*, and *Kant*, although he differs from them in opinion. We must, however observe, that he neither has lighted upon a *new* way to demonstrate the existence of God *a priori*, nor been more successful than his predecessors.

"Beyträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie, herausgegeben, von G. S. Füleborn. Nr. X. 1799. pp. 282; 8vo." Contributions towards a History of Philosophy. In our last retrospect we gave a very favourable account of the ninth number of these periodical contributions, and are happy to be able to inform our readers that the present number furnishes as valuable matters as any of the preceding ones. Want of room permits us to give only the heads of the eight contributions which this number contains. 1. *Ocellus of Lucania*, on the origin of the world, translated and elucidated by *Bardili*. 2. *Ocellus* on the laws, a fragment, translated from the Greek of *Stobaeus*; by the same. 3. The Spirit of *Ocellus*; by the same. 4. Fragments of a historical preparation for a History of Politics. 5. Further additions to the History of Physiognomy; by the Editor. 6. Several ideas relative to Ethics, collected from modern writers; by the same. 7. Catalogue of some philosophical fashionable Themes, of ancient and modern times; by the same. 8. Anaxagoras and the Spirit of his Times, a Historical Parallel; by Professor Carus.

"Uber den Ursprung der menschlichen Erkenntnisse, von S. B. Schreiner, 1799, pp. 63; 8vo." On the Origin of Human Knowledge. This little treatise obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences, at Berlin. The problem: *whether there are pure objective notions, or whether all notions are not of an empirical origin?* has been expounded by Mr. Schreiner in the following manner: the Academy desires to have a solution of the question: whether human knowledge is to be deduced from reason, or from divine revelation, and requests, that the arguments for these two different opinions be impartially valued." The author decides, that divine revelation and reason are subordinate causes of our whole knowledge.

"Geschichte der Philosophie, von Dr. W. G. Tennemann. Band I. 1798, pp. 428. Band II. 1799, pp. 550, crown 8vo." History of Philosophy. A historiographer of philosophy has to struggle with peculiar difficulties in our times, notwithstanding the great variety of advantages which offer themselves to him. For although he meets with a great many valuable resources in an abundant store of materials, in numerous learned

inquiries

inquiries into the history of science and nations in general, and into the ancient philosophical literature in particular; yet the fermentation, which at present exists in the philosophical world, on the other hand, renders his work uncommonly difficult, exposing him to the partial demands and criticisms of two diametrically opposite parties. While one party protests, that through the Kantian philosophy the proper key has been found for the history of philosophy; the other charges with partiality all those who only mention the new critical philosophy. The author of the present work was perfectly acquainted with these difficulties; but also had the courage to face them boldly; and although his work is not destitute of imperfections, yet we feel ourselves urged by a sense of justice to declare, that the last decennium has not produced a history of philosophy so complete and systematical as this beginning of Mr. Tennemann's undertaking proves to be. Our readers will, however, not expect that we should substantiate this opinion by proofs, as this would require much more room than we can spare.

"Wörterburch der Platonischen Philosophie, von J. J. WAGNER, 1799, pp. LXX. u. 202, 8vo." Vocabulary of the Platonic philosophy.—The author composed this vocabulary, as he calls it, chiefly with an intention of unfolding the spirit of the Platonic philosophy, and of furnishing students, who begin to read Plato's works, with an explanatory manual. Mr. Wagner has indeed displayed an intimate acquaintance with the spirit of the Platonic philosophy; we must, however, observe, that this vocabulary would be much more complete and useful than it actually is, if he had not relied too much upon his own talents and consulted the works of others, the result of whose labours in the same department of science would have afforded him ample means of rendering his book more perfect, as well with regard to matter as to form.

CHEMISTRY.

"Mineralogisches Taschenbuch, &c. von J. G. LENZ, Band I. 1798, Band II. 1799." Mineralogical Pocket-Book, for beginners and amateurs.—The author has the laudable intention to furnish beginners, who have not the advantage of oral instruction in mineralogy, in these volumes, with a guide to discern minerals by fixed external marks. However we doubt much whether the external characteristics which he describes will be sufficient for beginners; though his work may be useful for students who already have made some progress in mineralogy.

"Neues mineralogilches Wörterbuch, &c. von Dr. F. A. REUSS, 1798, 8vo." New mineralogical vocabulary, or catalogue of all words relating to Oryktognosy and Geognosy, &c. alphabetically arranged, in the German, Latin, French, Italian, Swedish, English, Russian, and Hungarian language, &c. &c. The learned author deserves the thanks of all lovers of mineralogy, especially of the tyro, for the communication of this useful work, which justly may claim the applause of all mineralogists. The usefulness of such a catalogue, in form of a vocabulary, is obvious; particularly if it also comprehends the widely different denominations of the same fossil which are made use of in the principal systematic works on mineralogy.

"Taschenbuch für Freunde der Gebirgskunde, 1798, pp. 161, 8vo." Pocket-book for lovers of Oryktognosy.—The author's intention is to collect and communicate, from time to time, the latest discoveries in this department of science, which are scattered in numerous, and partly expensive, works. Collections of this nature are indeed highly useful, if they be properly selected, which we must allow to be the case in the present instance.

"Handbuch der Chemie zum Selbstunterricht, &c. &c. 1798, pp. 374, 8vo." Manual of Chemistry, &c. explaining the principles of this science in a generally intelligible manner, and describing its various applications to arts, manufactures, and economy, &c. &c. The author has indeed gathered the materials, contained in this volume from the works of others; however, he also has added, on numerous occasions, his own opinion, generally founded upon observations made by himself, or upon assertions of ancient and modern natural philosophers, and has proved that he is intimately acquainted with the science on which he has written.

ŒCONOMY.

"Das Ganze der Federviehzucht, &c. von Dr. J. Ch. GOTTHARD, 1798, pp. 302, 8vo." Complete instruction in the art of rearing and treating poultry, an account of their various uses, and of the manner of curing their diseases. It was, indeed, a desideratum that this branch of œconomy should be treated upon in a satisfactory manner by a practical œconomist. The applause with which the German public has received the former writings of Dr. Gotthard, will certainly pro-

cure a second and improved edition of the present useful work, which, on account of its great utility, deserves to receive a careful revisal, and several necessary additions, which will render it a very meritorious performance.

"Taschenbuch für Gutsbesitzer, &c. &c. von G. Briger, 1798, pp. 281." Pocket-book for gentlemen of landed estates, farmers, &c. &c. particularly such as reside in Silesia.—This pocket-book, amongst a variety of valuable information, contains an interesting account of the state of agriculture in Silesia, where, as the author observes, farming has been improved to a much larger extent within the last twenty, than within the preceding eighty years. The observations which he made on a journey through South Prussia in the spring of the year 1797, are undoubtedly the most interesting part of this small volume.

"Œkonomische Hefte für den Stadt— und Landwirth, von M. J. Ch. Hoffmann. 10 Band. 1798, 8vo." Œconomical numbers for citizens and husbandmen.—This, already voluminous, work contains a variety of œconomical information of different merits, and, we believe, a judicious selection of the best articles would be highly acceptable to the economists of this country.

"Allgemeiner, vollständiger Ackerkatechismus, &c. &c. umgearbeitet von G. Brieger. Th. I. pp. 327, 8vo." A complete and general agricultural Catechism.—This catechism, as the author calls it, contains a great deal of useful advice for beginners in rural œconomy. One of its principal merits consists in lucid perspicuity, and in great simplicity of language, which renders it easy to be understood by husbandmen of the lowest capacities. A second volume is to follow.

"Die Branntweinbrennerkunst, &c. &c. Ch. I. pp. 167. Ch. II. pp. 302." The art of distilling brandy, of a superior quality, in the most advantageous and cheapest manner, and of making liquors, &c. &c. These volumes are a very good compilation from the best œconomical works published in Germany, and contain a great variety of useful information relative to the distilling of brandy and the making of vinegar.

"Der practische Bienvater, &c. &c. von Riem und Werner, 1798, pp. 238, 8vo." The practical breeder of bees in all countries, or general instruction for people in town and country in the art of breeding bees, &c. &c. The two editors of this work are celebrated in Germany for their scientific skill in the management of bees, and acknowledged to be eminent as popular writers. The *contents* of this volume perfectly agree with the *title*, being chiefly *practical*, and we cannot but confess that we know of no work in this branch of economy, superior, or even equal, to that of Mr. Werner and Riem, their observations and instructions being entirely founded upon a practice of many years.

"Oekonomisch-technisches Handbuch, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 344. 8vo." Oeconomico technical Manual, &c. &c. A mere compilation, composed without either taste or judgment, by a clergyman.

Arts and Manufactures.

"Der Torso &c. &c. von C. Bach und E. F. Benkowitz, pp. 392; 4to; 1798." The Torso; a Periodical Work, devoted to Ancient and Modern Art; with plates. We are almost inclined to think that the editors of this work published it for no other purpose than to prove that they are utterly ignorant of the most essential rules of the plastic arts; as the strange medley which this volume contains, betrays not the least trace of either Science or Taste.

"Veber die Gemmenkunde, von Prof. Gurlitt; 1798. pp. 50." On the Knowledge of Gems. Prof. G. treats in this little tract with great erudition of the following subjects: Which precious stones were chiefly used by the ancient engravers? How did they work? A brief history of the art of engraving on stones. Enumeration of some of the principal antique gems still existing. Enumeration of the best and completest collections of them. Various modes of making impressions from them. Those who are lovers of antiques will feel themselves highly indebted to Prof. *Gurlitt* for this little treatise, which in a small compass contains more interesting information than many a thick folio treating on the same subject.

"Allgemeine Einleitung in das Studium der alten Kunstdenkmähler, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 112; 8vo." General Introduction into the Study of the Ancient Monuments of Art. Translated from the French of A. L. Millin, Superintendant of the Museum of Antiques, in the National Library at Paris, &c. &c. with additions by the translator. The original of this valuable work of the venerable *Millin* was published first at Paris in the year 1796, and is deemed a classical production. The additions of the translator are but few; however their importance renders them a real improvement of the original.

"Briefe über die malerische Perspective, von HORSTIG," 1798. pp. 260; 8vo. Letters on Picturesque Perspective with 32 plates. The first part of this work contains, in 114 letters to a lady, directions for correctly representing bodies of various forms at any distance, &c. The 17 letters of the second part contain theoretical rules of aerial perspective.

"Gemälde von Gärten im neuern Geschmack, von C. L. SIEGLITZ, 1798. pp. 138; 4to." Pictures of Gardens in the Modern Taste, with 28 plates. Mr. *Stieglitz* has not given us in this volume a description of gardens really existing, but abandoned himself freely to his own ideas, and invented two gardens; the plans, prospects, and buildings of which are represented by the plates which his work contains. The description of these two gardens is interspersed with numerous poems, which, however, are too much destitute of elegance, to supply the want of technical knowledge, which he betrays in many parts of his designs.

"Natur und Kunst, &c. &c." 1798. pp. 304; 8vo. Nature and Art, or the Gardens. It seems to have been the author's intention to compose a didactic poem on horticulture, when he wrote the four epistles contained in this volume. Willing as we are to acknowledge that a variety of just observations on numerous subjects of horticulture which we have met in his work, prove that he possesses a considerable degree of knowledge in this branch of art, we must observe that he has defeated his purpose of writing an entertaining book, by adopting the poetical form, for which he by no means is qualified.

"Ueber die Mosaik, von Prof. GURLITT," 1798. pp. 32. On the Mosaic Art. The subject on which Prof. G. treats with his wonted knowledge of the arts, are arranged under the following heads: I. What is understood by Mosaic work? What were the denominations given to it by the ancients? and whence arose the appellation Mosaic? II. Mechanical processes in composing this kind of work. III. History of the Mosaic art. IV. Enumeration of the principal antique remains of this kind of work.

"Neu theoretisch-practisches Zeichenbuch," &c. &c. 1798, p. p. 290. 4to. New theoretico-practical Drawing-book, for the use of beginners, with XXXVI plates. Most of the plates are extremely indifferent and incorrect; and the text, which is a tasteless compilation, possesses as little merit as the designs.

COMMERCE.

"NELKENBRECHER's Taschenbuch der Münz-Maas-und Gewicht-kunde," &c. &c. 1798. pp. xxxii. u. 392. 8vo. Nelkenbrecher's Pocket-book of Coins, Measures and Weights, for Merchants. Eighth edition, revised and considerably augmented by GERHART. A book which, within 36 years, has had eight editions, scarcely requires any recommendation. The present edition contains a great number of explanations, corrections, and additions, relative to the changes which the coins, measures, and weights lately have undergone in several countries. The new measures, coins, and weights of the French Republic in particular, are a valuable addition to this useful book, which ought to be in the hands of every merchant.

DIVINITY.

"Die Wunder des alten und neuen Testaments in ihrer, wahren Gestalt." 1799. pp. 200. 8vo. The Miracles of the Old and the New Testament, in their real Shape, for true Worshippers of Christ. A new attempt at a natural explanation of the miracles related in the Bible. The observations which precede the attempted explanations, seem to deserve more attention than the latter, although they contain nothing that is new to the lovers of religious philosophy.

"Eusebia, Herausgegeben von Dr. H. PH. CONR. HENKE." 1799. pp. 648. 8vo. Eusebia, a periodical work, published under the direction of Dr. HENKE. The editor of this work has already proved, by a variety of publications, that he is a very enlightened divine, and desirous of diffusing useful knowledge among his colleagues, which also evidently is the principal object of his Eusebia. Although this work contains *mala mixta bonis*, yet we cannot but confess that it promises to remove many rooted prejudices, and to diffuse a spirit of enquiry and christian toleration, which ultimately will prove a real gain for the cause of truth and charity.

"Beyträge zur Geschichte der Veränderungen des Geschmachs im Predigen, &c. &c. von P. H. SCHULER." 1799. pp. 224. 8vo. Contributions towards a History of the various Changes in the Stile of Preaching among the Protestants, from the Reformation to the present Time. These contributions contain a great number of good compilations, which will afford excellent materials to a philosophical writer of a history of the great changes which have taken place in the taste of

pulpit

pulpit eloquence since the time of the Reformators: a work which undoubtedly would prove highly useful and interesting.

"Versuch einer metrischen Uebersetzung des Prophéton Jona, von P. H. GRANGAARD." 1798. pp. 96. Attempt towards a metric Translation of the Prophecies of Jonah. Mr. Grangaard expresses, in the preface to his translation, the most tolerant sentiments, which do honour to his benevolent heart, and displays such charitable principles with regard to those who differ from him in their notions of God and divine worship, that we cannot but esteem him as a worthy teacher of the christian religion. He wishes to promote by his work religious toleration, and a generous conduct towards those who deviate in their opinions from the established principles of the protestant church, and to diffuse a more general love for the reading of sacred writ. We have great reason to hope that he will attain the former object, but apprehend very much that he will not be successful in carrying the latter point, as his translation is far from being elegant, and in many places very flat.

"Die Visionen Habakuks, &c. &c. von G. C. HORST." 1798. pp. 188. 8vo. The Visions of Habakuk, newly translated, with historical and critical annotations. Together with a Treatise on the Prophetism of the ancient World, especially of the biblical Prophets. Mr. Horst displays a refined and correct judgment in uniting the expositions of the best modern writers of the prophecies of Habakuk, combining with them many pointed observations of his own. He takes particular pains to unfold the characteristical spirit of the age in which Habakuk wrote, and the peculiar circumstances and individual relations under which the prophet appeared as an inspired poet among his nation. His translation is faithful, correct, and elegant. The annotations contain many observations which evince the translator's acuteness and erudition.

"Jesus, wie er lebte und lehrte; nach den Berichten der Evangelisten," &c. &c. 1799. pp. xii. u. 258. 8vo. Jesus, how he lived and taught; after the Accounts of the Evangelists, &c. &c. The anonymous author was grieved to see that it grows fashionable with many of the better classes, and even with some of the lower ranks who have heard something of the new philosophical principles which of late have been started, to speak of the founder of our religion in a thoughtless and contemptuous manner, and to account it good breeding to sneer at the creed of our forefathers, without ever having enquired into the truth of it. He thinks it necessary that the better informed should exert themselves to counteract this abuse of the liberty of thinking, and to guide the impatient and presumptuous spirit of our times by representing the principal subjects of religion in a manner conformable to the new light which begins to diffuse itself irresistibly over all ranks. Urged by these considerations, he made the present attempt to represent the history of Jesus divested of every thing that has a miraculous appearance, and to show how our Saviour could perform and teach what he did perform and teach, without the aid of supernatural agency or influence. We are perfectly sensible of the author's good intention, but do not think that his manner of relating the history of Jesus will have the effect which he hopes to produce.

"Christlicher Religions unterricht fuer die Jugend, von CH. FR. SINTENIS." 1798. pp. 112. 8vo. Instruction in the Christian Religion for Youth. Mr. S. expounds in this volume, with great perspicuity, the doctrines of Christ, as recorded by the evangelists, without taking any notice of the established dogmas of the church. His stile is indeed in many places rather flowery, and extremely lively, but nevertheless completely intelligible to readers of all classes.

"Dr. F. V. REINHARD, vom Werth der Kleinigkeit in der Moral." 1798. pp. 292. On Micrology in Ethics. Micrology in ethics is defined by the venerable author, by attributing a false importance to things which are indifferent to morality, and bestowing upon them more attention than they deserve. The spirit of micrology displays itself in expounding the moral laws, in deciding upon cases of conscience, as they are called, in the life and actions of christians, and in those practices by which piety and virtue are to be acquired, nourished, and preserved; there exists consequently a hermeneutical, a casuistical, a moral, and an ascetic micrology. Mr. R. treats with great acuteness and erudition on each of these different sorts of micrology, and shews in a very energetic manner how baneful is the influence which it has on the progress of genuine christian virtue. To conclude from our own feelings, we may safely assert, that all those who have an opportunity of perusing this little treatise, will esteem the worthy author, who, in a masterly

terly manner, unites acuteness with elegance of diction.

"Lebensbet rachtungen beym Gedanken an den Ubergang in die Ewigkeit, von CH. H. SCÜTZE." 1798. pp. 349. 8vo. Contemplations of Life, produced by the Idea of the Transition into Eternity. *Memento vivere.* Meditations on death always have been recommended as useful and necessary; however, the author proves that they are not; producing a melancholy gloom in the mind, and militating against the whole destination of man. We are therefore to avert our thoughts as much from death as possible, and, by a hopeful contemplation of our present and future life, to procure and to preserve wisdom and cheerfulness, conformably to the dictates of reason and christianity. This theme has been excellently handled by the author, whose manner of arguing is instructive, lively, and convincing.

"Glaubens-und Sittenlehre des vernunftmässigen und thätigen Christenthums, &c. &c. von Dr. J. G. ROSENMÜLLER." 1798. pp. 480. 8vo. The dogmatical and moral Doctrines of rational and active Christianity, expounded in a Series of Sermons. Vol. I. These sermons of the celebrated Rosenmüller do indeed distinguish themselves neither by the novelty of their subjects, nor by sublimity of eloquence; but, nevertheless, deserve being recommended on account of the great variety of important practical truths which they contain, and by the calm and dignified manner in which they are executed.

"Predigten über Menschenkenntniss, von K. CH. von GEHREN." 1798. pp. xxiv. u. 359. 8vo. Sermons on the Knowledge of Man. A series of sermons on the knowledge of man certainly is a novel phenomenon, and cannot but be highly acceptable to the active promoter of useful knowledge. We must further observe, that these sermons distinguish themselves not only by the novelty of the subject on which they treat, but also by the philosophic spirit with which they are written.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Having not met with a single publication, under this head, that deserves being noticed, we proceed to the article of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

"Dr. J. C. STARK's Handbuch zur Kentniss und Heilung innerer Krankheiten," &c. &c. 1799. pp. xlvi. u. 668. 8vo. Manual of the Knowledge and Cure of internal Diseases of the human Body, &c. &c. The worthy and learned author of this work furnishes us in it with observations on the knowledge and cure of fevers, and inflammatory and chronic cutaneous diseases, founded upon the results of his own experience at the sick-bed, during a practice of more than 20 years. This volume, which contains only the first part of the author's pathologico-practical system, is written in a more correct style than his other publications, though we must observe that he still makes use of a great number of French words.

"Bibliotheck für die Medicin, Chirurgie und Geburtshülfe, &c. &c. herausgegeben von ARNEMANN." 1799. pp. 168. 8vo. Repository for Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery; by a Society of literary Men. No. I. If this Repository should prove as useful and interesting as Dr. A. promises in the preface to render it—a task to which he is perfectly equal by his literary connections and great activity—it will rank high amongst his brethren. It is to contain criticism on all works belonging to the department of theoretical and practical medicine, surgery, juridical medicine and midwifery. The literary productions of Germany are to be its principal object; though those which are published in foreign countries will not be excluded. The present number, which begins with the publications of 1799, is a promising specimen of what we have to expect.

"Arzneywissenschaftliche Aufsätze, &c. &c. gesammelt von J. D. JOHN." 1798. pp. 315. 8vo. Medical Tracts of Bohemian Literati, collected, &c. &c. In publishing this volume, the author intended to preserve from oblivion good medical tracts, which either were printed singly, or are contained in voluminous works which are not of a medical nature; and we are inclined to think that the judgment with which the editor has made this selection, entitles him to the thanks of the medical world.

"Lateinisches Lesebuch für studierende Jünglinge, &c. &c. von A. SCHLOSSER." 1798. pp. 326. 8vo. Latin Reading-book for young Students, especially for those of Surgery. This reading-book is extremely useful to the medical and surgical tyro, and deserves being recommended. The first part contains exercises in which the rudiments of the Latin language are explained by, rather too many, examples, a great number of which are taken from subjects of the healing art. The second part consists of 125 stories, taken chiefly from ancient authors. The third part contains miscellanies of natural history,

history, history and philosophy, relating to the structure of the human body. The fourth part contains a very appropriate extract from Celsus, calculated for the instruction of students in surgery.

"Bemerkungen über das Nervenfieber, &c. &c. in den jahren 1796, 1797, u. 1798, von Dr. CH. W. HUFELAND." 1799. pp. 199. Observations on the Nervous Fever and its Complications, in the Years 1796, 1797, and 1798. The principal object at which the learned author aims in this volume is, to describe the proceedings and the spirit of the Clinical institution at Jena, in the treatment of this disease; to furnish young practitioners with just ideas and principles concerning the cure of this nervous fever, so generally prevalent in our times; and, finally, to place the important doctrine of complications, which has been confused so much by Brunonianism, in a proper point of view, in which he, in our opinion, has been completely successful.

"Von der Macht des Gemüths durch den blossen Vorsatz, &c. &c. von J. KANT." 1798. pp. 54. 8vo. On the Power which the Mind possesses to check diseased Sensations by Means of mere Resolution. The venerable philosopher communicates in this tract his observations made upon himself with regard to diet, and relates instances of his own life which are highly interesting, as they enable us to form an idea of the uncommon energy of his mind, and of the greatness of his genius.

MISCELLANIES.

"Kleine Schriften zur Vnterhaltung, von G. G. FÜLLEBORN." 1798. pp. 248. 8vo. Miscellanies for Amusement. Mr. F., who has a variety of knowledge at his command, and is as much at home in ancient literature as in that of modern times, has prepared in this volume mental food of various descriptions, suiting as well the palate of the lover of Greek philosophy, as that of the votary of the amorous and sportive muse.

"Meine Freuden und Leiden als Gattin und Mutter, &c. &. von AMALIA WILL." &c. &c. 1798. pp. 415. 8vo. My Pleasures and Sufferings, in the State of a Wife and a Mother, &c. &c. This interesting volume is an excellent guide for the fair sex and ours. The observations which the authoress makes on the rapid encrease of luxury, deserve the most serious consideration. Her maxims concerning education and the treatment of domestics, are not new, but nevertheless highly important. The psychological observations which this volume contains, possess more novelty than intrinsic merit. The stile is correct and lively, and the *tout-ensemble* extremely well calculated both for amusement and instruction.

"Erholungen, Herausgegeben von BECKER. Band I. u. II. 1798, 8vo." Recreations, collected by Becker, Two tracts, contributed by Professor GARVE on Disappointed Expectations, and on the Beauties of several mountainous Districts; and two by ADELUNG on Northern Literature, render these volumes particularly interesting and instructive.

"ADELSTAN's Jovialisch Politische Reise durch Italien, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 400; 8vo." Adelstan's Jovial Political Journey through Italy, during the Campaigns of *Bonaparte*. Adelstan, the hero of this bachantic excursion to the vineyards of Italy, traverses all the revolutionary regions in a high jovial glee, and after having met with numerous ridiculous adventures, at last enters Rome by the *Porta del Popolo*, abandoning himself at that revolutionized city, to the effusions of numberless pointed sarcasms at the holy father and his adorers, and entertaining his readers with the lively fictions of his glowing fancy, and with caricatures of the most ridiculous and extravagant appearance. As for ourselves, we must confess that the numerous flashes of genial humour, and the great variety of original characters with which we have met in this motely production, has afforded us no small degree of entertainment; but we do not pretend to maintain that there will be many readers who will relish the tendency of this singular composition.

"Musarion, die Freundin weiser Geselligkeit, &c. &c. von AUG. LINDEMANN, 1799. pp. 316; 8vo. Musarion, the Friend of wise Sociability, and domestic Pleasure. A periodical work for ladies. Number I. II. III. Tales and poetry occupy the three first numbers of this periodical work, of which a number, consisting of six sheets, is to be published monthly. The principal object of the Editor seems to consist in the diffusion of virtuous principles, and in affording rational amusement to his readers. Miss Melville in the second, and the sisters in the third number, are particularly calculated to effect that laudable purpose.

Retrospect of the Progress of Spanish Literature during the Year 1799.

ON presenting to our readers the last retrospect of Spanish literature, we expressed our concern, that, from the interrupted intercourse with Spain, and the want of periodical Spanish publications, giving a critical account of recent literary compositions published in that country, it was not in our power to do full justice to the productions of Spanish genius and erudition, which we had to announce. We at the same time expressed a hope, that the brilliant successes, obtained by the allied armies over the republican troops, would bring on a speedy restoration of the former relations of amity and friendship between this country and Spain, whereby we might be enabled to establish a literary correspondence, productive of more ample and more satisfactory information, relative to the state and progress of Spanish literature, than we are able to draw from the sources of intelligence, which are open to us in the present situation of public affairs. In this hope, however, we have been unfortunately disappointed. Still

Mailed Mars doth on his altar sit;

and still we are obliged, in a great measure, to confine ourselves in our present retrospect to the mere enumeration of the titles of recent Spanish publications, and to defer to better times the performance of the grateful task of analizing the peculiar merits of many an important work, of which, at present, we can only announce the existence. Yet however scanty may be our present sources of information respecting the actual state of Spanish literature, what little we know will bear us out in asserting, that it shares not in the general decay which withers the once proud honours of the Spanish empire. The department of botany has received two brilliant accessions in the second volume of the *Flora Peruviana*, and two new decades of *Ortega's* highly valuable description of the plants; cultivated in the royal botanical garden at Madrid; and works of considerable merit have been published in the departments of history, political economy, medicine, &c.

THEOLOGY.

"Diálogo Christiano entre el Entendimiento y la Voluntad hecho, por D. RAMON TORBE, &c." A Christian Dialogue between the Understanding and the Will, by D. Ramon Torbé, &c.

"Vida alegre y Christiana, ó Máximas para sufrir con serenidad todo género de sucesos, &c. par D. FR. LOPEZ PORTILLO, &c." The happy and Christian Life, or Maxims for meeting with a serene Mind, Events of every Description, &c. by D. Fr. Lopez Portillo, &c. The author endeavours to shew, that we ought to make ourselves happy in every situation wherein we are placed, however unfortunate it may be, without envying the powerful and the wealthy.

"Dolores de Maria Santisima historiados, por F. DIEGO DE SANTIAGO, &c." An historical Account of the Sufferings of the holy Virgin Mary, by F. Diego de Santiago, &c.

"Reglas y Observaciones para entender las santas Escrituras, especialmente el libro del Apocalipsis escrito por S. JUAN, &c. por Dr. D. MANUEL ROSELL, &c." Rules and Observations to facilitate the Understanding of the Holy Scripture, and especially of the Apocalypse, written by St. John, &c. by Dr. Manuel Rosell, &c.

"Sermones varios, por D. ANTONIO PEREZ, &c." Sermons on various subjects, by D. Antonio Perez, &c.

MEDICINE.

"Curso completo de Anatomia del cuerpo humano, &c. por el Dr. D. JAYME BONELLO y el DIC. D. IGNACIO LACABA, tomo 4° en 8°." A complete Course of Lectures on the Anatomy of the human Body, by Dr. Jayme Bonells, and Dr. Ignacio Lacaba, in 8vo. vol. the IVth. This volume of the valuable work contains the neurology, and part of splanchnology. The neurology is divided into two sections, the first of which treats of all the parts of the brain and of the medulla spinalis, and the second of all the nerves which arise in those parts. The splanchnology, which is commenced in this volume, will be concluded in the fifth, which is to complete the whole work.

"Memorias sobre las enfermedades, que se deben tener por lacteas: por D. PEDRO BRUNEL, Cirujano da Camara y partero de la Reyna nuestra Senora: un tomo en 4°." Observations on such diseases, as must be deemed lacteous Distempers, by D. Pedro Brunel, Surgeon to the King, and Man-Midwife to her Majesty; one vol. in 4to.

"Division de las enfermedades, hecha

segun los principios del sistema de Brown ó Nosologia Browniana, con un Discurso preliminar sobre las nosologias y dos grandes tablas que presentan la Classificacion causas y método curativo de las enfermedades, &c. por D. VICENTO MITJAVILLA." A Classification of Diseases, made According to the Principles of the System of Brown, or the Brownonian Nosology, with an introductory Discourse on Nosologies, and two large tables which exhibit the Classification and Causes of Diseases, with the method of curing them, &c. by Dr. V. Mitjavilla.

"Prontuario Anatómico teorico-practico del cuerpo humano: primera parte; de los huesos del esqueleto de un adulto; por D. IGNACIO LACABA, y D. ISIDORO DE ISAURA." A Manual theoro-practical of the Anatomy of the human Body; Part the First, treating of the Bones of a grown male Person; by Dr. Ignacio Lacaba, and Dr. Isidoro de Isaura. The first number of this valuable work contains nine plates, representing, with the greatest exactness, copied from nature, the first, the substances of the bones, and the other eight all the bones of the head. Each bone is represented, in every point of view, necessary to understand its various parts, extension, and use.

"Carta sobre el uso de los medicamentos aplicados al exterior para curar muchas enfermedades internas; escrita en Frances por el DR. J. TOURDES, médico del exercito de Italia: traducida en Castellano, &c." A Letter on the Use of Medicaments, applied externally, for the Cure of internal Diseases, written in French by Dr. J. Tourdes, Physician of the Army of Italy; translated into Spanish, &c. The author of this letter endeavours to prove, that medicaments externally applied are, in many cases, sufficient for the cure of internal diseases, and confirms the experiments and observations made on this subject by the celebrated Spalanzani.

"Disertacion firico-medica inédita sobre la posibilidad de precaver las viruelas, sin que la Experiencia haya el mas ligero peligro, &c." A physico-medical Treatise on the Possibility of preventing the Small-pox, without the Experiment being attended with the least danger, &c. The plan, proposed by the author of this treatise, yet unedited, having been carefully examined and enquired into by the universities of Salamanca and Valladolid, was declared by them to be altogether original; and they gave it further as their opinion, that if the cause, which produces the small-pox, should not be the same which is pointed out by the author, yet his method cannot but be attended with the most advantageous results, both for mother and child.

"Preceptos generales sobre las operaciones de los partos, par D. JOSEPH VENTURA PASTOR, Cirujano que fué en esta corte, &c." General Rules and Observations respecting the Operations of Midwifery, by D. Joseph Ventura Pastor, late Surgeon in this Place, &c. This work contains a full explanation of the art of midwifery, and description of all the different species of births, with observations extracted from the best authors on this subject, and a great variety of practical remarks. The whole is illustrated by 24 plates, representing, with the utmost exactness, the preternatural positions, in which the fœtus appears at the time of its birth, and pointing out the most proper manner in which it is to be extracted.

LAW.

"Adiciones á la Practica universal forense de los tribunales superiores y inferiores de España y Indias, por D. PEDRO BOADA DE LAS COSTAS Y FIGUERAS, 2 tomos." Additional Remarks on the universal Practice of the higher and inferior Courts of Spain and India, by D. P. B. de las Costas y Figueras; 2 vols.

"Practica é instruccion de agentes y pretendientes, ilustrada y apoyada con leyes, decretos y Reales resoluciones, publicadas ahora, &c." Practical Instructions for Solicitors and Claimants, illustrated and supported by the Laws, Decrees, and royal Resolutions hitherto issued on this subject, &c.

HISTORY.

"Memorias historicas sobre la Legislacion y Govierno del Comercio de las Españoles con sus Colonias en las Indias occidentales, por D. RAFUEL ANTUNEZ, &c." Historical Memoirs on the Legislation and Government of the Trade of the Spaniards to their Colonies in the West Indies; one vol. in 4to. The author of this valuable and instructive work, who is a member of the Council of India, has divided it into five parts. In the first he treats of the ports authorized to carry on this trade, viz. Seville and Cadiz in Spain, and of those in the Canaries; in the second, of the ships employed in that trade; of their construction, tonnage, and other circumstances relative to the voyage to the said islands; of fleets and convoys; of advice-boats and packets, and of the register-ships sailing for Buenos-Ayres; in the third, of the cargoes which it is lawful

lawful to carry out to the above colonies; in the fourth, of the duties to be paid on the ship and cargo; and in the fifth, of the persons entitled to this trade. At the end of each part, the ordinances, edicts, and regulations, are enumerated in a chronological order, which have been issued since the discovery of India down to this present time, relative to the objects treated of in the respective parts, and an appendix is added which contains several documents referred to in the work, and, among others, a report of the Board of Trade to the King, stating, that in the year 1610, the operation of dulcifying or purifying sea-water, and rendering it potable, was performed before the Board.

" Historia cronologica del Pueblo Hebreo, de su Religion y gobierno, &c. por el DR. D. JOSEPH RIGUAL, presbitero: un tomo en 8°." A chronological and historical Account of the Hebrew People, their Religion and Government, &c. by Dr. Joseph Rigual, Presbyter; one vol. in 8vo.

" Historia cronologica del Pueblo de Dios hasta el Nacimiento de nuestro Senor Jesuchristo, y Explicacion del Mapa geografico de la Tierra de Promision, escrito y delineado por F. JUAN PENALVER, &c. un tomo en 4°." A chronological and historical Account of the People of God, down to the Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ, with an Explanation of the geographic Map of the Land of Promise, written and delineated by F. Juan Penalver, &c. The author of this work, a Franciscan monk, in order to give an exact description of the land of promise, examined it himself on five different voyages to that country, and has, upon the whole, acquitted himself well of his task.

" Biblioteca nueva de los escritores Aragoneses, que floriéron desde el áno 1500. hasta 1599. por el D. D. FELIX LATASSA Y ORTIN, &c. tomo 1°." A New Catalogue of the Arragonian Writers, who flourished since the Year 1500 down to 1599, by D. F. Latassa y Ortin, &c. Volume the first.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

" Carta Africana, que comprehende una exácta narracion de los terremotos, acaecidos en Oran la noche del 8. and 9. de Octubre del ano de 90, &c." An African Letter, containing a correct Account of the Earthquake which happened at Oran, in the night between the 8th and 9th October, 1790, &c.

" Tratado de las fuentes intermitentes y de la causa de sus fluxos y supresiones, &c." A Treatise on intermittent Springs, and on the cause of their flowing and stopping, &c. by a Monk of the Congregation of St. Benedict of Valladolid; one Volume in 4to.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

" Ensayo sobre la policia general de los granos, sus precios y efectos de la agricultura: obra traducida del frances; observaciones sobre ella y an analisis del comerio de trigo, &c." por D. TOMAS ANZANO. An Essay on the general Police of Grain, its Price, and the effects of Agriculture, translated from the French, with additional Observations on the same, and an analysis of the wheat trade, &c. by D. Tomas Anzano.

" Ensayo economico sobre la moneda-papel y sobre el credito publico: por D. JOSEPH ALONZO ORTIZ." An economical Essay on Paper-money, and Public Credit, by D. Joseph Alonzo Ortiz, 1 vol. in 4to. The author of this ingenious composition treats of the origin, use, and differences of paper-money, of the inconveniences and advantages of this system, and the precaution with which it is to be adopted. He has added a particular chapter on public credit and its decline, and interspersed several just and appropriate reflections on public debt.

" Discurso sobre la verdadera libert ad natural y civil del hombre, traducido del tuliano," por D. VENTURA SALZAS, un tomo en 8°. A Discourse on the true Civil and Natural Liberty of Man; translated from the Italian by D. Ventura Salzas.

MATHEMATICS.

" Tratado completo de aritmética o método para aprender á contar por principios, por D. JUAN GERARD, Presbytero." A Complete Treatise on Arithmetic, &c. by D. Juan Gerard, Presbyter. This work, which appears to be very useful, especially for youth, who devote themselves to commerce, embraces all the different branches of simple arithmetic, and concludes with a table of all the coins and species of money current in the principal States of Europe, and their respective value in Spanish currency.

" Tratado general y mathemático de reloxeria dividido en dos partes &c." por D. MANUEL DE CENELLA E ICOAGA, reloxero de camara de S. M. é individuo de la Real Soriedad de Madrid." A General and Mathematical Treatise on the Art of Watch-making, divided into two parts, &c. by D. Manuel de Cenella é Icoaga, Watch-maker to his majesty, and fellow of the Royal Society of Ma-

drid. This very interesting and useful work treats of all the branches of the art of watch-making, and explains the mathematical principles on which that art is founded, in a simple and luminous style, and in a manner which reflects great credit on the talents of the author.

NAVIGATION.

"Nautica laconica ó régimen de hallar la Longitud en el mar por los rumbos y variacion de la aguja, &c." The Nautical Summary, containing rules how to find the Longitude at Sea by the points of the Compass and the variation of the Magnetic Needle, &c. The author purposes in this small tract, an easy method of finding the longitude at sea, the exactness whereof, however, appears at least doubtful.

"Memoria sobre los métodos de hallar la Longitud en el mar por las Observaciones Lunares, su autor Alférez de Navio, D. FRANCISCO LOPEZ ROYO: seguida de un apéndice, por D. GABRIEL DE CISCAR, Capitan de Navio de la Royal Armada." A Treatise on the Methods of finding the Longitude at Sea by Lunar Observations, by D. Francisco Lopez Royo, Ensign of the Navy; followed by an Appendix, written by D. Gabriel de Ciscar, Captain of the Royal Navy. This valuable work, printed by command, and at the expence of the king of Spain, is the result of an incessant application of its author, and of his wish to diffuse through the Spanish navy the astronomical knowledge he was possessed of. This composition being the first fruit of his uncommon genius, renders it the more a matter of sincere regret, that he was cut off by a premature death on the 30th April, 1799, on board the frigate *La Ascencion*, then stationed off Surinam. The new method here proposed will be found extremely useful on all occasions, where brevity is preferred to the nicest exactness, which is generally the case at sea.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

"Ensayo practico de simplificar el estudio de lenguas escritas, hasta el grado de poder qualquiero aprenderstas por si solo y en pocos dias verificado publicamente en esta corte sobre el idioma ingles para exemplo de todos los demas por el Coronel D. JOSEPH GONZALEZ TORRES DE NAVARRA, &c." A practical Essay to simplify the Study of written Languages in such a degree, that every one may learn them without a Master, and in a few days, publicly proved in this place with the English Tongue, as an example of all the rest, by Colonel D. J. G. Torres de Navarra. This ingenious composition contains, in three sheets a Comparative Grammar in twelve tables, a Dictionary, and a dozen passages, abstracted from the best English writers, with a translation and grammatical analysis.

POETRY.

"Ensayo de un Poema de la Poesia, dedicado al Exc. Sr. Principe de la Paz." A poetical Essay on Poetry, dedicated to the Prince of Peace. This Poem is divided into three cantos; the first of which explains the idea of versification; the second treats of sacred and dramatic poetry, and the third of the epopee and lyric poems.

"La casa de Campo: Poema en verso Castellano, traducido del Latin del P. VANIERE, &c." The Country-Seat, a Poem in Spanish Verse, translated from the Latin of P. Vaniere.

"Poecias cogidas de Lope de Vega Carpio; con un discurso sobre la oda por MARMONTEL, &c. Select Poems of Lope de Vega Carpio, with a Discourse on the Ode, by Marmontel.

"Elementos de Poetica por el P. JEAN CAYETANO LOSADA, &c." Elements of Poetry by P. Jean Cayetans Losada, &c. The author of this performance, intended for the use of young persons, has endeavoured to explain in a correct and luminous style the fundamental principles of the art of composing poems, chiefly extracted from the works of *Luzan*, *Cascales*, *Batteaux*, and *Boileau*, and illustrated those principles by extracts from the works of the best Latin and Spanish Poets.

"Poesias del Mtro. GONZALEZ, del órden de S. AGUSTIN; un tome en 8°." Poems by M. Gonzalez, of the order of St. Augustine; one volume in 8vo. This volume contains all the lyric poems of that celebrated writer, who has deservedly obtained a distinguished place among the favourite authors of the Spanish nation.

"Las naves de Cortés destruidas: canto épico, obra postuma de D. NICOLAS FERNANDEZ DE MORUTIN; ilustrado por el editor, con notas criticas." The Ships of Cortes destroyed; an Epic Poem, being a Posthumous Work of D. Nicolas Fernandez de Morutin; with explanatory Notes by the Editor.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

"Vista de la Plaza de Mantua, sacada de la que presentó Mr. L. B. Nolin, Geographo del Rey Christianissimo á, S. M. Católica, &c." View of the Fortress of Mantua, copied from that which Mr. L. B. Nolin,

B. Nolin, Geographer to the moſt Chriſtian King, preſented to his Catholic Majeſty, &c. This print repreſents a very correct and intereſting view of the city and fortreſs of Mantua, and the Auſtrian camp, during the laſt ſiege of the place, in conſequence whereof it ſurrendered to the Imperial troops, under the orders of Field-marſhal Lieutenant Kray.

"Tratado inſtructivo y práctico del arte de la tinrura y reglas, experimentadas y metodicas para tintar ſeda, lana, &c. con 12 eſtampas, que demueſtran las operaciones de eſtas obras; un tomo en folio." An inſtructive and practical Treatiſe on the Art of Dying, and methodical rules, deduced from Experience, for dying Silk, Wool, &c. with 12 plates, repreſenting the operations deſcribed in this work; one Volume in folio.

"Coleccion de eſtampas de aſuntos caprichoſos, inventadas y grabadas por D. FRANCISCO DE GOYA, &c." A Collection of Caricatures, invented and engraved by Franciſco de Goya. The author of this intereſting collection has very laudably devoted his talents for ludicrous and ſatirical drawings, to ridicule ſuch national prejudices, abſurdities, and extravagancies, as deſerve the laſh of public cenſure.

GENEALOGY AND ANTIQUITIES.

"Memoria de la Real Academia de la Hiſtoria ſobre la inſcripcion hebrea de la Igleſia de Ntra Sra. del Tránſito de la Ciudad de Toledo, &c." A Memoir of the Royal Hiſtorical Academy, on the Hebrew Inſcription of the Church of our Lady *del tranſito*, in the City of Toledo.

BIOGRAPHY.

"Reſumen de la vida de Sta. CASILDA, aboyada contra la enfermedad del Fluxo de ſangre, eſterilidad, caidas, &c. con algunos de ſus milagros, &c." A Summary of the Life of St. Caſilda, the guardian Saint againſt the bloody Flux, Sterility, Falls, &c. with ſome of her Miracles, &c.

"Vidas de Santos para todos los dias del ano, &c." The Lives of the Saints for every Day of the Year, &c.

"Mugeres iluſtres de Eſpana: Obra original, por el P. F. ALFONZO ALVAREZ, &c." Tomo 1. &c. The Illuſtrious Women of Spain: an original Work, compoſed by P. Fr. Alfonzo Alvarez, &c. Volume the Firſt. The firſt volume of this biographical work begins with the fabulous times, and contains the lives of thoſe illuſtrious Spaniſh women, who flouriſhed under the domination of the Carthagenians and Romans, until th time of the Emperor Adrian.

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

"Tiempo de la vendimia, modo de hacerla con utilidad y economia, &c." On the time of the Vintage; on the means of making it in an economical and uſeful manner, &c. One Volume in 4to. This uſeful work gives a very ſatisfactory account of the moſt proper time and means of gathering the grapes, and of the moſt profitable method of making and preſerving all ſorts of Wine.

"La vendimia y agricultura de las Vinas, modo y tiempo de hacerla, con utilidad y economia con reſpecto al vino blanco y tinto, &c. un tomo en 4°. On the Vintage and Culture of the Vine, the moſt proper method and time for the ſame, its utility and economy in regard to white and red Wine, &c. One Volume in 4to.

BOTANY.

"Fundamentos Botanicos de Carlos Linneo, que en forma de Aforiſmos exponer la teoria de la ciencia Botanica, traducidos por D. ANGEL GOMEZ MARTIN Y ORTEGA, &c." The Rudiments of Botany, of Charles Linnæus, which in the form of Aphoriſms explain the theory of the Science of Botany; tranſlated by D. A. G. Martin y Ortega.

"Flora Peruviana et Chileneis, ſive deſcriptiones et icones plantarum Peruvianarum, et Chilenſium; Tomus 11. autoribus Hippolyti Ruiz et JOSEPHO PAVON, &c." This ſecond volume of the highly valuable Peruvian Flora, &c. contains 257 deſcriptions of plants, and 116 plates, repreſenting 203 non-deſcript plants, in their natural ſize, ſhape and colours; among theſe plants are 9 non-deſcript ſpecies of the genus of Cinchona or true ſpecies of the Peruvian bark-tree from the mountains of Peru, of which the authors ſtate to have received 6 drawings of as many new ſpecies, which are to be publiſhed in the third volume. Among them is one ſpecies, which by means of an inciſion, gives a reſinous, gummy ſubſtance, reſembling the colour of lac, which may be of very conſiderable uſe in medicine as well as dying.

"Caſimiri Gomezii Ortegae, Botan. Profeſſoris primarii, pharmacop. et medicii Regii honorarii, &c. Novarum et variarum plantarum horti Reg. Botan. Madrid, deſcriptionum decades, cum non nullarum iconibus. This volume of Ortega's maſterly deſcription of the plants cultivated in the Royal botanical garden at Madrid, compriſes the 7th and 8th decades, and contains a conſiderable number of

of non-descripts, as satisfactorily described as they are beautifully represented in the annexed plates.

GEOGRAPHY.

"Tres cartas esféricas, que comprehenden las islas Antillas, las de St. Domingo, Jamayca, Cuba, canales, viego y nuevo de Bahama y las costas de todo el seno Mexicano, construidas de orden del Rey, &c." Three spherical Charts, containing the Antilles, St. Domingo, Cuba, the Old and New Bahama Channel, and the Coasts of the whole Gulf of Mexico, drawn by command of His Majesty, &c.

"Carta Geographica de la Provincia de Quito y paises adjacentes, &c. publicada de orden de S. M." A Geographic Map of the Province of Quito, published by command of His Majesty. This valuable map is drawn according to the astronomical observations, made by the French academicians, and Messrs. D. Jorge Juan, and D. Antonio de Ulloa, commissioned to measure the degree of the meridian, contiguous to the equator.

"Mapa Nuevo de Extremadura, dividido en sus partidos, &c." A New Map of Estramadura, divided into Districts, &c.

TOPOGRAPHY.

"Brere descripcion de la ciudad de Jerusalen y lugares vecinos como extaba en tiempo de Christo, &c. con el viage de Jerusalen que hizo y escribió FRANCISCO DE GUERRO, en que se ve la differencia que hay en esta ciudad de acquel tiempo al de ahora, &c." A Brief Description of the City of Jerusalem and the Neighbouring Places, as they were at the time of Jesus Christ, &c. with the Journey to Jerusalem, made and described by Francisco de Guerro, which shows the alterations made in that City since those Days to our present time, &c.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"Compendio de Observationes de un viagero Politico y Filosofo, dividido en tres partes, &c." Compendium of Observations of a Political and Philosophic Traveller, divided into three parts, &c. The 1st. part of this well written composition treats of the utility of travelling first through the provinces of the kingdom in which we are born, and afterwards through Europe; of the origin of the arts, and of the economy of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom; the 2d. explains the duty of the traveller, his political sentiments, his philosophy, enquiries and knowledge, relative to agriculture, and the use made of its productions for the purposes of the arts, trade, and commerce; and the 3d. treats of the mode of preparing and managing the natural productions of the different parts of the globe, and of preventing their dissolution and corruption.

"Viage á los bãnos de Arnedillo con la análisis de suo aguas termales, dado á luz por D. LUIS DE TRESPALARIOS Y MIER, &c." A Tour to the Watering-place of Arnedillo, with an analysis of its Waters, published by D. Luis Trespalarios y Mier, &c. This work contains advice for travellers, relative to a journey to that place, to the best mode of taking the waters, and to the diseases, against which they may be used to advantage. The analysis, made by an able chemist, shows the component parts of the waters, whence an inference may be drawn, in what cases they are likely to be most useful.

"El Viagero universal ó noticia del mundo antiguo y nuevo: obra recopilada de los mejores viageros, por D. PEDRO ESTALA, Presbytero, &c." An Universal Collection of Travels, or Introduction to the Knowledge of the Ancient and Modern World, compiled from the best Travels, &c. by D. P. Estala, Presbyter. The numbers of this voluminous compilation, which have been published in the course of last year, contain descriptions of the United States of America, Canada, and New Spain, or Mexico.

THE DRAMA.

"La Cifra: Opera jocosa en dos Actos, par D. LUCIANO COMELLA," &c. The Wisher, a comic opera, in two acts, by D. L. Comella.

"Polixêna Tragedia en un Acto, facil de executarse en qualquiera Casa particular, por estar arreglada para quatro Personas, y entre ellas una sola Mager." Polixena, a Tragedy in one act, which may be easily performed in any private house, as it is contrived for four persons, among whom is but one woman.

"Zenobia y Rhadamisto: Tragedia en tres actos, par D. GASPAR ZAVALA Y ZAMORA, &c." Zenobia and Rhadamistus, a Tragedy in three acts, by D. Gaspar Zavala y Zamora, &c.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

"Nuevo método para enseñer la geografia á los ninõs, &c. par D. FERNANDO ROMERO DE LEIS." A New Method of instructing Children in Geography, &c. by D. F. Romero de Leis. This method is the same with that proposed and followed by P. Almeyda, a Portuguese

Portuguese priest, who is said to have taught a young man geography within five months, who had lost his eye-sight at the age of eight years. By way of appendix is added to the work the description of a new astronomical machine, composed under the direction of the said Almeyda, and designed to teach children astronomy in an easy and amusing way.

"Conversaciones Morales para la buena educacion, impresas en dos columnas en espanol y Frances, par el D. FRANCISCO FERNANDO DE FLORES, &c." Moral Dialogues tending to promote a good education; printed in two volumes, in Spanish and French.

MISCELLANIES.

"El Experimentado cazador y perfecto tirador, compuesto par D. J. M. G. N." The Experienced Hunter, and complete Marksman, by D J. M. G. N.

"Gazeta de los ninos ó principios generales de moral, ciencias y artes, acomodas á la inteligencia de la primera edad, par D. JOSEPH Y D BERNABE CANGA ARGÜELES: ano primero." The Gazette for Children, or general Principles of Morals, Sciences, and Arts, adapted to the faculties of children, by D. J. and B. Canga Argüelles: first year. This well written work contains, besides the fundamental principles of dynamics, astronomy, botany, natural history, and agriculture, a variety of moral tales, and biographical sketches of illustrious and celebrated persons.

"Noticia de un catalogo de los manuscritos de casa del Marques Capilupi de Mantua, compuesto por el abate D. JUAN ANDRES, á la qual accompana una carta del mismo autor á su hermano D. Carlos Andres, en que manifiesta la utilidad de semejantes catalogos, &c." Account of a Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the possession of the Marquis Capilupi of Mantua, composed by the Abbé D. Juan Andres, accompanied by a letter from the same to his brother D. Carlos Andres, wherein he shews the utility of the like catalogues. This catalogue was printed at Mantua in the year 1797, and gives a full account of all the manuscripts in the possession of the Marquis Capilupi. In the letter, annexed to the above performance, the author shews the advantage to be derived from the publication of similar catalogues, as being the only means of communicating to the public a notice of the literary treasures, buried in the archives and libraries of noble and other private families.

"Pirotecnia entretenida ó arte de coheteria &c. un tomo en 8°." Pirotechnical Amusements, or the arts of Fireworks, &c. 1 vol. in 8vo. In addition to a great variety of prescriptions for making all sorts of fire-works, this work contains a very instructive chapter on the composition and force of gun-powder, and on the best method of restoring that which is damaged or spoiled, and carrying gun-powder in general to a higher degree of perfection than what it has hitherto attained.

END OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER
for placing the plates.

The Athenæum, Liverpool, — — to face page 432.
Mr. Galton's Experiments on Colours — — 512.
Mr. Wilkinson's Patent Boiler — — — 742.

☞ The Numbers of the Monthly Magazine are always dated on the day on which they are published. The Number for January 1800 is dated February 1, 1800; and the Number for December 1799 is dated January 1, 1800, being the days on which those Magazines were respectively published. Should any difficulty arise, however, from this mode of dating the Numbers, the Binder can attend to the Number of the pages; the present Supplement is Number 54, and the first Number of the year 1800 will be Number 55. These Numbers have advanced in regular order, 1, 2, 3, &c. &c. from the commencement of the Magazine.

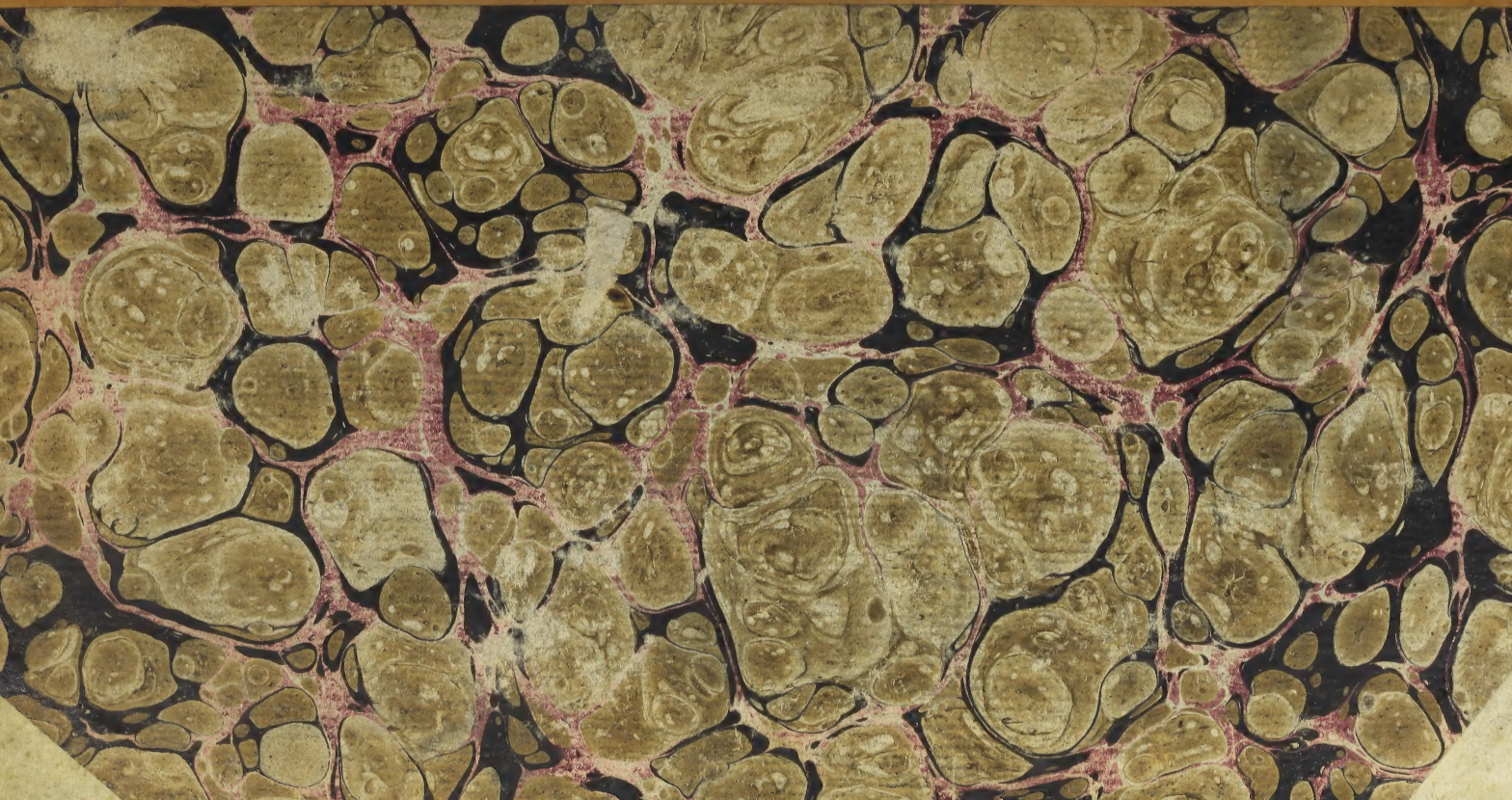
To the Purchaſers of the Monthly Magazine.

IT is not without reluctance that we feel ourſelves obliged to conclude the preſent year with announcing to our readers an advance of price in the future numbers; but we flatter ourſelves that the propriety, and even neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure, will appear ſo manifeſt on a candid conſideration, that we ſhall loſe none of that public ſupport which we account our greateſt honour. Indeed, our taſk of apology might be rendered very eaſy, by reſting the whole upon the concurrent examples of the Editors of all the other reſpectable publications; but it is our wiſh to enter into a more ſatisfactory explanation.

No one converſant in buſineſs can be ignorant of the great riſe in the wages of workmen, and in commodities of every kind, which has taken place within a few years. This we, in common with others, have contentedly borne, as a deduction from uſual profits, to which it was our duty in ſome meaſure to ſubmit; but the late enormous advance of paper, amounting to full 40 per cent of the price, has brought on a criſis in the buſineſs of a publiſher; and it is now become abſolutely neceſſary to call upon the public for their aſſiſtance in bearing the burden.

We are further to obſerve, that the Periodical Publications of this country have long been the cheapeſt works iſſuing from the preſs, in proportion to the quantity of their matter; far exceeding in this point even the Journals of foreign countries, where the expences attending them are ſo much leſs.

With reſpect to the relative value *of our matter, it does not become us to be the eſtimators either of our own, or of other productions. We may, however, be permitted to ſay, that conſcious as we are of ſparing no coſt in procuring many of our materials, and of receiving the voluntary favours of many excellent Correſpondents, we ſhould be unreaſonably diffident, did we not ſuppoſe we poſſeſſed a real title to the unparalleled encouragement with which we have been honoured.*

The advanced price will enable us to take a ſtill wider range in our efforts to gratify our readers of every claſs, of which they may be aſſured we ſhall not fail to avail ourſelves to the full extent.

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